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BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA;

OR,

HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL MEMOIRS

OF THE

LIVES AND WRITINGS

OF THE

MOST EMINENT MEDICAL CHARACTERS

THAT HAVE EXISTED

FROM THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF TIME TO THE PRESENT PERIOD;

WITH A

CATALOGUE OF THEIR LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.

By BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON,

MEMBER OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, OF THE PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF GUY'S HOSPITAL, AND OF THE LONDON COMPANY OF SURGEONS.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

"Jam autem quamcunque demum adhibere diligentiam conati simus, non "negamus multa esse prætermissa, ac *minime speramus*, fore ut tam vasti argu- "menti opus hoc perfectum evaserit: in id etenim necessarium fuisset, ut omnium "Europæ Scholarum Medicarum Historia, subinde renovata, nobis fuisset suppe- "ditata." Mangeti Bibliothec. Med. Scriptor.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON, N° 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.

1799.

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TO

ERASMUS DARWIN,

M. D. F. R. S. &c.

DEAR SIR,

TO be permitted to addreſs a work of this nature to a Man eminently diſtinguiſhed in every department of ſcience, muſt prove a ſource of gratification to the compiler. Every part of phyſic, however, may juſtly preſume on your protection, to whom both the theory and practice are indebted for ſo many improvements.

Your polite and friendly aſſiſtance, in procuring many materials towards the completion of the following ſheets, claims my warmeſt thanks; and ſhould the compilation be fortunate enough to receive your approbation, together with that of the medical world in general, I ſhall eſteem myſelf amply recompenſed with the

assurance, that such a work will not be sent into the world without a prospect of conveying useful information, at the same time that it may afford some entertainment to the curious inquirer into biographical history.

That you may long continue to enjoy the merited honours of superior genius, is the sincere wish of

DEAR SIR,

Your most obliged,

and obedient

humble Servant,

BENJ. HUTCHINSON.

SOUTHWELL, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE,

1799.

PREFACE.

TO preſerve memoirs of illuſtrious men, is diſcharging an act of juſtice to departed merit, and may prove the means of exciting the active genius of modeſt and unaſſuming ſuperiority of mental endowments to the exertion of talents, which may be found beneficial to mankind. With theſe views biography unfolds the different talents of every age, and exhibits the numerous natural, and acquired excellencies of diſtinguiſhed characters. Actuated by theſe motives, and anxious to obtain a more complete hiſtory of the origin and progreſs of Medical Science, the Compiler has been induced to undertake a work, which he truſts will not be unacceptable; being intended to contain ſome account of moſt medical men, who have been ſufficiently diſtinguiſhed to merit ſuch a memorial of their abilities; it will, therefore, naturally include a hiſtory of the moſt remarkable, and the moſt intereſting circumſtances; an account of the progreſs of Phyſic, Surgery, Anatomy, Midwifery, Pharmacy, Chemiſtry, Botany, and of every department of philoſophical ſcience connected with medicine; and an abſtract of the opinions and principles, by which the medical world has been influenced in all its extent and duration.

The Compiler has been particularly attentive, to

do juſtice to the learned and ingenious of all countries, whoſe public works, or private profeſſional characters, are held in high eſtimation. In the execution of this plan he has not recurred to Dictionaries * only, nor contented himſelf with ſupplying the defects of one Dictionary from another, and cutting off the redundancies of all; but every thing has been collected from the different performances which contained materials relative to the plan. For an account of the writings of authors, recourſe ſhould be had to their works; and for that of their lives, to the beſt memoirs that are extant.

It may poſſibly be objected to this work, that there are others, which ſuperſede the neceſſity of the preſent; but it muſt be remembered, that ſince the publication of any work of medical biography, many very eminent and celebrated characters have exiſted, the memory of whoſe lives and examples might probably be loſt to the public, were they not now recorded. By the advantage of an extenſive correſpondence with different medical men, the Compiler has been able to collect the lives of ſome eminently diſtinguiſhed phyſicians, and of others who have not yet graced the page of biography.

The voluminous works of Mangetus, as well as the writings of Le Clerc, and Freind, on a ſubject nearly ſimilar to the preſent, are highly valuable ſo far as they advanced. Dr. Aikin, many years ago, commenced a work, which promiſed to be equally ſerviceable, and from whoſe ingenious memoirs we have taken the liberty of copying ſome valuable lives.

The Compiler thinks it neceſſary to mention, that there are omitted in theſe volumes memoirs of

* To the authors of that uſeful work, the General Biographical Dictionary, in 8vo. the author acknowledges particular obligations.

ſome

ſome diſtinguiſhed perſons, which he has not yet been able to collect, which will be introduced into a future edition, if by the favour of the public another ſhould be called for; but in this caſe they will be printed ſeparately, for the uſe of the purchaſers of the firſt. He alſo takes this opportunity of returning his thanks for the friendly aſſiſtance of Dr. Darwin; Dr. Buck; Mr. Warner, ſurgeon, Hatton-ſtreet; Mr. Home, ſurgeon, Leiceſter-ſquare; Mr. Lucas and Mr. Foſter, ſurgeons to Guy's hoſpital; the Author of the Medical Spectator; Mr. Henry, Mancheſter; Mr. E. Falkner, Southwell; and many others; and will be happy to receive any Communications which may tend to the further Improvement of his work.

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ERRATA:

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Page.	Line.	
35.	32.	*for* "Linacer" *read* "Linacre."
50.	7.	*for* "Battas" *read* "Battus."
75.	21.	*dele* "the" *before the word* "muſcular."
91.	32.	*for* "Profeſſor Franeker" *read* "Profeſſor of Franeker."
97.	1.	*for* "or" *read* "nor."
182.	19.	*for* "Peripatetica," *read* "Peripateticæ."
275.	5.	*for* "begets" *read* "beget."
275.	6.	*for* "unites" *read* "unite."
323.	6.	*after* "Phyſician" *add* "except Nicholas de Ferneham."
339.	24.	*for* "Trallien" *read* "Tralliân."
404.	5.	*for* "he" *read* "the."
426.	4.	*for* "James's" *read* "James."

VOLUME II.

Page.	Line.	
92.	9.	*Inſert the figure* "8," *before* "Farther Obſervations, &c."
208.	7.	*for* "modi" *read* "modo."
271.	1.	*for* "to" *read* "for."
362.	12.	*for* "I" *read* "we."
362.	13.	*for* "I" *read* "we."
362.	17.	*for* "I" *read* "we."

BIOGRAPHIA MEDICA.

ACTUARIUS (John)

The Son of Zacharias, a Greek writer of the latter ages:

He ſhews great judgment and genius, as well as knowledge in his profeſſion, in making his collections. He wrote ſix books of Therapeutics, two books on the Animal Spirits, and ſeven treatiſes on the doctrine of Urines. According to ſome he is placed about the year 1100, and according to others, in the 1300th year of the chriſtian æra. Actuarius is a title beſtowed on the phyſicians of the court at Conſtantinople.

ÆGINETA (Paulus)

A Native of the Iſland Ægina, whence he has his name.

According to Le Clerc, he flouriſhed in the fourth century, but with more truth he is placed by Abulpharagius, who is allowed to give the beſt account of thoſe times, in the ſeventh. Yet he could not live late in it, as is plain from his own writings, where, ſpeaking of collyriums, he mentions one which he happened to meet with in Alexandria. That he had been in this city is paſt all doubt (though not as a ſtudent, as Dr. Freind would have it) and probably before it was taken and plundered by Amrou, which happened no later in the ſeventh century than the

year forty; for it is not likely that he would visit Alexandria after it had been sacked, and all the libraries and other monuments of learning burnt by order of the caliph. And as a farther proof of this, Abulpharagius places him some time before Othman was made caliph, which was in the year 643, two years after Heraclius's death, so that he does well to make him flourish some time in the reign of Heraclius, as about the year 620. His works are deservedly famous, and it appears that his knowledge in surgery was very great, for Fabricius ab Aquapendente has thought fit to transcribe him in an infinite number of places. Indeed the doctrine of PAULUS ÆGINETA, together with that of Celsus and Albucasis, make up the whole text of this author. His inferences and observations consist chiefly in explaining these two writers, and these are the triumvirate, to whom he principally stands indebted for the assistance he received in composing his excellent book. In short, the surgery of PAULUS has been the subject matter of most of the books of that profession down to this time; and yet this author, valuable as he is, is one of those whom Le Clerc and others, for want of being better acquainted with, have been pleased to condemn as worthless writers. He is the first author that takes notice of the cathartic quality of rhubarb. He begins his book with a description of women's diseases, and treats professedly of distempers incident to that sex, and, according to Dr. Milward, he is the first in all antiquity that deserves the title of man-midwife. His writings, and the various editions of them, are as follow:

1. Libri septem, de Re Medicâ, seu Opera omnia, Græce, Venetiis, 1528, fol.
2. The same, "Ex Interpretatione et cum Annotationibus Johannis Guinterii Andomaci, Venet. 1542." 8vo.

3. The

3. The ſame, to which are added, "Annotationes Jacobi Goupyli, ex Editione et cum Scholiis Jo. Baptiſtæ Camotii, Venet. 1553." 8vo.

Vide Freind's "Hiſtory of Phyſic," v. i, p. 211, and "Letter to Sir Hans Sloane."

ÆTIUS,

An ancient Phyſician, born at Amida, a town in Meſopotamia,

But at what time he lived medical hiſtorians are not agreed; ſome place him in the year 350, others in 437, and others in 455, to which laſt opinion Mercklin ſeems to ſubſcribe. But Doctor Freind will have him to be much later; he ſays, "It is plain, even from his own "books, that he did not write till the very end of the "fifth, or the beginning of the ſixth century, for he "refers not only to St. Cyril, archbiſhop of Alex-"andria, who died in 444, but to Petrus Archiater, "who was phyſician to Theodoric, and therefore muſt "have lived ſtill later."

He ſtudied at Alexandria, and in ſeveral places of his works agrees with the pharmacy of the Ægyptians. His "Tetrabiblos" is a collection from the writings of thoſe phyſicians who preceded him, chiefly from Galen, but contains nevertheleſs ſome new things, for which we are entirely indebted to this author. His work conſiſts of ſixteen books, eight of which were publiſhed in Greek only, at Venice, 1534, in folio; but Janus Cornarius, a phyſician of Frankfort, made a Latin verſion of the whole, and publiſhed it with the Greek at Baſil, 1542, in folio: Henry Stevens afterwards printed it among his "Medici Principes" at Geneva, 1567, in folio.—Vide "Fabric. Bibl. Gr. lib. v, c. 23."—"Linden. Renovat." p. 18.—"Hiſt. of Phyſic," part 1, p. 4.

AKENSIDE (MARK)

A phyſician, who publiſhed in Latin a treatiſe upon the "Dyſentery," in 1764, and a few pieces in the firſt volume of "The Medical Tranſactions of the College of Phyſicians," printed in 1768, but far better known, and to be diſtinguiſhed hereafter as a poet.

HE was born at Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, November 9, 1721, educated at the grammar-ſchool in Newcaſtle, then ſent to the univerſities of Edinburgh and Leyden. Before he had numbered his twentieth year, he was purſuing, with unremitting attention, his ſtudies in the former of thoſe two univerſities. His parents and relations were of the ſect denominated Preſbyterians, and it was their deſire that he ſhould attain the qualifications of a paſtor. In perfecting himſelf for the ſtation, allotted by his friends, who were not aware that he was more inclined to pay court to the Muſes, than to undertake the cure of ſouls, the young gentleman had accepted ſome ſupport from the funds, which, much to the honour of the Engliſh Diſſenters, are raiſed for the accommodation of thoſe whoſe narrow fortunes oblige them to have recourſe to an aid ſo generous and ſalutary. Here the noble and independent diſpoſition of our author preſented itſelf. His friends had marked out a path for him he wiſhed not to purſue; his inclinations led him to the ſtudy of phyſic in preference to that of divinity, which he determined to relinquiſh: the aſſiſtance he had received he conſidered as miſapplied, and that honour and rectitude called upon him to return it. Theſe were the ſentiments of genuine and innate virtue. In acting thus, MARK AKENSIDE, grateful to his benefactors, diſcharged the debt of honour, and gave an early inſtance how truly he revered its ſacred principles. With ſuch an exalted mind, it is the leſs to be wondered at, that at this

this early period of his life, he planned and wrote his "Pleaſures of Imagination," which, ſo long as genius holds an admirer, will ever be valued for chaſteneſs of deſign, purity of moral, and all that pleaſing witchery which marks the healthful offſpring of genuine poetry. This ineſtimable poem cannot be read too often. Its author poſſeſſed a heart in love with virtue; a love which diſplays itſelf in every line, and which appears to raiſe the genius of our moral bard to an exalted height, unattainable but for ſuch powerful aſſiſtance.

Mr. AKENSIDE remained at Edinburgh about three years; during which time, he wrote ſeveral of his poems, particularly his "Ode on the Winter Solſtice," a production which ranked him very high in the eſtimation of the literary characters which adorned the place. In 1741, he took a ſhort leave of his native country, and went to Leyden, where, on the 16th of May 1744, he took his degree of doctor in phyſic. At this time his "Pleaſures of Imagination" appeared before the public. It was welcomed as a work of ſuch intrinſic worth ought to be welcomed. From its ſale the author's finances were improved, and his fame eſtabliſhed. Dr. Johnſon mentions, that he has heard Dodſley (by whom it was publiſhed) ſay, that when the copy was offered him, the price demanded for it, which was a hundred and twenty pounds, being ſuch as he was not inclined to give precipitately, he carried the work to Pope, who having looked into it, adviſed him not to make a niggardly offer, for "this was no every day writer." The world was next preſented with his "Epiſtle to Curio." This impreſſive, moral, and ſenſible production, has been termed by a celebrated biographer, in too many inſtances more eſtimable for genius than for liberality, a very acrimonious epiſtle to Pulteney.

Another writer obſerves, "AKENSIDE, diſſatisfied "with it, altered it exceedingly." On his return from Leyden, he fixed on Northampton as his place of reſidence: here he practiſed as a phyſician, and here, with the learned and pious Doddridge, he carried on an amicable debate, concerning the opinions of the ancient philoſophers with regard to a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, in which AKENSIDE ſupported the firm belief of Cicero in the great article of natural religion. From Northampton he removed to Hampſtead; in that ſeat of air and health he reſided about two years, and then fixed in London, where he was univerſally admired as a poet, but long remained unknown as a phyſician, in which profeſſion he was anxious to become diſtinguiſhed.

Notwithſtanding all his endeavours, Dr. AKENSIDE was ſo far from eſtabliſhing himſelf, that had it not been for the generous and timely aſſiſtance of his friend Mr Dyſon, who, to ſupport his character in the world, allowed him three hundred a year, he would have ſunk into thoſe difficulties ariſing from ſtraitened circumſtances, to which genius and talent have been too often expoſed. In time the doctor acquired conſiderable reputation and practice, and arrived at moſt of the honours incident to his profeſſion. He became a fellow of the Royal Society, a phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital, was admitted by mandamus to the degree of doctor in phyſic in the univerſity of Cambridge, and elected a fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians in London; and upon the ſettlement of the queen's houſehold, was appointed one of the phyſicians to her majeſty. He perhaps might have ſtill riſen to a greater elevation of character, had not his ſtudies ended with his life, by a putrid fever, on the 23d day of June 1770, in the 49th year of his age.

He

He was buried in the parish of St. James, Westminster.

Dr. AKENSIDE was much devoted to the study of ancient literature, and was a great admirer of Plato, Cicero, and the best philosophers of antiquity. His knowledge and taste in this respect are conspicuous in his poems, and in the notes and illustrations which he hath annexed to them. That he had a sincere reverence for the great and fundamental principles of religion, is apparent from numberless passages in his writings. His high veneration for the Supreme Being, his noble sentiments of the wisdom and benevolence of the Divine Providence, and his zeal for the cause of virtue, are conspicuous in all his poems.

Dr. AKENSIDE's principal medical performances are, 1st, his "Dissertatio de Dysenteria," published in 1764, which has been commended as an elegant specimen of Latinity: it was twice translated into English. He also wrote; 2d, "Observations on the Origin and Use of the Lymphatic Vessels in Animals." 3d, "An Account of a Blow on the Heart, and its Effects." 4th, "Oratio Anniversaria, ex Instituto Harveii, in Theatro Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis habita, Anno 1759." 5th, "Observations on Cancers." 6th, "Of the Use of Ipecacuanha in Asthmas." 7th, "a Method of treating White Swellings of the Joints." Besides these, he read at the College, some practical Observations made at St. Thomas's Hospital on the putrid Erysipelas, which he intended for the second volume of the Medical Transactions. This paper he carried home with a design to correct it, but it was not returned at the time of his death. Being appointed Croonian lecturer, he chose for his subject, "The History of the Revival of Learning;" and read three lectures on it before the College; but from which he

ſoon deſiſted, it was ſuppoſed in diſguſt, ſome one of the College having objected that he had choſen a ſubject foreign to the inſtitution. Moſt of the above pieces were publiſhed in the Philoſophical and Medical Tranſactions.

ALDROVANDUS (Ulysses),

Profeſſor of Philoſophy and Phyſic at Bologna, the place of his Nativity,

Was a moſt curious inquirer into natural hiſtory, and travelled into the moſt diſtant countries on purpoſe to inform himſelf of their natural productions. Minerals, metals, plants, and animals, were the objects of his curious reſearches, but he applied himſelf chiefly to birds, and was at great expence in having figures of them drawn from life. Aubert le Mire ſays, that he gave a certain painter, famous in that art, a yearly ſalary of two hundred crowns for thirty years and upwards, and that he employed, at a great expence, Lorenzo Bennini and Cornelius Swintus, as well as the famous engraver Chriſtopher Coriolanus. Theſe expences ruined his fortune, and at length reduced him to the moſt diſtreſſing neceſſity; and it is ſaid that he died blind in an hoſpital at Bologna at a great age, in 1615. Mr. Bayle obſerves, that antiquity does not furniſh us with an inſtance of a deſign ſo extenſive and ſo laborious as that of Aldrovandus, with regard to natural hiſtory: that Pliny indeed has treated of more ſubjects, but only touches them lightly, whereas Aldrovandus has collected all he could meet with. His compilation, or what was at leaſt compiled upon his plan, conſiſts of ſeveral volumes in folio, ſome of which were printed after his death. He himſelf publiſhed his "Ornithology, or Hiſtory of Birds," in three volumes, folio, in 1599; and his ſeven books of

Inſects,

Inſects, which make another volume of the ſame ſize. The volume of "Serpents," three of "Quadrupeds," one of "Fiſhes," that of "Exſanguineous Animals," the "Hiſtory of Monſters," with the ſupplement to that of Animals, the "Treatiſe of Metals," and the "Dendrology, or Hiſtory of Trees," were publiſhed at ſeveral times after his death, by the care of different perſons. The volume of "Serpents" was put in order, and ſent to the preſs by Bartholomeus Ambroſinus; that of "Quadrupeds which divide the Hoof," was firſt digeſted by John Cornelius Uterverius, and afterwards by Thomas Demſter, and publiſhed by Marcus Antonius Bernia and Jerome Tamturini: that of "Quadrupeds which do not divide the Hoof," and that of "Fiſhes," were digeſted by Uterverius, and publiſhed by Tamturini; that of "Quadrupeds with Toes or Claws," was compiled by Ambroſinus; the "Hiſtory of Monſters," and the ſupplements, were collected by the ſame author, and publiſhed at the charge of Marcus Antonius Bernia; the "Dendrology" is the work of Ovidius Montalbanus.

"ALDROVANDUS," ſays M. l'Abbé Gallois, "is not "the author of ſeveral books publiſhed under his name; "but it has happened to the collection of natural hiſ- "tory, of which thoſe books are part, as it does to thoſe "great rivers which retain, during their whole courſe, "the name they bore at their firſt riſe, though in the "end the greateſt part of the water which they carry "into the ſea does not belong to them, but to other ri- "vers which they receive: for as the firſt ſix volumes of "this great work were ALDROVANDUS's, although the "others were compoſed ſince his death by different au- "thors, they have ſtill been attributed to him, either be- "cauſe they were a continuance of his deſign, or becauſe "the writers of them uſe his memoirs, or becauſe his

"method

" method was followed, or perhaps that theſe laſt vo-
" lumes might be better received under the auſpices of
" ſo celebrated a name." Vide Journal des Savans, Nov. 12, 1668, p. 425. " Miræus de Scriptoribus," Sæc. 16, p. 154. " Mercklinus, in Lindenio Renovato," p. 1047.

ALPINI (PROSPERO)

A celebrated Phyſician and Botaniſt, born the 23d November 1553, at Maroſtica, in the republic of Venice.

IN his early years he was inclined to the profeſſion of arms, and accordingly ſerved in the Milaneſe; but being at length perſuaded by his father, who was a phyſician, to apply himſelf to learning, he went to Padua, where in a little time he was choſen deputy to the rector, and ſyndic to the ſtudents, which offices he diſcharged with great prudence and addreſs. This, however, did not hinder him from purſuing his ſtudy of phyſic, for he was admitted Doctor thereof in 1578. Nor did he remain long without practice, for he was ſoon after invited to Campo San Pietro, a little town in the territories of Padua. But ſuch a ſituation was too confined for one of his extenſive views; he was deſirous of gaining a knowledge of exotic plants, and thought the beſt way to ſucceed in his inquiries, was, after Galen's example, to viſit the countries where they grow. He ſoon had an opportunity of gratifying his curioſity; for George Emo, or Hemi, being appointed conſul, for the republic of Venice, in Ægypt, choſe him for his phyſician. They left Venice the 12th of September 1580, and after a tedious and dangerous voyage, arrived at Grand Cairo the beginning of July the year following. ALPINI continued three years in this country, where he omitted no opportunity of improving his

his knowledge in botany. He travelled along the banks of the river Nile, and went as far as Alexandria, and other Parts of Ægypt, conſulting every perſon who could give any account of what he wanted to know. None of ALPINI's contemporaries underſtood properly the doctrine of the generation of plants, but he ſettled the matter beyond diſpute: he aſſures us, "that the female date trees or palms do not conceive "or bear fruit, unleſs ſome one mixes the branches of "the male and female together; or, as is generally "done, inſtead of mixing the branches, to take the "duſt found in the male ſheath, or the male flowers, "and ſprinkle them over the females." Upon ALPINI's return to Venice, in 1586, Andrea Doria, prince of Melfi, appointed him his phyſician, and he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in this capacity, that he was eſteemed the firſt phyſician of his age. The republic of Venice began to be uneaſy, that a ſubject of their's, of ſo much merit as ALPINI, ſhould continue at Genoa, when he might be of very great ſervice and honour to their ſtate: they therefore recalled him in 1593, to fill the profeſſorſhip of botany at Padua, and he had a ſalary of two hundred florins, which was afterwards raiſed to ſeven hundred and fifty. He diſcharged this office with great reputation; but his health became very precarious, having been much broken by the voyages he had made. According to the regiſters of the univerſity of Padua, he died the fifth of February 1617, in the ſixty-fourth year of his age, and was buried the day after, without any funeral pomp, in the church of St. Anthony.

ALPINI was the author of the following works:

1. "De Medicinâ Ægyptiorum, libri 4, in quibus multa cum de vario mittendi ſanguinis uſu per venas, arterias, cucurbitulas, ac ſcarificationes noſtris inuſitatas,

tatas, deque inuſtionibus et aliis chirurgicis operationibus, tum de quamplurimis medicamentis apud Ægyptios frequentioribus eluceſcunt."

2. " De Plantis Ægypti liber, in quo non pauci, qui circa herbarum materiam irrepſerunt, errores deprehenduntur, quorum cauſa hactenus multa medicamenta ad uſum medicinæ admodum expetenda, pleriſque medicorum non ſine artis jacturâ occulta atque obſoleta jacuerunt." Venice, 1592, quarto.

3. " De præſagiendâ Vitâ et Morte Ægrotantium, libri 7, in quibus ars tota Hippocratica prædicendi in ægrotis varios morborum eventus, cum ex veterum medicorum dogmatis, tum ex longâ accuratâque obſervatione novâ methodo eluceſcit." Venice, 1691, quarto.

4. " De Balſamo Dialogus, in quo veriſſimæ balſami plantæ, opobalſami, carpobalſami et xylobalſami, cognitio, pleriſque antiquorum atque juniorum medicorum occulta, nunc eluceſcit." Venice, 1592, quarto.

5. " De Medicinâ Methodicâ, libri 13, in quibus medendi ars methodica vocata olim maximé celebris, quæ hâc ætate non ſine magno ſtudioſorum medicinæ et dedecore et damno plané deſiiſſe viſa eſt, denuo reſtituitur, atque in medicorum commodum quadantenus ad medicinam dogmaticam conformatur." Padua, 1611, folio. Leyden, 1719, quarto.

6. " De Raphontico Diſputatio, in gymnaſio Patavino habita, in quâ raphontici planta, quam hactenus nulli viderunt, medicinæ ſtudioſis ob oculos ponitur, ipſiuſque cognitio accuratius expenditur atque proponitur." Padua, 1612 and 1629, quarto.

7. " De Plantis Exoticis, libri duo." Venice, 1699, quarto. This work was not publiſhed till about twelve years after the death of the author, by his ſon Alpino Alpini.

Alpini. ALPINI left ſeveral other works, which have never been printed; particularly,

1. "De Medicinâ Ægyptiorum, liber quintus."

2. "De naturali Rerum in Ægypto obſervatarum Hiſtoria, libri 5, variis plantarum, lapidum, et animalium iconibus exornati." Vide "Mémoires des Hommes illuſtres," tom. ii, p. 176, 177, &c.

ANTHONY (FRANCIS)

A very learned Phyſician and Chemiſt of the laſt century.

HIS father was an eminent goldſmith in the city of London, and had an employment of conſiderable value in the jewel-office of queen Elizabeth. This ſon was born April 16, 1550, and having been carefully inſtructed in the firſt rudiments of learning while at home, was, about the year 1569, ſent to the univerſity of Cambridge, where he ſtudied with great diligence and ſucceſs, and in the year 1574, took the degree of M. A. It appears from his own writings, that he applied himſelf for many years in that univerſity to the theory and practice of chemiſtry, with ſedulous induſtry, and made no ſmall progreſs. We cannot learn when he left Cambridge, and went up to London; but it ſeems highly probable, that it was not before he attained the age of forty. He began, ſoon after his arrival, to publiſh to the world the effects of his chemical ſtudies; and in the year 1598 his firſt treatiſe appeared, concerning the excellency of a medicine drawn from gold; but not having taken the neceſſary precautions of addreſſing himſelf to the college of phyſicians for their licence, he fell under their diſpleaſure, and being ſummoned before the preſident and cenſors, he confeſſed that he had practiſed phyſic in London for ſomewhat more than ſix months, and had cured twenty perſons or more of ſeveral diſeaſes, to whom he had given

given purging and vomiting phyſic, and to others a diaphoretic medicine, prepared from gold and mercury, as their caſe required, but acknowledged that he had no licence; and being examined in ſeveral parts of phyſic, and found inexpert, he was interdicted practice. About a month after he was committed to the Counter priſon, and fined in the ſum of five pounds for preſcribing phyſic againſt the ſtatutes and privilege of the college; but upon his application to the lord chief juſtice, he was ſet at liberty, which gave ſo great umbrage to the college, that the preſident and one of the cenſors waited on the chief juſtice, to requeſt his favour in defending and preſerving the college privileges, upon which Mr. ANTHONY ſubmitted himſelf, promiſed to pay his fine, and was forbid practice. But not long after he was accuſed again for practiſing phyſic, and upon his own confeſſion was fined five pounds; which fine, on his refuſing to pay it, was increaſed to twenty pounds, and he was committed to priſon till he paid it.

After his releaſe, he ſeems to have met with conſiderable patrons, who were able to protect him from the authority of the college; and though this learned ſociety thought him weak and ignorant in phyſic, yet it ſeems there were other learned bodies of a different opinion; ſince, after all theſe cenſures, and being toſſed about from priſon to priſon, he became doctor of phyſic in one of our own univerſities. This did not hinder new complaints being brought againſt him by Dr. Taylor, and another phyſician, who grounded their proceedings chiefly on his giving a certain noſtrum, which he called Aurum Potabile, or potable gold, and which he repreſented to the world as an univerſal medicine. Dr. ANTHONY publiſhed a very learned and modeſt defence of himſelf and his Aurum Potabile in Latin, written with great decency, much ſkill in chemiſtry, and with an apparent

knowledge in the theory and hiſtory of phyſic. He likewiſe annexed ſuch certificates of cures, under the hands of ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, and ſome too of the faculty, that it very plainly appeared, he did not by any means deſerve to be treated as an ignorant empiric, or a mere pretender to chemiſtry.

His book, however, was quickly anſwered, and the controverſy about Aurum Potabile grew ſo warm, that he was obliged to publiſh another apology in the Engliſh language, which however was alſo tranſlated into Latin, and was held in great eſteem abroad, though at home it was far enough from anſwering the doctor's expectation, for it did not at all abate the oppoſition formed againſt his practice by the faculty, or allay that bitterneſs with which his opponents treated his arguments. But, conſidered in another light, it proved very advantageous to him, for it procured the general good-will of ordinary readers, and contributed exceedingly to ſupport and extend his practice, notwithſtanding all the pains taken to decry it. Yet what chiefly contributed to maintain his own reputation, and thereby reflected credit on his medicine, was his unblemiſhed character in private life: For Dr. ANTHONY was a man of unaffected piety, untainted probity, of eaſy addreſs, great modeſty, and boundleſs charity, which procured him many friends, and left it not in the power of his enemies to attack any part of his conduct, except that of diſpenſing a medicine, of which they had no opinion. The age in which Dr. ANTHONY flouriſhed was very favourable to his ideas, ſince chemiſtry was then full as much admired, though perhaps not ſo well underſtood as at preſent. He had therefore a very extenſive and beneficial practice, which enabled him to live hoſpitably at his houſe in Bartholomew Cloſe, and to be very liberal in his alms to the poor. He died on the 26th of May, 1623, in the ſeventy-

ſeventy-fourth year of his age, and was buried in the church of St. Bartholomew the Great, where a handſome monument has been erected to his memory. Our author was twice married, and by his laſt wife, whoſe name was Elizabeth, he had two ſons, John and Charles, both phyſicians, the former ſold his father's Aurum Potabile, and lived by it very handſomely; the latter ſettled in the town of Bedford, where he attained the character of a learned, honeſt, and induſtrious man in his profeſſion. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i. p. 169, &c.

APONO (Peter D')

A celebrated Phyſician and Philoſopher of his age, born in 1250, in a village near Padua.

He ſtudied ſome time at Paris, and was there promoted to the degree of Doctor in Philoſophy and Phyſic. When he began to practiſe as phyſician, he is ſaid to have inſiſted on very large ſums for his viſits. We are not told what his demands were in the place of his reſidence, but it is affirmed, that he would not attend the ſick at any diſtance from home under a hundred and fifty florins a day, and when he was ſent for by pope Honorius the fourth, he demanded four hundred ducats for each day's attendance. He was ſuſpected of magic, and proſecuted by the Inquiſition on that account. "The common opinion of almoſt all au-
"thors" ſays Naude, "is, that he was the greateſt ma-
"gician of his age: that he had acquired the know-
"ledge of the ſeven liberal arts, by means of the ſeven
"familiar ſpirits, which he kept incloſed in a cryſtal;
"that he had the dexterity (like another Paſetes) to
"make the money he had ſpent, come back into his
"purſe." The ſame author adds, that he died before the proceſs againſt him was finiſhed, being then in the eightieth

eightieth year of his age; and that after his death, they ordered him to be burnt in effigy, in the public place of the city of Padua; deſigning thereby to terrify others, and alſo to ſuppreſs the reading of three books which he had written. The firſt is, the "Heptameron," which is printed at the end of the firſt volume of Agrippa's work: the ſecond, that which is called by Trithemius, "Elucidarium Necromantium Petri de Apono:" and the laſt, entitled by the ſame author "Liber Experimentorum Mirabilium de Annulis Secundum 28 Manſiones Lunæ." His body being ſecretly taken up by his friends, eſcaped the vigilance of the Inquiſitors, who would have burnt it. It was removed ſeveral times, and was at laſt placed in the church of St. Auguſtin, without any epitaph or any mark of honour.

The moſt remarkable book which APONO wrote was that which procured him the ſurname of Conciliator: he wrote alſo a piece entitled "De Medicinâ omnimodâ." There is a ſtory told of him, that having no well in his houſe, he cauſed his neighbour's to be carried into the ſtreet by devils, when he heard they had forbidden his maid fetching water there. He had much better, ſays Bayle, have employed the devils to make a well in his own houſe, and have ſtopped up his neighbour's, or at leaſt, tranſported it into his houſe, rather than into the ſtreet. Vide "Mercklin in Lindenio renovato," p. 878.—"Camerarius Medit. Hiſt." tom i, liv. 1, ch. 4.—"Naude Apoll. des grands Hommes accuſéz de Magie," ch. 14.—"Tomaſini Elog. Viror. illuſt." p. 24.—"Vol. de Scient. Mathemat." p. 181.—"Tomazo Garſoni Piazza univerſale di tutti Profeſs. Diſcorſo," fol. 135, v. 365.

ARBUTHNOT (Dr. John)

A celebrated Wit and Phyſician in the Reign of Queen Anne,

Was the ſon of an epiſcopal clergyman in Scotland, nearly allied to the noble family of that name. He had his education in the univerſity of Aberdeen, where he took the degree of Doctor of Phyſic. The revolution deprived the father of his church preferment, and though he was poſſeſſed of a ſmall paternal eſtate, yet neceſſity obliged the ſon to ſeek his fortune abroad. He went to London, and at firſt, as it is ſaid, for his ſupport taught the mathematics. About this time, 1695, Dr. Woodward's "Eſſay towards a Natural Hiſtory of the Earth" was publiſhed, which contained ſuch an account of the univerſal deluge, as our author thought inconſiſtent with truth: he, therefore, drew up a work, entitled, "An Examination of Dr. Woodward's Account of the Deluge, &c. with a Compariſon between Steno's Philoſophy and the Doctor's, in the Caſe of Marine Bodies dug up out of the Earth, &c." 1695, 8vo, which gave him no ſmall ſhare of literary fame. His extenſive learning, and facetious and agreeable converſation, introduced him by degrees into practice, and he became eminent in his profeſſion. Being at Epſom, when Prince George of Denmark was ſuddenly taken ill, he was called in to his aſſiſtance. His advice was ſucceſsful, and his highneſs recovering employed him always afterwards as his phyſician. In conſequence of this, upon the indiſpoſition of Dr. Hannes, he was appointed phyſician in ordinary to queen Anne, 1709, and admitted a Fellow of the College, as he had been ſome years of the Royal Society.

His gentle manners, polite learning, and excellent talents, entitled him to an intimate correſpondence and

friendſhip with the celebrated wits of his time, Pope, Swift, Gay, and Parnell, whom he met as a member of the Scriblerus Club. In 1714, he engaged with Pope and Swift in a deſign to write a ſatire on the abuſe of human learning in every branch, which was to have been executed in the humourous manner of Cervantes, the original author of this ſpecies of ſatire, under the hiſtory of feigned adventures. But a ſtop was put to this project by the queen's death, when they had only drawn out an imperfect eſſay towards it, under the title of the firſt book of the "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus *." "Theſe Memoirs," ſays Dr. Johnſon, "extend only to "the firſt part of a work, projected in concert with "Pope, Swift, and Arbuthnot. Their purpoſe was to "cenſure the abuſes of learning, by the fictitious life of "an infatuated ſcholar. They were diſperſed, the de-"ſign was never completed, and Warburton laments "its miſcarriage, as an event very diſaſtrous to po-"lite letters. If the whole may be eſtimated by this "ſpecimen, which ſeems to be the production of Ar-"buthnot, with a few touches perhaps by Pope, the "want of more will not be much lamented; for the "follies which the writer ridicules are ſo little practiſed, "that they are not known; nor can the ſatire be un-

* Dr. Warburton tells us, that the Travels of Gulliver, the Treatiſe of the Profound, of literary Criticiſm on Virgil, and the Memoirs of a Pariſh Clerk, are only ſo many detached parts and fragments of this work. The ſame writer declares, that polite letters never loſt more than by the defeat of this ſcheme, in which each of this illuſtrious triumvirate would have found exerciſe for his own peculiar talent, beſide conſtant employment for that they all had in common. Arbuthnot was ſkilled in every thing that related to ſcience, Pope was maſter of the fine arts, and Swift excelled in the knowledge of the world: wit they had all in equal meaſure, and ſo abundant a degree, that no age perhaps ever produced three men on whom nature had more bountifully beſtowed it, or in whom art had brought it to higher perfection.

" derſtood but by the learned: he raiſes phantoms of " abſurdity, and then drives them away. He cures diſ- " eaſes that were never felt. For this reaſon, the joint " production of theſe great writers has never attained " any notice from mankind."

The queen's death, and the diſaſters which fell upon his friends on that occaſion, deeply affected our Author's ſpirits; and to divert his melancholy, he paid a viſit to his brother, a banker at Paris. His ſtay there, however, was but very ſhort; he returned to London, and having loſt his former reſidence at St. James's, took a houſe in Dover Street. In 1727, he publiſhed " Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, " and Meaſures," in 4to. He continued to practiſe phyſic with good reputation, and diverted his leiſure hours in writing papers of wit and humour. He contributed, in 1732, towards detecting and puniſhing the ſcandalous frauds and abuſes that had been carried on under the ſpecious name of the " Charitable Corporation." The ſame year he publiſhed his " Eſſay concerning the Nature of Aliments, the Choice of them, &c." which was followed the year after by " The Effects of Air on human Bodies." He was apparently led to the ſubjects of theſe treatiſes by the conſideration of his own caſe, an aſthma, which, gradually increaſing with his years, became ſhortly after unmanageable and incurable. In 1734, he retired to Hampſtead, in hopes of finding ſome ſmall relief for this affliction; but he died at his houſe in Cork Street, Burlington Gardens, in February 1735. He was a married man, and had children; of whom George, who enjoyed a place of conſiderable profit in the Exchequer Office, and Ann were mentioned in Pope's will, the former as one of the executors, and the latter as a legatee.

Pope, in a letter to Digby, dated September 1, 1722, tells

tells him, that the firſt time he ſaw the doctor, Swift obſerved to him, that he was a man who could do every thing but walk. He appears to have been in all reſpects a very amiable and accompliſhed perſon. He has ſhewn himſelf equal to any of his contemporaries in humour, vivacity, and learning, and he was ſuperiour to moſt men in the moral duties of life, in acts of humanity and benevolence. His letter to Pope, written, as it were, upon his death bed, and which no one can read without the tendereſt emotion, diſcovers ſuch a noble fortitude of mind at the approach of diſſolution, as could be inſpired only by a clear conſcience, and the calm and ſatisfactory retroſpect of an uninterrupted ſeries of virtuous conduct. In 1751, came out, in two volumes, 8vo, printed at Glaſgow, "The Miſcellaneous Works of the late Dr. Arbuthnot," which are ſaid to comprehend, with what is inſerted in Swift's Miſcellanies, all his pieces of wit and humour; but the genuineneſs of many pieces in that collection is more than apocryphal.

ARCHER (John) M.D.

Was author of "Every Man his own Phyſician," &c. printed for himſelf in 1673, 8vo. To this are ſubjoined "A Treatiſe on Melancholy," and a "Compendious Herbal."

He ſeems to have been of ſuch an epicurean taſte as was perfectly adapted to the court and character of Charles II, having placed, in the firſt of theſe works, the ſixth ſenſe at the head of the other five, as keeping them all in ſubordination. He at the end of this book mentions the three following inventions as the iſſue of his own brain; though the firſt was certainly in uſe amongſt the Romans; namely, 1. A hot bath by ſteam for the cure of various diſorders. This

will naturally remind the reader of the fumigations of Dominiceti. 2. An oven, which doth, with a ſmall faggot, bake, diſtil, boil a pot, or ſtew, with all the ſame charge of fire, time, and labour. This oven was moveable. 3. A chariot with which one horſe can as eaſily draw five or more people, as two horſes can that number in the ordinary way. It is alſo contrived that a man who ſits in it may move it without a horſe. Here the machine invented by Mr. Moore will as naturally recur to the reader's memory, as the bath of Dominiceti did in the firſt article.

ARETÆUS,

A Phyſician of Cappadocia,

But in what time he flouriſhed authors are not agreed; ſome placing him under Auguſtus Cæſar, others under Trajan, or Adrian. His works, however, are very valuable. The beſt editions were publiſhed by Dr. Wigan and Dr. Boerhaave. Dr. Wigan's was elegantly printed in folio, at Oxford, 1723. In his preface he gives an account of all the preceding editions: to this are ſubjoined diſſertations on the age of ARETÆUS, his ſect, his ſkill in anatomy, and his method of cure: and at the end are a large collection of various readings, with notes on them; a treatiſe on the author's Ionic dialect; and a Greek index by the learned Mr. Mattaire. Dr. Boerhaave's was publiſhed at Leyden, 1731, with many emendations and improvements. ARETÆUS wrote before Paulus Ægineta or Ætius, for they both quote him. He was in ſome inſtances of the ſame opinion with the Pneumatics, and in others with the Methodics. When he ſpeaks of ſpirit, he means the matter of reſpiration. The Pneumatic ſect aſſerted that fire, air, earth, and water were not elements, but that the name of element

ment rather belonged to the qualities of which theſe bodies were poſſeſſed, or to heat, cold, moiſture, dryneſs, &c. ; and ARETÆUS was of this opinion.

HE was not leſs modeſt than ſkilful and knowing. He generally begins his chapter with a ſhort anatomical deſcription of the parts on the diſorders of which he intends to treat in the ſequel.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nicholls.—" Gen. Dict."

ARMSTRONG (Dr. JOHN)

Was born in Caſtleton Pariſh, Roxburghſhire, where his father and brother were miniſters; and completed his education in the univerſity of Edinburgh, where he took his degree in phyſic, February 4th, 1732, with much reputation, and publiſhed his Theſis, as the forms of that univerſity require: the ſubject was " De Tabe Purulentâ."

LIKE Akenſide, he never arrived at much practice. In 1735, he publiſhed a little humorous fugitive pamphlet, entitled, " An Eſſay for abridging the Study of Phyſic; to which is added a Dialogue betwixt Hygeia, Mercury, and Pluto, relating to the Practice of Phyſic, as it is managed by a certain illuſtrious Society: As alſo an Epiſtle from Uſbek the Perſian, to Joſhua Ward, Eſq." The dedication runs thus, " To the academic philoſophers, to the gene-
" rous deſpiſers of the ſchools, to the deſervedly cele-
" brated Joſhua Ward, John Moor, and the reſt of
" the numerous ſect of inſpired phyſicians, this little
" work is humbly inſcribed, by their moſt devoted
" ſervant and zealous admirer."—This piece contains much wit and drollery; in the dialogue he has caught the very ſpirit of Lucian: it is not marked with his name, but we can aſſert, on the beſt authority, that he is the author of it.

In 1737, he publiſhed "A Synopſis of the Hiſtory and Cure of Venereal Diſeaſes," 8vo, inſcribed, in an ingenious dedication, to Dr. Alexander Stuart, as to "a perſon who had an indiſputable right to judge ſe-"verely of the performance preſented to him." This was ſoon followed by the "Œconomy of Love," a poem which has much merit, but is too ſtrongly tinctured with the licentiouſneſs of Ovid. Maturer judgment, however, expunged many of the luxuriances of youthful fancy, in an edition "reviſed and corrected "by the author," in 1768. It appears, by one of the caſes on literary property, that Mr. Miller paid fifty guineas for the copy-right of this poem, which was intended as a burleſque on ſome didactic writers.

It has been obſerved of Dr. ARMSTRONG, that his works have great inequalities, ſome of them being poſſeſſed of every requiſite to be ſought after in the moſt perfect compoſition, while others can hardly be conſidered as ſuperiour to the productions of mediocrity. In 1741, he ſolicited Dr. Birch's recommendation, that he might be appointed phyſician to the forces then going to the Weſt Indies.

The "Art of preſerving Health," his beſt performance, which was publiſhed in 1744, and which will tranſmit his name to poſterity as one of the firſt Engliſh writers, has been honoured with the following teſtimony of a reſpectable critic: "To deſcribe "ſo difficult a thing, gracefully and poetically, as "the effects of a diſtemper on the human body, was "reſerved for Dr. ARMSTRONG, who accordingly "hath nobly executed it at the end of the third book "of his Art of preſerving Health, where he hath given "us that pathetic account of the ſweating ſickneſs. "There is a claſſical correctneſs and cloſeneſs of ſtyle "in this poem that are truly admirable, and the ſub-

"ject

"ject is raiſed and adorned by numberleſs poetical "images."

In 1746 Dr. ARMSTRONG was appointed one of the phyſicians to the hoſpital for lame and ſick ſoldiers, behind Buckingham Houſe. In 1751 he publiſhed his poem on "Benevolence," in folio, and in 1753, "Taſte, an Epiſtle to a young Critic." In this year an elegant Ode was addreſſed to him by Dr. Theobald. In 1758 appeared "Sketches, or Eſſays on various Subjects, by Launcelot Temple, Eſq., in Two Parts." In this production, which poſſeſſes much humour and knowledge of the world, and which had a remarkably rapid ſale, he is ſuppoſed to have been aſſiſted by Mr. Wilkes.

In 1760, he had the honour to be appointed phyſician to the army in Germany: where, in 1761, he wrote a poem called "Day, an Epiſtle to John Wilkes, of Ayleſbury, Eſq." In this poem, which is not collected in his works, he wantonly hazarded a reflection on Churchill, which drew on him the ſerpent-toothed vengeance of that ſevereſt of ſatyriſts. It may be here obſerved, that nothing appears ſo fatal to the intercourſe of friends, as attention to politics. The cordiality which had ſubſiſted between Dr. ARMSTRONG and Mr. Wilkes was certainly interrupted, if not diſſolved by theſe means.

In 1770, Dr. ARMSTRONG publiſhed a collection of "Miſcellanies," in two volumes, containing, 1. "The Art of preſerving Health." 2. "Of Benevolence, an Epiſtle to Eumenes." 3. "Taſte, an Epiſtle to a young Critic." 4. "Imitations of Shakſpeare and Spenſer." 5. "The Univerſal Almanack, by Noureddin Ali." 6. "The Forced Marriage, a Tragedy." 7. "Sketches."—In an advertiſement to theſe volumes Dr. A. ſays, he "has at laſt taken "the trouble to collect them, and to have them "printed

" printed under his own inſpection, a taſk that he " had long avoided, and to which he would hardly " have ſubmitted himſelf at laſt, but for the ſake of " preventing their being ſome time hereafter expoſed in " a ragged mangled condition, and loaded with more " faults than they originally had; when it might be " impoſſible for him, by the change perhaps of one " letter, to recover a whole period from the moſt con- " temptible nonſenſe. Along with ſuch pieces as he " had formerly offered to the public, he takes this " opportunity of preſenting it with ſeveral others, ſome " of which had lain by him for ſeveral years. What " he has loſt, and eſpecially what he has deſtroyed, " would, probably enough, have been better received " by the great majority of readers, than any thing he " has publiſhed. But he never courted the public: he " wrote chiefly for his own amuſement, and becauſe " he found it an agreeable and innocent way of ſome- " times paſſing an idle hour. He has always moſt " heartily deſpiſed the opinion of the mobility, from " the loweſt to the higheſt, and if it is true, what " he has ſometimes been told, that the beſt judges " are on his ſide, he deſires no more in the ar- " ticle of fame and renown as a writer. If the beſt " judges of this age honour him with their approbation, " all the worſt too of the next will favour him with " their's, when by Heaven's grace he'll be too far be- " yond the reach of their unmeaning praiſes to receive " any diſguſt from them."

In 1771, he publiſhed " A ſhort ramble through " ſome parts of France and Italy, by Launcelot Tem- ple;" and in 1773, in his own name, a quarto pam- phlet, under the title of " Medical Eſſays;" towards the concluſion of which he accounts for his not having ſuch extenſive practice as ſome of his brethren, from his not being qualified to employ the uſual means, from

from a tickliſh ſtate of ſpirits, and a diſtempered exceſs of ſenſibility. He complains much of the behaviour of ſome of his brethren, of the herd of critics, and particularly of the reviewers.

He died in September, 1779, and, to the no ſmall ſurpriſe of his friends, left behind him more than 3,000 l. ſaved out of a very moderate income ariſing principally from his half pay. In the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," the reader will find ſome pleaſing traits in the character of this ingenious writer.—Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nicholls.—"Dr. Warton's Reflections on Dr. James Mackenzie's Hiſtory of Didactic Poetry."

ARNAUD DE VILLA NOVA,

A celebrated Phyſician, who lived in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Ages.

He ſtudied at Paris and Montpellier, and travelled through Italy and Spain. He was well acquainted with languages, and particularly with the Greek, Hebrew, and Arabic. He was at great pains to gratify his ardent deſire after knowledge, but this paſſion carried him rather too far in his reſearches; for he endeavoured to diſcover future events by aſtrology, imagining this ſcience to be infallible; and upon this foundation he publiſhed a prediction, that the world would come to an end in the year 1335, or 1345, or according to others in 1376. He practiſed phyſic at Paris for ſome time; but having advanced ſome new doctrines, he drew upon himſelf the reſentment of the Univerſity; and his friends, fearing he might be arreſted, perſuaded him to retire from that city. Some authors have alſo affirmed, that the Inquiſitors of the Faith, aſſembled at Taraſcon, by order of Clement Vth, condemned the chimerical notions of this learned phyſician.

Upon

Upon his leaving France, he retired to Sicily, where he was received by King Frederic of Arragon with the greateſt marks of kindneſs and eſteem. Some time afterwards, this prince ſent him to France, to attend the ſame Pope Clement in an illneſs, and ARNAUD was ſhipwrecked on the coaſt of Genoa, in the year 1309, though ſome ſay it was in 1310, and others in 1313.

The works of ARNAUD, with his life prefixed, were printed in one volume folio, at Lyons, 1520, and at Baſil, 1585, with the notes of Nicholas Tolerus.

ARNISÆUS (HENNINGUS)

Was born at Halderſtadt, and died in 1633.

HE was profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Helmſtadt, and travelled into England and France. The king of Denmark ſent for him to his court, and made him his counſellor and phyſician. We have ſome works of his upon politics and philoſophy.

1. "De Auctoritate Principum in Populum ſemper inviolabili." In this treatiſe he ſupports the opinion, that the people ought not in any reſpect whatever to violate the authority of princes.

2. "De Jure Majeſtatis." 1610.

3. "Lectiones politicæ." Frankfort, 1610.

Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique portatif," Tom. 1, p. 160, &c.

ASTRUC (JOHN) a Phyſician of France,

Was born at Sauves, a town of Lower Languedoc, the 19th of March, 1684, and died at Paris, the 5th of May, 1766.

HE was extremely eminent in his profeſſion, and filled ſeveral important offices. He was phyſician in ordinary to the king, profeſſor in the college royal, doctor

doctor regent of the faculty of phyſic of Paris, and ancient profeſſor of the ſame of Montpellier.

He was the author of ſeveral uſeful and curious works; and perhaps it is not too much to ſay of his "Libri ſex de Morbis Venereis," that it is as well digeſted and well written a book as can be found in any language. It was printed in 4to, at Paris, 1735; in two volumes 4to, 1740; and it has been tranſlated into French and Engliſh, and probably into moſt of the European languages. His "Traité des Tumeurs et des Ulcères" printed in 1759, in two volumes, 12mo, and that "Des Maladies des Femmes," 1766, in ſeven volumes, 12mo, are alſo very well known to the learned in the faculty.

AVICENNA,

A celebrated Philoſopher and Phyſician, among the Mohammedans, was born in the Year 980.

By the time he was ten years old he had learned the Koran, and made a great progreſs in claſſical literature. He was next ſent to a man who dealt in herbs, and was ſkilled in the Indian method of accounts, to learn arithmetic. After this, the rudiments of logic, and the firſt five or ſix propoſitions of Euclid, were explained to him by a private tutor. He went through the reſt of Euclid by himſelf, conſulting the commentaries: when he entered on the Almageſt, his tutor left him. He next applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and to gain experience he viſited patients, being then about ſixteen. The following year and half he employed with incredible application in reading, and when any difficulty occurred, he always had recourſe to Heaven. "Whenever I was puzzled," ſays he, "about any queſtion, or could not find the middle "term in a ſyllogiſm, I went to the moſque, and

"humbly

" humbly poured out my prayers to the Creator of all " things, that he would be pleaſed to make plain to " me what appeared abſtruſe and difficult, and return- " ing home at night, I ſet a lamp before me, and ap- " plied myſelf to reading and writing: and ſo often as " I was overcome by ſleep, or found myſelf faint, I " drank a glaſs of wine to recover ſtrength, and then " returned to reading again: If I ſlept ever ſo little, " I dreamed of thoſe very queſtions, ſo that the reaſons " of many of them were made known to me in my " ſleep."

Having attained to a perfect knowledge of logic, natural philoſophy, and mathematics, he proceeded to divinity, and as a proper preparation for this ſtudy, he was deſirous of making himſelf maſter of Ariſtotle's Metaphyſics: but having read the book over forty times, and even gotten it by heart, without being able to comprehend the author's meaning, he laid it by as unintelligible. One day, while he was in a book-ſeller's ſhop, a broker offered him a book of meta-phyſics to ſell, which he rejected with ſcorn, ſaying it was an uſeleſs ſcience: the broker, however, telling him he might have it cheap, the owner being under the ne-ceſſity of ſelling it, he purchaſed it. The book proved to be a treatiſe of Al Farabius " concerning the ob-jects of metaphyſics," which AVICENNA had no ſooner run over, than he plainly perceived the ſenſe of Ariſto-tle, whoſe words he retained in his memory, and out of joy gave a conſiderable alms to the poor. Having recovered the king of Khoraſan, who during a fit of illneſs had ſent for AVICENNA, though a very young man, that prince kept him near his perſon, and al-lowed him free acceſs to his large and valuable library; which happening to be burnt ſoon after, AVICENNA's enemies accuſed him of having ſet it on fire, that no-

body

body elſe might enjoy the ſame advantage, and that what he had learned there might be taken for his own.

A very remarkable ſtory is told of AVICENNA's ſagacity. When he was at Jorgân Kabûs, the ſovereign of the country ſent for him to viſit his nephew, who was confined to his bed of a diſorder that baffled all the phyſicians of that country. AVICENNA, having felt the young man's pulſe, and ſeen his urine, judged his illneſs to proceed from concealed love. He ſent for the chief eunuch of the palace, and whilſt he kept his finger on the patient's pulſe, deſired him to call over the names of the ſeveral apartments: obſerving great emotions in the ſick man at the naming of one particular apartment, he made the eunuch name all the women in that apartment, and finding the patient's pulſe to beat extremely high at the mention of one perſon, he no longer doubted but ſhe was the object of his paſſion, and declared that his cure was only to be expected from the enjoyment of that lady *.

AVICENNA died in the year 1036. He had a good conſtitution, which he greatly impaired by too free indulgence in women and wine. The number of his books, including his ſmaller tracts, is computed at near a hundred, the greater part of which are either loſt, or not known in Europe. Some charge him with having ſtolen what he publiſhed from a celebrated phyſician who had been his maſter. This man had acquired ſo much honour and wealth, that he was ſolicited by many to take their ſons to be his ſcholars, or even his ſervants; but being reſolved not to diſcover the ſecrets

* Dr. Freind obſerves the caſe to be ſo parallel, that one would be apt to think this account was ſtolen from what is related of Eraſiſtratus, in a like illneſs of Antiochus, the ſon of Seleucus. —"Hiſt. of Phyſic," part 2, p. 70.

of

of his art, he would not receive any of them. Avicenna's mother formed the following ſtratagem: ſhe offered him her ſon as a ſervant, pretending he was naturally deaf and dumb; and the youth, by his mother's inſtructions, counterfeited theſe defects ſo well, that the phyſician, after making ſeveral trials to diſcover the reality of them, took the boy into his ſervice, and by degrees placed ſo much confidence in him as to leave his writings open in his room when he went abroad. Avicenna took that opportunity to tranſcribe them, and carried the copies to his mother, and after the death of his maſter, publiſhed them in his own name. "One "would naturally expect," ſays Dr. Freind, "to find "ſomething in this author anſwerable to the great "character he has had in the world; but though I "have very often looked into his writings upon ſeveral "occaſions, I could meet with little or nothing "there, but what is taken originally from Galen, or "what at leaſt occurs with a very ſmall variation in "Rhazes or Haly Abbas. He in general ſeems to be "fond of multiplying the ſigns of the diſtempers with-"out any reaſon; a fault too much imitated by our mo-"dern writers of ſyſtems. He often, indeed, ſets "down ſome for eſſential ſymptoms, which ariſe merely "by accident, and have no immediate connection "with the primary diſeaſe itſelf. And to confeſs the "truth, if one would chooſe an Arabic ſyſtem of phyſic, "that of Haly ſeems to be leſs confuſed and more in-"telligible, as well as more conſiſtent than that of "Avicenna."

B.

BACCIO (Andreas)

A celebrated Physician, who flourished at the End of the Sixteenth Century,

Was born near Ancona, became professor of medicine at Rome, and was first physician to Pope Sixtus V. He was the author of some very curious and learned works, printed at Rome; as, 1. "De Venenis et Antidotis." 2. "De Gemmis ac Lapidibus pretiosis." 3. "De naturali Vinorum Historiâ." 4. "De Thermis." We know not when he died.

BAGLIVI (George)

An illustrious Physician of Italy, was a Native of Apulia, and born about the Year 1668.

He studied at Padua, where he became doctor, and then went to Rome, where he was chosen professor of anatomy. He was a man of most uncommon force of understanding, of which he gave ample proofs in many curious and accurate productions, philosophical as well as medical. He died at Rome, 1706, in the very flower of his age, when he was no more than eight and thirty. A collection of his works was printed first in 1710, quarto, and has since been reprinted, in the same size, at various places. His "Praxis Medica," and "De Fibrâ Matricis," are the principal pieces. He wrote a dissertation upon the anatomy, bite, and effects of the Tarantula, which is the production of his country; and gave a particular account of the earthquake at Rome, and the adjacent cities, in 1703. His works were all written in Latin.

BAILEY (WALTER)

Was Son of HENRY BAILEY of Warnwall, in Dorſetſhire, and bort at Potſham in that County.

He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and admitted perpetual Fellow of New College in Oxford, in the year 1550, after having ſerved two years of probation. Having taken the degrees of Bachelor and Maſter of Arts, he proceeded upon the phyſic line, and was admitted to practiſe in that faculty, in 1558, being at that time proctor of the univerſity, and prebendary of Dultingcote or Dulcot in the church of Wells; which preferment he reſigned in 1579. In 1561, he was appointed the queen's profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Oxford. Two years after he took the degree of Doctor in that faculty, and at laſt was appointed phyſician in ordinary to her majeſty. He was eſteemed to be very ſkilful in his profeſſion, and was much followed for his practice. He died March 3d, 1592, at 63 years of age, and was buried in the inner chapel of New College in Oxford. He was author of the following treatiſes:

1. "A Diſcourſe of three Kinds of Pepper in common Uſe." This piece was printed in 1558, in 8vo. and dedicated to Sir John Horſey.

2. "A brief Treatiſe of the Preſervation of the Eye-ſight," printed in queen Elizabeth's reign, in 12mo, and at Oxford in 1616, and 1654, in 8vo. In the edition of 1616, there is added another "Treatiſe "of the Eye-ſight," collected from Fernelius and Riolanus; but by what hand we are not told. They both paſs under Dr. Bailey's name.

3. "Directions for Health, natural and artificial, with Medicines for all Diſeaſes of the Eye." 1626, 4to.

4. "Explicatio

4. "Explicatio Galeni de Potu Convaleſcentium et Senum, et precipuè de noſtræ Alæ & Biriæ Paratione," &c. *i. e.* "An Explication of Galen concerning the Drink of thoſe who are recovering from a Fit of Sickneſs, and the Aged; and particularly concerning the Preparation of Engliſh Ale and Beer, &c." This piece was in manuſcript, in 4to, in the library of Robert earl of Ayleſbury. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 440, &c.

BAINBRIDGE (JOHN)

An eminent Phyſician and Aſtronomer, born in 1582, at Aſhby de la Zouch, Leiceſterſhire,

Was educated at the public ſchool of that town; and thence went to Emanuel College in Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Joſeph Hall, afterwards Biſhop of Norwich. When he had taken his degrees of Bachelor and Maſter of Arts, he returned into Leiceſterſhire, where he taught a grammar ſchool for ſome years, and at the ſame time practiſed phyſic. He employed his leiſure hours in the mathematics, eſpecially aſtronomy, which had been his favourite ſtudy from his earlieſt years.

By the advice of his friends, who thought his abilities too great for the obſcurity of a country life, he removed to London, where he was admitted a Fellow of the College of Phyſicians. His deſcription of the comet, which appeared in 1618, greatly raiſed his character. It was by this means he got acquainted with Sir Henry Saville, who, in 1619, appointed him his firſt profeſſor of aſtronomy at Oxford. Upon this he removed to that univerſity, and was entered a maſter commoner of Merton College; the maſter and fellows whereof appointed him junior reader of Linacer's

lecture, in 1631, and ſuperiour reader in 1635. As he reſolved to publiſh correct editions of the ancient aſtronomers, agreeably to the ſtatutes of the founder of his profeſſorſhip, in order to make himſelf acquainted with the diſcoveries of the Arabian aſtronomers, he began the ſtudy of the Arabic language, when he was above forty years of age. Some time before his death, he removed to a houſe oppoſite Merton College, where he died, in 1643. His body was conveyed to the public ſchools, where an oration was pronounced in his praiſe by the univerſity orator; and was carried thence to Merton College church, where it was depoſited near the altar. He left ſeveral works, but many of them have never been publiſhed. The three following are all that were publiſhed:

1. "An Aſtronomical Deſcription of the late Comet, from the 18th of November 1618, to the 16th of December following, London, 1619," quarto. This piece was only a ſpecimen of a larger work, which the author intended to publiſh in Latin, under the title of "Cometographia." Thomas Smith, Comment. p. 5.

2. "Procli Sphæra. Ptolomæi de Hypotheſibus Planetarum, liber ſingularis." To which he added Ptolemy's "Cauſa Regnorum." He collated theſe pieces with ancient manuſcripts, and has given a Latin verſion of them, illuſtrated with figures. Printed in 1620, quarto.

3. "Canicularia, a Treatiſe concerning the Dog Star, and the Canicular Days." Publiſhed at Oxford in 1648, by Mr. Greaves, together with a "Demonſtration of the heliacal riſing of Sirius or the Dog Star, for the parallel of Lower Egypt." Dr. BAINBRIDGE undertook this work at the requeſt of Archbiſhop

Uſher, but left it imperfect, being prevented by the civil war, or by death. Smith, p. 14.

There were ſeveral diſſertations of his prepared for and committed to the preſs the year after his death, but the editions of them were never completed. The titles of them are as follows:

1. "Antiprognoſticon, in quo Μανιχῆς aſtrologicæ, cæleſtium domorum, et triplicitatum commentis, magniſque Saturni et Jovis (cujuſmodi anno 1623 et 1643 contigerunt, et viceſimo fere quoque deinceps anno, ratis naturæ legibus recurrent) conjunctionibus innixæ, vanitas breviter detegitur."

2. "De Meridianorum ſive Longitudinum Differentiis inveniendis diſſertatio."

3. "De Stellâ Veneris diatriba."

There were alſo ſome celeſtial obſervations of his, which may be ſeen in Iſmael Bullialdus's Aſtronomia Philolaica, publiſhed at Paris in 1645. Beſide what we have mentioned, there are ſeveral other tracts which were never publiſhed, but left by his will to Archbiſhop Uſher; among whoſe manuſcripts they are preſerved in the library of the college of Dublin. Among others are the following. 1. "A Theory of the Sun." 2d. "A Theory of the Moon." 3d. "A Diſcourſe concerning the Quantity of the Year." 4th. Two volumes of "Aſtronomical Obſervations." 5th. Nine or ten volumes of miſcellaneous papers relating to the mathematics. Smith, p. 15. He undertook likewiſe a deſcription of the Britiſh monarchy, in order to ſhew the advantages of the union of England and Scotland under one monarch; but this treatiſe was either loſt or ſuppreſſed by him.

BAKER (GEORGE)
Surgeon in Ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, and Maſter of the Company of Surgeons in 1597.

He was the author of the following works.

1. A tranſlation into Engliſh of the third book of Galen, "De Compoſitione medica." Lond. 1574, 8vo, and 1599, 4to.

2. "On Oleum magiſtrale." A method of curing wounds in the limbs. "On the vulgar Error of Surgeons." Printed together, Lond. 1574, 8vo.

3. "The new Jewel of Health," a work tranſlated from Geſner's Euonimus. Lond. 1570 and 1599, 4to. This is a piece treating of the preparation of chemical remedies. The title of the new edition in 1599, is "The Practice of the new and old Phiſicke." It is full of wooden cuts of chemical inſtruments, and is dedicated to the counteſs of Oxford.

4. "A preface to Gerard's Herbal." Lond. 1597 and 1636.

5. "An Antidotary of ſelect Medicines." Lond. 1579, 4to.

6. "On the Nature and Properties of Quickſilver," inſerted in Clowes's treatiſe on the Lues Venerea, 1584. This is entirely extracted from other authors; as indeed all his works ſeem to have been. He corrected an old tranſlation of Guido's "Queſtions in Chirurgery," and Barth. Tracy's tranſlation of Vigo's "Chirurgical Works," the former of which was reprinted in 1579, the latter in 1586.

Johnſon, in the preface to his tranſlation of Ambroſe Parey's works, ſays, that "G. Baker, ſurgeon in London, tranſlated the apology and voyages of Parey, "ſince which, as he hears, he is dead beyond ſea." Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 161, &c.

BALAMIO (FERDINAND) of Sicily,
Was Phyſician to Pope Leo X, who greatly regarded him.

He was no leſs ſkilled in the belles lettres than in medicine; and he cultivated poetry and the Greek with much ſucceſs. He tranſlated, from the Greek into Latin, ſeveral pieces of Galen; which were firſt printed ſeparately, and afterwards inſerted in the works of that ancient phyſician, publiſhed at Venice, 1586, in folio. He flouriſhed at Rome about the year 1555.

BANISTER (JOHN)
A Phyſician of good Repute in the Sixteenth Century,
was born of honeſt and wealthy Parents.

He ſtudied for a time in the univerſity of Oxford; but without taking a degree in arts, he entered upon the phyſic line, and applied himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of that faculty, and to chirurgery. In July 1573, he took the degree of bachelor of phyſic, and was admitted to practiſe. Being ſettled about that time at Nottingham, he lived there many years in great eſteem, and was very much conſulted by all ranks of people, for his ſucceſsful practice in phyſic and ſurgery. The time of his death is unknown. He was author of ſeveral books; viz.

1. "A needful, new, and neceſſary Treatiſe on Chirurgery, briefly comprehending the general and particular Curation of Ulcers." London, 1575, 8vo. 2d. "Certain Experiments of his own Invention," &c. 3d. "The Hiſtory of Man ſucked from the Sappe of the moſt approved Anatomiſts," &c. in 9 books, London, 1578, in a thin folio. 4th. "Compendious Chirurgery, gathered and tranſlated eſpecially out of Wecker," &c. London, 1585, 12mo. 5th. "Anti-

dotary Chirurgical, containing variety of all ſorts of medicines," &c. London, 1589, 8vo. Several years after his death, his works were collected into ſix books, and publiſhed in this order:

1. "Of Tumours,"
2. "Of Wounds," } in general and particular.
3. "Of Ulcers,"

4th. "Of Fractures and Luxations." 5th. "Of the Curation of Ulcers." 6th. "The Antidotary." London, 1663, 4to.

BANISTER (RICHARD)

Was educated under his near Kinſman JOHN BANISTER, according to his own Account.

However, when he came to conſider the large field of ſurgery and medicine, he choſe to confine himſelf to certain particular branches, as "the help of hearing by the inſtrument, the cure of the hare-lip, and the wry-neck, and diſeaſes of the eyes." In order to improve his ſkill in theſe operations, he frequented ſome eminent perſons of that time in theſe ſeveral departments: as "Henry Blackborne, Robert Hall of Worceſter, Maſter Velder of Fennie Stanton, Maſter Surflet of Lynn, Maſter Barnabie of Peterborough." With theſe he ſaw much practice, but little theory; in order to ſupply which defect, he betook himſelf to the ſtudy of the beſt authors, as Rhazes, Meſue, Fernelius, Veſalius, &c. Thus accompliſhed, he fixed himſelf at Stamford in Lincolnſhire, making excurſions, however, to the large towns round about.

The great reputation he acquired may be inferred from the numerous operations for the cataract, which his work ſhews him to have performed, and from his being ſent for even to London, which city he at length viſited for many years in ſpring and autumn. He

mentions

mentions having cured twenty-four blind perſons at Norwich, of which he obtained a certificate from the mayor and aldermen. At the time he writes this account, the year 1621 or 2, he ſeems to have been grown old, for he declares, that knowing it is not long to the period of his days, he means for the future to reſt at home.

With reſpect to the works of BANISTER, there ſeems to have been ſome miſtake among thoſe who have mentioned them. He publiſhed one, entitled, "A Treatiſe of 113 Diſeaſes of the Eyes and Eyelids; the ſecond time publiſhed, with ſome profitable additions of certain principles and experiments, by Richard Baniſter, oculiſt and practitioner in phyſic." Of this the treatiſe on the 113 diſeaſes of the eyes, is a tranſlation from the French of Jacques Guillemeau, made by one A. H. and at its firſt publication dedicated to the elder Baniſter. Being out of print, it was now republiſhed by Richard Baniſter, with a work of his own prefixed, entitled "Baniſter's Breviary." We are ignorant of the exact time of his death. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 214. &c.

BARWICK (PETER)

Phyſician in Ordinary to King Charles the Second,

Was born in the year 1619, at Wetherſlack, in Weſtmorland. He went to Sedburg ſchool in Yorkſhire, till ſuch time as he was fitted for the univerſity, when he removed to St. John's College in Cambridge. This was about the year 1637, and he continued there about ſix years. In 1642, being then in the 24th year of his age, he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1644, he was nominated by the biſhop of Ely to a fellowſhip of St. John's in his gift,

gift. It is uncertain whether at that time he had made choice of any profeſſion or not, ſo that being invited into Leiceſterſhire, in order to become tutor to Ferdinando Sacheverell, Eſq., of Old Hayes in that county, a young gentleman of great hopes, he readily accepted the propoſition, and continued with him for ſome time. In 1647, he returned to Cambridge, and took his degree of M. A., applying himſelf then aſſiduouſly to the ſtudy of phyſic. While he was thus engaged, he loſt his friend and former pupil, Mr. Sacheverell, who, as a teſtimony of his eſteem and affection, bequeathed our Author an annuity of twenty pounds, which was very punctually paid him.

It does not appear how he diſpoſed of himſelf for ſome years; but it is more than probable, that he was engaged in the ſervice of his ſovereign, ſince it is certain that he was at Worceſter in 1651, where he had acceſs to his royal maſter king Charles II, who teſtified to him a very kind ſenſe of the fidelity of his family. In 1655, he was created doctor of phyſic, and two years afterwards, being then near forty, he took a houſe in St. Paul's Church-yard, and about the ſame time married the widow of an eminent merchant, who was a near relation of Archbiſhop Laud's. Being thus ſettled, he ſoon gained a very great reputation in the city, for his ſkill in his profeſſion, as among the learned, by his judicious "Defence of Dr. Harvey's Diſcovery of the Circulation of the Blood," which was then, and is ſtill admired as one of the beſt pieces written upon that ſubject. After the Reſtoration in 1660, he was made one of the king's phyſicians in ordinary, and in the year following received a ſtill ſtronger proof of his majeſty's kind ſenſe of his ſervices.

In

In 1666, being compelled by the dreadful fire to remove from St. Paul's Churchyard, where he had remained all the time of the plague, and been very active and ſerviceable in his profeſſion, he thought proper to take another houſe near Weſtminſter Abbey, for the ſake of being near that cathedral.

He was a very diligent phyſician, and remarkably ſucceſsful in the ſmall-pox, and in moſt kinds of fevers. He was very kind to all who had ſuffered for the royal cauſe, to which he was a conſtant votary all his life; and with a view to its ſervice, in 1671, he drew up in Latin, which he wrote with unuſual elegance and purity, the life of his brother the dean of St. Paul's, and depoſited it, and the original papers, ſerving to ſupport the facts therein mentioned, in the library of St. John's College at Cambridge. Twenty years after this, when our author was in the 74th year of his age, and his eye-ſight ſo much decayed, that he was forced to make uſe of the hand of a friend, he added an appendix, in defence of the Εικων Βασιλικη, againſt Dr. Walker, who was very well known to him, and of whom in that treatiſe he has given a very copious account. To this appendix, our author, as well as he could, ſubſcribed his name. In 1694, becoming totally blind, and frequently afflicted with the ſtone, he gave over practice, and dedicated the remainder of his life to the conſolations of religion, and the converſation of a few intimate friends, among whom Dr. Buſby was one. From this ſedentary courſe of life his old diſeaſe, the ſtone, conſiderably increaſed, and toward the end of Auguſt, 1705, being ſeized with vomiting and purging, ſucceeded by an intermittent fever, and in a few days with a great and ſudden evacuation of blood, he died, on the 4th of September in the ſame year, in the eighty-

ſixth

ſixth year of his age; and by his own direction was interred, without any monument, in the pariſh church of St. Faith's under St. Paul's.

He was a man of good perſon, equally remarkable for the ſolidity of his learning, and for a wonderful readineſs as well as elegance in expreſſing it. His piety was ſincere and ſublime, his reputation unſpotted, his loyalty exemplary, and his modeſty almoſt without example. He left behind him an only daughter, who married Sir Ralph Dutton, to whom ſhe brought a very conſiderable fortune. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 532, &c.

BASKERVILLE (Sir Simon)

An excellent Scholar and eminent Phyſician,

Celebrated for his ſkill in anatomy, and happy practice in the time of king James the firſt, and king Charles the firſt, born at Exeter 1573, was the ſon of Thomas Baskerville, an apothecary of that city; who obſerving an early love of knowledge and thirſt after learning in his ſon, gave him a proper education for the univerſity, to which he was ſent when he was about eighteen years old, entering him in Exeter College in Oxford, on the 10th of March, 1591, putting him under the care of Mr. William Helm, a man no leſs famous for his piety than learning, under whoſe tutorſhip he gave ſuch early proofs of his love of virtue and knowledge, that he was on the firſt vacancy elected Fellow of that houſe, before he had taken his Bachelor's degree in Arts, which delayed his taking it till July the eighth, 1596, to which he ſoon added that of M. A., and when he was admitted particular notice was taken of him, for his admirable knowledge in humanity and philoſophy. After this,

viz.

viz. 1606, he was choſen ſenior proctor of the univerſity; when he bent his ſtudy wholly to phyſic, in the knowledge of which uſeful faculty he became a very eminent proficient, and was then in as great eſteem at the univerſity for his admirable knowledge in medicine, as he had been before for other parts of learning, taking at once, by accumulation, on the 20th of June 1611, both his degrees therein, viz. that of Bachelor and Doctor.

After many years ſtudy and induſtry, leaving the univerſity, he went to London, where he became of great eminency in his profeſſion; being a member of the College of Phyſicians, and for ſome time preſident thereof. His high reputation for learning, great ſkill, and good ſucceſs in phyſic, ſoon brought him into vogue at court; where he was ſworn phyſician to king James the firſt, and afterwards to king Charles the firſt; with whom he was in ſuch eſteem for his learning and accompliſhments, that he conferred the honour of knighthood upon him. He obtained by his practice a very plentiful eſtate, and ſhewed in his life a noble ſpirit, ſuitable to the largeneſs of his fortune. We cannot diſcover what family he left, beſide his wife, or who became heir to all his great wealth. He died July the 5th, 1641, aged 68 years, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in the city of London. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 538.

BASSUEL (PETER)

Was born at Paris in 1706, and was inſtructed in every Branch of uſeful and polite Literature.

At a very early age he frequented the ſchools of ſurgery, in which a man is habituated to a complete view of the miſeries of his fellow creatures, and

and learns how to relieve them. When the young Baſſuel entered upon the career of ſurgery, a controverſy, of but ſmall utility, engaged the attention of the geniuſſes of the age: it was a matter of diſpute whether or not the heart is diminiſhed in its ſyſtolary action; that is, when it is contracted in order to throw the blood into the arteries. Baſſuel declared, in a diſſertation read before the academy of ſciences, his opinion in favour of thoſe who contended, that the body of the heart undergoes this diminution. That learned ſociety, and the academy of ſurgery, had the pleaſure of hearing many other treatiſes of our Author read before them, and ſome of them were inſerted in their memoirs. The career of Baſſuel was brilliant, but of ſhort duration. He died in 1757, aged 51 years. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique portatif," tom. i, p. 247, &c.

BATE (George)

An eminent Phyſician of the laſt Century,

Was ſon of Mr. John Bate of Burton in Buckinghamſhire, and was born at Maid's Morton, near Buckingham, in the year 1608. At fourteen years of age he became one of the clerks of New College in Oxford; whence he removed to Queen's College for a time, and thence to St. Edmund's Hall. Having taken the degrees in arts, he proceeded on the phyſic line, and commenced Bachelor in that faculty in the year 1629; about which time having obtained a licence, he practiſed in and about Oxford for ſome time, but chiefly among the puritans, who at that time conſidered him as one of their party. In 1637, he took the degree of Doctor of Phyſic, and became more eminent in his profeſſion,

ſeſſion, eſpecially while king Charles the firſt, to whom he was principal phyſician, kept his court ſeveral years at Oxford, in the time of the rebellion.

When the king's affairs began to decline, Dr. Bate left Oxford, and ſettled in London; where, complying with the temper of the times for intereſt-ſake, he became phyſician to the Charter-houſe, Fellow of the college, and afterwards principal phyſician to Oliver Cromwell; whom he did not heſitate, though he pretended to be a concealed royaliſt, to flatter in the higheſt degree. At the Reſtoration, he ingratiated himſelf with the royal party, by means of a report induſtriouſly circulated by his friends, that he had ſecretly haſtened the death of the uſurper; whereupon he was made principal phyſician to king Charles the ſecond, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dr. Bate wrote, in Latin, "An Account of the late Commotions in England, together with a ſhort Narrative of the royal and parliamentary Privileges," and ſome other pieces. He died at his houſe in Hatton Garden, April 19th, 1669, and was buried at Kingſton-upon-Thames in Surrey, near his wife Elizabeth, who died April the 17th, 1667. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. i, p. 549, &c.

BATHURST (Ralph)

An eminent Latin Poet, Phyſician, and Divine, born in 1620,

Was educated in Trinity College, Oxford, where he at firſt applied himſelf to divinity, but afterwards to phyſic, and was employed as phyſician to the ſick and wounded of the navy. After the reſtoration of Charles II, he returned to the ſtudy of divinity; and having taken orders, was appointed chaplain to the king, and admitted Fellow of the Royal Society. Sept. 1664, he was elect-

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ed President of Trinity College; June 1670, was installed Dean of Wells; and 1673 and 1674 served the office of Vice Chancellor of the university of Oxford. April 1691 he was nominated by king William and queen Mary to the see of Bristol, but refused it, choosing rather to reside in his college, the chapel of which he afterwards re-built in a very elegant manner.

He was a person of great learning, and particularly celebrated for his poetical genius. He died in 1704, in the 84th year of his age, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity College. His life has been well written by Mr. Thomas Warton of Trinity College, Oxford. There are published the following pieces by Dr. Bathurst:

1. "Newes from the Dead, or a true and exact narration of the miraculous deliverance of Anne Green, who being executed at Oxford, Dec. 14, 1650, afterwards revived, and by the care of certain physicians there, is now perfectly recovered; together with the manner of her sufferings, and the particular means used for her recovery. Whereunto are prefixed certain poems, casually written upon that subject. Oxf. 1651." 4to.

2. "A Poem on the Death of Mr. Selden;" in Nichols's "Select Collection."

3. Several Latin poems printed in the "Musarum Anglicanarum Analecta: viz. 1. "In Libellum Viri clarissimi Tho. Hobbii, De Naturâ Hominis, 1650." 2. "Gratulatio Pacis cum Fœderato Belgio stabilitæ Cromwello Protectore, 1654." 3. "In serenissimum Regem Carolum II, Britanniæ suæ restitutum, 1660." 4. "In Obitum celsissimi Principis Henrici Ducis Gloucestrensis, 1660." 5. "Gratulatio ob auspicatissimum sereniſſimæ principis Catharinæ Lusitanæ, Regi Carolo II, desponsatæ, in Angliam Appulsum, 1663."

BATTIE (Dr. William)

An Engliſh Phyſician, was born in Devonſhire, 1704.

He received his education at Eton; and in 1722 was ſent to King's College, Cambridge. His mother accompanied him to both theſe places, his father dying early, to aſſiſt him with thoſe little neceſſaries, which the narrowneſs of her finances would not permit her to provide in any other form. However, gaining an univerſity ſcholarſhip founded by the Craven family, which he did in a manner very honourable to himſelf, he was enabled "to live agreeably," and, as he expreſſes it, "got through the worſt part of his life." His own inclination prompted him to the profeſſion of the law, but his finances would not ſupport him at one of the inns of court. He had two couſins of the name of Coleman, old batchelors, and wealthy citizens, to whom upon this occaſion he applied for aſſiſtance; but they declined interfering in his concerns. Upon this he turned to phyſic, and firſt entered upon the practice of it at Cambridge; where, in 1729, he gave a ſpecimen of an edition of "Iſocrates," which he afterwards, in 1749, completed, in two volumes, 8vo. He afterwards removed to Uxbridge, and then to London, where, meeting with ſucceſs and flouriſhing, his relations the Colemans, who had now left off buſineſs and retired, grew fond, or rather proud of him, and behaved to him with cordiality and friendſhip. In 1738, or 1739, he fulfilled by marriage a long engagement to a daughter of Barnham Goode, the under maſter of Eton ſchool, who is honoured with a place in the "Dunciad," for having abuſed Pope, in a piece called "The Mock Æſop." Againſt Goode, it ſeems, the Colemans had a political antipathy; however, they behaved well to Mrs. Battie,

and the ſurvivor of them left the doctor £. 30,000. In the diſpute which the college of phyſicians had with Dr. Schomberg, about 1750, Dr. Battie, who was at that time one of the cenſors, took a very active part againſt that gentleman; and in conſequence, was thus characterized, in a poem called "The Battiad:"

> Firſt Battas came, deep read in worldly art,
> Whoſe tongue ne'er knew the ſecrets of his heart.
> In miſchief mighty, though but mean of ſize,
> And, like the Tempter, ever in diſguiſe.
> See him with aſpect grave, and gentle tread,
> By ſlow degrees approach the ſickly bed.
> Then at his club, behold him alter'd ſoon,
> The ſolemn doctor turns a low buffoon.
> And he who lately in a learned freak,
> Poach'd every Lexicon, and publiſh'd Greek,
> Still madly emulous of vulgar praiſe,
> From Punch's forehead wrings the dirty bays.

This poem is ſaid to have been written by Moſes Mendez, Paul Whitehead, and Dr. Schomberg. Two cantoes of it were publiſhed, and afterwards reprinted in "The Repoſitory," a collection of fugitive pieces of wit and humour, 1776, in two volumes 12mo.

In 1751, he publiſhed "De Principiis Animalibus "Exercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medicorum," in three parts; which were followed, the year after, by a fourth. In 1757, being then phyſician to St. Luke's Hoſpital, and maſter of a private mad-houſe near Wood's Cloſe, in the road to Iſlington, he publiſhed, in quarto, "A Treatiſe on Madneſs;" in which having thrown out ſome cenſures on the medical practice formerly uſed in Bethlem Hoſpital, he was replied to, and ſeverely animadverted on, by Dr. John Monro, whoſe father had been lightly ſpoken of in the treatiſe.

Monro,

Monro, having humorouſly enough taken Horace's "O major tandem parcas inſane minori," for the motto of his "Remarks on Battie's Treatiſe," the men of mirth gave him the name of Major Battie, inſtead of Doctor. In 1762 he publiſhed "Aphoriſmi de cognoſcendis et curandis Morbis nonnullis ad principia animalia accommodati." In Feb. 1763, he was examined before a committee of the houſe of commons, on the ſtate of the private mad-houſes in this kingdom; and received, in their printed report, a teſtimony very honourable to his abilities. The contents of this report being in the higheſt degree intereſting, we will here tranſcribe part of it, from the 39th vol. of the "Journals of the Houſe of Commons," p. 448.

"Your committee being deſirous of obtaining every "degree of aſſiſtance and information, which might "enable them more perfectly to obey the orders of "the houſe, they deſired the attendance of Dr. Battie "and Dr Monro, two very eminent phyſicians, diſ-"tinguiſhed by their knowledge and their practice in "caſes of lunacy. Dr. Battie gave it as his opinion "to your committee, that the private mad-houſes re-"quire ſome better regulations; that he hath long "been of this opinion; that the admiſſion of perſons "brought in as lunatics is too looſe, and too much at "large, depending upon perſons not competent judges; "and that frequent viſitation is neceſſary for the in-"ſpection of the lodging, diet, cleanlineſs, and treat-"ment. Being aſked, if he had ever met with per-"ſons of ſane mind in confinement for lunacy? he "ſaid, it frequently happened: he related the caſe of "a woman perfectly in her ſenſes, brought as a lunatic "by her huſband to a houſe under his direction, whoſe "huſband, upon his inſiſting he ſhould take home his "wife, and expreſſing ſurpriſe at his conduct, juſtified "himſelf, by frankly ſaying, that he underſtood the

"houſe to be a ſort of bridewell, or place of correc-
"tion." The doctor related alſo another caſe to the ſame import; upon which a bill was ordered to be prepared for the regulation of private mad-houſes; but not then carried into execution, though the caſes examined by the committee were pronounced, "ſuffi-
"cient to eſtabliſh the reality of great abuſes therein;
"the force of evidence, and the teſtimony of witneſſes,
"being amply confirmed by the confeſſion of perſons
"keeping theſe houſes, and by the authority, opinions,
"and experience of Dr. BATTIE and Dr. Monro." In 1772, on occaſion of ſome freſh abuſes, a bill was again ordered to be prepared, but to as little purpoſe as the former. A third ineffectual attempt was made in 1773; but the abuſes continuing to increaſe, an act for the better regulation of private mad-houſes was obtained in 1774, when the power of licenſing the keepers of ſuch houſes was happily veſted in the College of Phyſicians.

In 1776, Dr. BATTIE was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, of which he died, June 13th, in his 73d year. He left three daughters. — Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 232.

BAYNES (Sir THOMAS)

An eminent Phyſician and Profeſſor of Muſic at Greſham College, in London,

Was born about the year 1622, and educated at Chriſt's College, in Cambridge, under the tuition of the learned Dr. Henry More, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts about the year 1642. In 1649 he took the degree of M. A., after which time he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic. He went into Italy in company with Mr. Finch, afterwards Sir John, with whom he had contracted the ſtricteſt friendſhip; and at Padua they were both created Doctors of Phyſic.

Upon

Upon the reſtoration of Charles II, in 1660, Mr. BAYNES and Mr. Finch returned to England, and the ſame year their grace was paſſed at Cambridge, for creating them Doctors of Phyſic in that univerſity. On the twenty-ſixth of February following, Mr. BAYNES was admitted a Fellow extraordinary of the College of Phyſicians of London. On the 26th of June following, he was admitted a graduate in phyſic, at Cambridge, in purſuance of the grace paſſed in his favour the year before. The 20th of March, 1663, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society.

IN March 1664, Dr. BAYNES accompanied Sir John Finch to Florence, where that gentleman was appointed his majeſty's reſident, and returned back with him into England in 1670. Towards the end of the year 1672, Sir John being appointed the king's ambaſſador to the grand ſeignor, Dr. BAYNES was ordered to attend him as his phyſician, and, before he left England, received from his majeſty the honour of knighthood. Nine years after, Sir Thomas ſtill continuing in Turkey, the Greſham committee, taking into conſideration his long abſence without ſupplying the duty of his place, thought fit to diſmiſs him from his profeſſorſhip, and on the ninth of Auguſt, 1681, choſe Mr. William Perry in his room. The news of this diſmiſſion could not reach Sir THOMAS BAYNES; for he died at Conſtantinople the 5th of the following month, to the inexpreſſible grief of his dear and conſtant friend Sir John Finch, who did not long ſurvive him. Their epitaph, written by Dr. Henry More, is yet to be ſeen in the chapel of Chriſt's College; and therein it is ſaid, that they jointly left four thouſand pounds to that college. Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. I, p. 568, &c.

BELLINI (Lawrence)

An eminent Phyſician, born at Florence, 1643.

After having finiſhed his ſtudies in polite literature, he went to Piſa, where he was aſſiſted by the generoſity of the grand duke Ferdinand II, and ſtudied under two of the moſt learned men of that age, Oliva and Borelli. Oliva inſtructed him in natural philoſophy, and Borelli taught him mathematics. At twenty years of age he was choſen profeſſor of philoſophy at Piſa, but did not continue long in this office; for he had acquired ſuch a reputation for his ſkill in anatomy, that the grand duke procured him a profeſſorſhip in that ſcience. This prince was often preſent at his lectures, and was highly ſatisfied with his abilities and performances. Bellini, after having held his profeſſorſhip almoſt thirty years, accepted of an invitation to Florence, when he was about fifty years of age. Here he practiſed phyſic with great ſucceſs, and was advanced to be firſt phyſician to the grand duke Coſmo III.

He died January 8th, 1703, being ſixty years of age. His works were read and explained publicly during his life, by the famous Scottiſh phyſician, Dr. Pitcairn, profeſſor of phyſic in Leyden. He wrote the following works:

1. "Exercitatio Anatomica de Structurâ et Uſu Renum." Amſt. 1665, in 12mo.

2. "Guſtus Organum noviſſimè deprehenſum; præmiſſis ad faciliorem intelligentiam quibuſdam de ſaporibus." Bologna, 1665, in 12mo.

3. "Gratiarum Actio, ad ſer. Hetruriæ Ducem. Quædam Anatomica in Epiſtolâ ad ſer. Ferdinandum II, et Propoſitio mechanica." Piſa, 1670, in 12mo.

4. "De

4. "De Urinis et Pulſibus, de Miſſione Sanguinis, de Febribus, de Morbis Capitis et Pectoris." Bologna, 1683, in 4to. Frankfort and Leipſic, 1685, in 4to.

5. "Opuſcula aliquot de Urinis, de Motu Cordis, de Motu Bilis, de Miſſione Sanguinis." L. Bat. 1696, 4to. This is dedicated to Dr. Pitcairn.

BELON (PETER)

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, was born about the Year 1518, in the Maine.

He travelled into Judea, Greece, and Arabia, and gave a hiſtory of every thing the moſt remarkable which he had noticed in thoſe countries. He wrote many works, much valued in their time for the exactneſs with which they were conducted, and the erudition with which they were replete. He had prepared ſome new and important works for the preſs when he was aſſaſſinated near Paris, in 1564.

Henry II and Charles IX honoured M. Belon with their eſteem, as the cardinal de Tournon did with his friendſhip.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique portatif." Tom. 1, p. 268, &c.

BENNET (CHRISTOPHER)

A Native of Raynton, in Somerſetſhire,

Was educated at Lincoln College, Oxon. He was a diſtinguiſhed member of the College of Phyſicians, and in very conſiderable practice. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was author of "Theatri Tabidorum Veſtibulum," 1654, 8vo, and of "Exercitationes Dianoeticæ," 1655, and that he corrected and enlarged Mouſet's "Health's Improvement." His death, which happened about May 1655, prevented his publiſhing one or two books more, which he had prepared for the preſs.

BERGMAN (Torbern)

Profeſſor of chemiſtry at Upſal, member of the Academy of Sciences in the ſame place, of the Royal Societies of London, Berlin, Stockholm, Gottingen, and Turin, foreign aſſociate of the Medical Society of Paris, and of the Academy of Sciences; was born on the 20th of March 1735, at Catharineberg, in the province of Veſtro-Gothie, of Bartholo Bergman, receiver of the finances, and Sarah Hægg.

As ſoon as he had finiſhed the rudiments of education, his father permitted him to purſue a courſe of academical ſtudies, and to enter himſelf at Upſal. One of his relations was entruſted with the ſuperintendence of his conduct: far, however, from having any neceſſity of inciting him to ſtudy, his inſpector ſaw himſelf obliged to moderate his ardour, and to prevent his cultivating the medical ſciences, to which he was zealouſly attached. The univerſity of Upſal encouraged every department of ſcience and learning to their fartheſt extent; but thoſe who applied themſelves to the ſtudy of theology and law might expect ſome important offices, and many lucrative advantages, while merit and ſucceſs in the ſtudy of the mathematics or medicine were recompenſed with reputation and glory only. Mr. Bergman, nevertheleſs, preferred theſe leſs profitable purſuits, and this imprudent preference excited the remonſtrances of his father, which he could not otherwiſe eſcape, than by deviſing the means of ſuddenly hiding his books on medical ſcience, whenever he ſhould be ſurpriſed, and let thoſe only remain in view, which he permitted him to ſtudy.

The neceſſity, under which he laboured, of acquiring ſufficient knowledge in thoſe branches of ſcience, which

which were repugnant to his inclination and genius, in order to perſuade his father, that his induſtry had been totally occupied in them, and to conceal the greater progreſs he had made in thoſe of his own choice, very ſoon impaired his health, and in the ſpace of a year, he was obliged to return to his family, and to unite with his ſedentary ſtudies a conſtant exerciſe of body, which was alone able to re-eſtabliſh and ſtrengthen his conſtitution. This exerciſe he made ſubſervient to the benefit of his mind, as well as to the reinſtatement of his health; for, having ſtudied botany before he went to Upſal, he renewed this pleaſing amuſement in his retreat, and united with it the purſuit of another branch of natural hiſtory, that of inſects. Many of the inſects, which he had noticed, were not to be found in any of the claſſes of the works of Linnæus. Mr. BERGMAN formed a ſmall collection, which he ſent to that illuſtrious man, who then lived at Upſal. Mr. BERGMAN had not dared to preſent himſelf to him during his firſt reſidence in that place. This diſcretion was the conſequence of a delicacy very natural to a young man, who, abſorbed in a juſt veneration for the reſplendent genius of Linnæus, did not think himſelf worthy of approaching him, but cheriſhed in his heart the hope of meriting at ſome future period to obtain his regard. This homage was the more flattering to Linnæus, as the young naturaliſt had had the good fortune to meet with ſome really curious and unknown ſpecies.

When the health of Mr. BERGMAN was re-eſtabliſhed, he obtained permiſſion to return to Upſal, with the entire liberty of cultivating the mathematics, medicine, and natural hiſtory. The friendſhip of Linnæus, whoſe eminent name had eclipſed that of all his contemporaries, proved an advantage highly beneficial to the

young

young philoſopher, and Mr. BERGMAN at firſt devoted himſelf entirely to the ſtudy of natural hiſtory. His firſt memoir was a diſcovery in this branch of ſcience. All natural hiſtorians were at a loſs to diſcover the nature of a body, which was found in ſome rivers, and which bore the name of coccus aquaticus. Mr. BERGMAN ſoon perceived, that it was the egg of a leech, which contained from ten to twelve young ones. Linnæus, to whom this obſervation was related, refuſed to give it credit; but Mr. BERGMAN requeſted, that he would himſelf be a witneſs of this fact. Linnæus, having written with his own hand at the bottom of a memoir of his pupil, "Vidi et obſtupui," diſmiſſed him, graced with this honourable poſtſcript, to the academy of Stockholm.

A ſhort time after, Linnæus gave to a new ſpecies of inſect the name of Mr. BERGMAN. This reputable manner of diſtinguiſhing the young naturaliſt ſeemed to announce, that he thought the talents of which he found him poſſeſſed worthy the honour of immortality.

Mr. BERGMAN was nominated, in 1761, profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy in the univerſity of Upſal. He had many years before ſtudied the different branches of theſe ſciences. To him we are indebted for a learned hiſtory and deſcription of the rainbow and of twilights; for reſearches into the nature of the aurora borealis, and into electrical phenomena. We alſo find his name in the liſt of aſtronomers, who obſerved the firſt tranſit of Venus over the ſun, and among thoſe whoſe enquiries merit the greateſt confidence from the learned.

Every one in the univerſity of Upſal was ignorant that he had cultivated chemiſtry: but Waller being removed, in 1767, from the honour of profeſſor in that

ſcience,

ſcience, Mr. BERGMAN wrote down his name in the liſt of candidates. Waller had wiſhed to reſign his chair to one of his own pupils. Mr. BERGMAN had a formidable party againſt him, conſiſting of all thoſe who had ſtudied under the former profeſſor of Upſal. This party ſoon increaſed conſiderably, from the number of thoſe men who are condemned never to acknowledge ſuperiour merit, and never to believe a truth, if it had not been an eſtabliſhed opinion in their youth. Mr. BERGMAN, however, with the aſſiſtance of the late king of Sweden, then prince royal, obtained the honour of the chair of chemiſtry.

It may be conceived, that the ſtudy of geometry, of phyſic, and natural hiſtory, were eminently uſeful to Mr. BERGMAN; they gave to his boundleſs ideas and proſpects a more unlimited field of obſervation; he ſaw that chemiſtry might be made the fundamental baſis of a true knowledge of nature, and to effect this, it would be neceſſary to enlarge the too confined bounds in which this ſcience had been involved, but that in embracing this more extenſive range, he ran a riſque of multiplying the errours, if he did not at the ſame time endeavour to baniſh from it all vague and ſyſtematic explanations, to reform the language, and to give it the accuracy and exactneſs of ſome other departments of phyſic.

His firſt care was to erect, near his own laboratory, a muſeum, in one part of which the different productions of the mineral kingdom were ranged in order; another part contained the minerals found in Sweden, and they were diſperſed according to their geographical order; in a third were placed the models of machines, of inſtruments, and of frames employed in the preparation of thoſe ſubſtances, and in giving them the forms which make them uſeful and beneficial to mankind.

By

By theſe means, a pupil in a ſhort time acquired a knowledge of the different ſubſtances according to their nature, and the proportion of their conſtituent parts, and ranged them in the order in which they had been diſtributed over the globe.

This new method of inſtruction, for which Mr. BERGMAN made ſome conſiderable ſacrifices, is one of the great ſervices which a profound and philoſophic genius is enabled to beſtow on the ſciences. He ſoon after enriched them with innumerable diſcoveries.

To Mr. BERGMAN we are indebted for the firſt knowledge of the true nature of fixed air, which he called aerëal acid, after having proved that it poſſeſſed all the qualities of acids.

Nickel, the regulus of manganeſe, the terra magneſia, the terra ponderoſa, were ſubſtances newly diſcovered, and upon which chemiſtry had made no ingenious remarks or experiments before the time of BERGMAN.

The acid drawn from ſugar, and many other vegetable ſubſtances, had been diſcovered in his ſchool, either by himſelf or ſome of his pupils.

Iron, which had been for a length of time under the chemical analyſis of different artiſts and ſcholars, had only begun to be known ſince the diſcoveries of Mr. BERGMAN: he had pointed out many ſtrange ſubſtances, almoſt all metallic, the exiſtence of which were before unknown: but we muſt not judge of the extent of his genius by theſe works in particular, but by his new methods, and by his general theories.

In his diſſertations upon the analyſis of different waters, we may perceive, that he has materially improved upon the modes hitherto employed.

The precious ſtones, known by the name of gems, had nearly defeated all the efforts of analyſis. Mr.

BERGMAN

Bergman ſubdued theſe difficulties, divided the union of their reſpective parts, and ſeparated the different earths of which they were compoſed: aluminous, calcareous, and quartz earths, a ſmall quantity of lime, and ſteel, he diſcovered to be their component parts; and with theſe ſubſtances, common and mean in appearance, nature, by the aid of time, and by methods which are ſtill hidden from us, has formed the jewels, which their ſcarcity and durability have rendered worthy of being an ornament of beauty, of gracing the heads of kings and princes.

In 1773, Mr. Bergman publiſhed a memoir upon cryſtallization, on which ſubject he has given us many valuable and novel ideas. This memoir is merely a ſhort eſſay; it is a ſketch of a new theory, but it is the work of a great and able maſter. The Abbé Haüy was employed on the ſame ſubject nearly about the ſame time, but to a much greater extent, and it is to him that the merit is due, of having eſtabliſhed this theory, ſo uſeful to the ſciences.

Some part of the laſt works of Mr. Bergman were a learned treatiſe on elective attractions, and an ingenious theory of the earth; in the courſe of which he diſplays his uſual chemical and philoſophical abilities.

The events of a life paſſed as that of Mr. Bergman admit of little variety. Placed as profeſſor of chemiſtry in the univerſity of Upſal, he remained ſtationary, excepting ſome few excurſions he made to undertake ſcientific experiments in the mines, and to drink the waters, whenever his health required ſuch remedies.

He had the honour of being elected rector of the Univerſity. This ſociety is not only a literary body, but poſſeſſes immenſe tracts of land, over which it exerciſes a very unlimited authority, enjoying a juriſdiction over its members and pupils, and a variety of immu-

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nities and privileges: this univerſity, ſituated centrically in Sweden, is a kind of republic; the profeſſors are the ruling men. At the time when Mr. BERGMAN was chief, it was divided into two grand parties, that of the divines united with the lawyers, and that of the phyſicians: Mr. BERGMAN, therefore, was aſſiduous in endeavouring to preſerve peace and cordiality between them.

The king of Pruſſia wiſhed to attach Mr. BERGMAN to his own academy. The learned Swede heſitated, flattering himſelf with a hope that his health, injured by the laborious employments of inſtruction and chemical reſearches, might probably be re-eſtabliſhed in a milder climate, and he might there devote himſelf to his academical ſtudies without interruption. But the king of Sweden had been his principal benefactor: he knew that his departure would be unpleaſant to that monarch, and he declined the honourable offer: he demanded only of his king, that he might not loſe the merit of this ſacrifice, by an augmentation of his appointments; but his demand was not attended to.

The reputation of an illuſtrious teacher increaſes with that of his pupils; his name is preſented to poſterity, ſurrounded with thoſe illuſtrious characters, who have been indebted for a part of their celebrity to his inſtructions. Among the noted chemiſts formed by Mr. BERGMAN, we ſhall mention Mr. Scheele.—One of the pupils of Mr. BERGMAN diſcovered by chance, in the houſe of an apothecary of Upſal, a young apprentice accuſed of neglecting the duties of his profeſſion, by devoting himſelf entirely to his taſte for chemiſtry: he ſaw this young man, and was ſurpriſed at his ingenious reſearches: this apprentice was Mr. Scheele. Mr. BERGMAN, informed of this event, wiſhed to ſee the young man, was aſtoniſhed at his knowledge and his active genius

genius in the purſuits of chemiſtry: from that moment Mr. Scheele was his favourite pupil, ſoon after his worthy rival, and always his ſincere friend. Inſtead of aſſuming that ſuperiority which a maſter renounces with the greateſt regret, Mr. BERGMAN was generous enough to wiſh for an equality to exiſt between the preceptor and pupil, and far from ſeeking to arrogate to himſelf any right to the diſcoveries of Mr. Scheele, we read, in his correſpondence with foreign chemiſts, his ſorrow that the works of his friend were ſometimes attributed to himſelf. His conduct in this reſpect was the ſame to all his pupils.

The fame of Mr. BERGMAN had attracted pupils from every part of Europe. We ſhall mention two French magiſtrates, who did honour to their offices, Meſſrs. de Morveau and de Virli: the latter was anxious to go into Sweden to attend Mr. BERGMAN, and to profit by his lectures; and M. de Morveau tranſlated a work, in which, under the modeſt title of "Opuſcula," Mr. BERGMAN has collected together the moſt important of his reſearches.

It is the cuſtom of the academy of Stockholm to divide among its members the office of writing elogies on their deceaſed aſſociates: Mr. BERGMAN undertook that of Waller, notwithſtanding, as we have before mentioned, he was his greateſt enemy; and the greateſt praiſe is due to our excellent chemiſt, for forgetting in a moment the injuries he had received.

The paſſion of Mr. BERGMAN for the cultivation of the ſciences had very much injured a conſtitution naturally very delicate, and but little attended to. Some artificial mineral waters had relieved his diſorder a few times, and thoſe chemical diſcoveries, which had aſſiſted in deſtroying his health, aſſiſted alſo in the temporary alleviation of his complaints. The waters of Medewi,

in Sweden, once ſaved his life; but when he again had recourſe to this remedy, they failed in their effect, and on the 8th of July, 1784, he ſunk under the weight of his infirmities, a victim to his zeal for chemical inveſtigations. He had not then attained his fiftieth year, and his name will ever remain diſtinguiſhed in Europe.—Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1787, p. 31, &c.

BERNIER (Francis)

A Native of Angiers, and Phyſician to the Great Mogul during Twelve Years,

Returned to France in 1670, came over to England in 1685, and died at Paris in 1688.

St. Evremond ſays, that he never knew a more agreeable philoſopher; and his figure, his perſon, and converſation rendered him worthy of this honourable epithet. The following are his works:

1ſt. "Travels," in four volumes, which bear a diſtinguiſhed rank among the hiſtories of travellers, by the many curious and uſeful particulars which he has related.

2d. "An Abridgment of the Philoſophy of Gaſſendi" (his maſter) in eight volumes, which the philoſophy of Deſcartes, at that time extremely faſhionable, prevented from being received ſo favourably as it doubtleſs merited.

3d. "A Hiſtory of the laſt Revolution of the States of the Great Mogul," 2 volumes, 12mo, 1670, &c. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique portatif," tom. i, p. 286, &c.

BERTIN (Exupere-Joseph)

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Paris, Aſſociate-Veteran of the Academy of Sciences,

Was born at Tremolai near Autrain, in the dioceſe of Rennes, the 21ſt of September, 1712, of Francis Bertin, doctor of medicine, and Maria Pietre his ſecond wife.

M. Bertin, the youngeſt of ſeven children, loſt his father when he was only three years old, and with him periſhed the proſpect of the education he would have received; for M. Bertin, the father, united with the ſciences requiſite for his profeſſion the knowledge of ancient and modern languages: born with a zeal for communicating inſtruction, he had formed under his intuition a kind of domeſtic ſeminary, wherein he ſuperintended the education of his own children, and that of ſeveral young men of family, whom their parents had entruſted to his care.

The young Bertin inherited from his father the ſame ardour for ſtudy, and the ſame inclination for inſtructing others. When he was nine years old he was charged with inſtructing the children of his own age in the Catechiſm, and Elements of the Latin tongue: beſide the little vanity of acting the part of a maſter, a vanity much the more excuſable in a child, as it is not uncommon to preſerve the ſame when a man, M. Bertin found the advantage of an intimate knowledge of the Latin tongue.

The courſe of philoſophy, which M. Bertin had gone through at Rennes, did not procure him an accurate acquaintance with the elementary principles of geometry, or any ſolid ideas of phyſic, which at that time began to make ſome progreſs in the colleges of the province; yet theſe ideas, imperfect as they were,

were ſufficient to develope the peculiar genius of M. BERTIN. He wiſhed to devote his whole time to the ſtudy of medicine, the only profeſſion which a dependent young man could embrace, who wiſhed to cultivate the ſciences: his family, therefore, reſolved to ſend him to Paris, but poverty obliged him to remain a year at Tremolai, and at an age when the want of employment is moſt dangerous; when this year of idleneſs might have decided the deſtiny of his future life. But he came off victorious from this trial. He had bought the Anatomy of Verheinen, he ſtudied it, and quickly got it by heart, and that ſo perfectly, that having occaſion to aſſiſt at the opening of a body, the gentlemen of the faculty, who had been called in, being obliged to have recourſe to his knowledge, were aſtoniſhed to find him a better anatomiſt than themſelves.

Arrived at Paris, M. BERTIN took his lodgings with the ſtudents in medicine and ſurgery. Being ſeparated from them only by a ſingle wall, their converſations were frequently very noiſy, and had not always the ſciences for their ſubject; they conſequently very much diſturbed young Bertin's ſolitude: to remedy this, he had recourſe to his talent for inſtruction; he offered to repeat to them the lectures which they had received together, upon condition, that they ſhould allow him time to render himſelf worthy of being their maſter: this offer was eagerly accepted, and their gratitude permitted him to employ in inſtructing himſelf the hours, which remained after having repeated the day's lecture.

M. BERTIN was admitted doctor in phyſic at Rheims, in 1737, and at Paris in 1741. The faculty at Rheims rejoiced at ſeeing upon their liſt a name, which promiſed one day to become celebrated. The faculty of Paris entruſted to him, when he was only a bachelor,

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the honour of preſiding, with M. Hunauld, over the examinations of other bachelors, a right reſerved for the doctors only by a long eſtabliſhed cuſtom. M. BERTIN, nevertheleſs, was not yet known by any diſtinguiſhed works: the body which treated him with ſuch honourable marks of diſtinction was not hurried on by the irreſiſtible force of public opinion, and did not relinquiſh the idea it had formed, that M. BERTIN would in a ſhort time become an ornament to the profeſſion. He was endowed with a retentive memory, an indefatigable ardour for ſtudy, and a conſtitution which rendered him capable of long and profound application. His preceptors, his fellow-ſtudents, his pupils, conſidered him as deſtined to the rank of the moſt celebrated anatomiſt, and he himſelf had every reaſon to hope for thoſe lucrative advantages in the capital, which merit may obtain in his profeſſion more certainly than in any other; yet he was born with a conſtitutional timidity, which proved an obſtacle to every thing he undertook. He was offered, and accepted the poſt of firſt phyſician to the Hoſpodar of Walachia and Moldavia.—The firſt letter which M. BERTIN wrote from this court already breathed the ſenſe of terrour, with which the manners of that country inſpired him. "You will find ſome confuſion in "my letter," ſays he, in his epiſtle to the miniſter who had procured him the office, "but my excuſe "muſt be, that they are going to oblige me to aſſiſt "in the puniſhment of my predeceſſor." Fortunately for M. BERTIN, the Hoſpodar was recalled in a few years, and he wiſhed his phyſician to accompany him to Conſtantinople, but ſome flattering hopes of proſperity preſenting, M. BERTIN did not feel ſufficient courage to brave the dangers of deſpotiſm, and declined the offer. He ſet out on his return to France, and travelled in ſafety through Hungary. Being arrived at

Vienna, he was preſented to the Empreſs by one of her phyſicians, and that princeſs, then at war with France, offered to lend him an eſcort to attend him as far as the frontiers. Accuſtomed to the anarchy and robbery of the Ottoman empire, M. BERTIN, unfortunately ignorant of the language of his guards, imagined they had formed a conſpiracy againſt his life; ſo that he eſcaped from them, and ſought for ſafety in a deep marſh, where he remained a long time plunged up to the neck in water: his guards after a long ſearch found him in this unpleaſant ſituation; they encouraged him, and at length he arrived in France, where this imaginary terrour muſt expoſe him to frequent misfortunes. His frame was undoubtedly ſuſceptible of receiving the moſt violent impreſſions from the ſlighteſt cauſes, and it poſſeſſed not the power neceſſary to reſiſt or ſubdue them.

In 1744, M. BERTIN, a ſhort time after his arrival in Paris, was choſen aſſociate-anatomiſt to the Academy, without having paſſed through the degree of aſſiſtant, according to the uſual cuſtom. He had made himſelf known to this ſociety in 1737, by a deſcription of the anaſtomoſis of the epigaſtric and mamillary veins; this ſubject was already known, but the manner in which he had preſented it, the explanation of many important phenomena of the animal œconomy, which he had diſcovered in his phyſiological reſearches, and the age of the author, who had not yet attained his 25th year, ſtamped a reſpectable character on his firſt eſſays. In the mean time he had the modeſty not to let them appear in print; and the firſt memoir which he publiſhed was a deſcription of the kidneys, a work valuable for its preciſion and accuracy. In 1746, M. BERTIN preſented to the Academy of Sciences a memoir upon the ſtomach of the horſe, in which he proved,

that

that the impoſſibility of the act of vomiting in horſes does not proceed from the ſituation of their ſtomach, as many have imagined, but from the action of a peculiar ſphincter muſcle, which prevents the regurgitation of food: he demonſtrated, that by a particular diſpoſition of the fibres of this viſcus, the ſtomach was enabled to exerciſe a kind of trituration upon the ſubſtances it contained, and facilitate the digeſtive action of the gaſtric juice.

M. BERTIN aſſerted, that the contexture of the different muſcular fibres, which compoſe the ſtomach, was nearly ſimilar both in man and the horſe; this was very different from what had been generally underſtood, and from what M. BERTIN had himſelf taught for a length of time. M. BERTIN did not publiſh this diſcovery immediately after he had made it; but when he ſaw the ſame ideas publiſhed in a work of De Haller, at ſome diſtance of time afterwards, he thought, that in juſtice to his own diſcovery he ought to put in his claim for the credit of it. De Haller anſwered M. BERTIN in a very polite manner, and in ſuch terms, that no one could refuſe to the French anatomiſt the glory of the diſcovery.

Theſe firſt works of M. BERTIN bear the ſame characteriſtic marks of genius; we find therein a correct and profound erudition, the very important art of deſcribing every circumſtance with order and perſpicuity, a ſingular addreſs in his manner of giving clear and intelligent demonſtrations of parts the moſt minute and imperceptible, and of diſcovering the ſources of their organization.

We are now arrived at that melancholy period, when a violent diſeaſe interrupted the courſe of a life, which had been occupied in works beneficial to ſcience in general. Diſtracted by an exceſs of labour which had

deprived him of ſleep, teazed by ſome literary diſputes, haraſſed by domeſtic diſappointments, M. Bertin's frame, over which terrour and diſquietude had ſuch great influence, could not reſiſt theſe violent attacks. The acceſs of delirium was the firſt ſymptom of his diſeaſe; he had foreſeen it, and had ſent for M. de Lepine, to aſk his advice as a phyſician, and requeſt his conſolation as a friend. When M. de Lepine arrived, he found M. Bertin agitated in mind by a dread of aſſaſſins, by whom he thought himſelf purſued, and ſurrounded with all manner of weapons; many of his friends, who were ſhut up in his chamber, had not the liberty of going out, and he would not have the door opened to M. de Lepine, without the greateſt precaution. He continued in this ſtate till the following day, when he appeared to be calmer; but always thinking himſelf purſued, he eſcaped from thoſe who had the care of him, and threw himſelf from a window; his cloaths fortunately caught upon a pole, he remained ſuſpended, and his fall was unattended with any injury. From this moment the diſeaſe changed its appearance; a lethargy of three days ſucceeded the delirium; after this time, an intermiſſion of a few minutes, during which he appeared perfectly rational, was followed by a freſh attack, which continued four days; neither ſtimulants nor other proper remedies were able to afford him the ſmalleſt relief; it was ſcarcely poſſible to make him ſwallow a few drops of water; his limbs were ſoft and flexible; the pulſations of the arteries were not to be diſtinguiſhed; a ſlight beating of the heart, a reſpiration ſlow and almoſt imperceptible, were the only ſymptoms of life which remained; when he awoke, he appeared calm, converſed with his friends, and ate with pleaſure the dinner which they had taken care to provide for him, the regularity of the intermiſſions permitting this precaution, and after the ſpace of about half an hour he

relapſed

relapſed into his former ſtate of lethargy. Nevertheleſs, in this ſtate of apparent death, of almoſt total inſenſibility, neither his ſenſes nor his original genius participated of the diſeaſe.

While M. BERTIN was tormented with this lethargy, his mind was a prey to more horrible agitations: born with a conſcience the moſt ſcrupulous, he was conſtantly reflecting upon the ſubjects he was obliged to demonſtrate, or upon the phenomena it was neceſſary for him to explain in his lectures, fearing to violate the integrity and importance of his duty; during his lethargy his imagination was perpetually teazed with theſe ideas, which he had not ſufficient power to repel; he diminiſhed his ſtrength by endeavouring to drive them from him, and in the midſt of this painful combat he awoke: he then reproached himſelf with theſe dreams, as if he had committed ſo many crimes; he thought they would render him an object of horrour or contempt to all whom he loved or reſpected; he paſſed a part of his waking and rational hours in writing to them to aſk their pardon, and to implore their pity; nothing in theſe letters ſhewed any diſorder in his ideas, any weakneſs in his underſtanding, but they ſerved to ſhew the violence of the diſeaſe.

Theſe attacks began to diminiſh in a few months; he had daily many hours of intermiſſion: he was now able ſo exactly to aſcertain the period of each freſh acceſſion of lethargy, that he would dine with his friends, and return to his own houſe to await its approach. About a year from the commencement of the diſeaſe, his phyſicians recommended a journey into Brittany; he accordingly, with his family, ſet out, and in 1750, every ſymptom of the complaint diſappeared. During the laſt months of his reſidence in Paris, there remained only a great weakneſs, a deep melancholy,

and ſome ſingularities in his conduct and converſation; his mind was tranquil; he had a lively ſenſe of the gratitude he owed to the affectionate attention of his friends, and above all, to the patience, the zeal, with which M. de Lepine had, during a whole year, given his advice, the conſoler or rather the father of his unhappy friend; this was the title which M. Bertin gave him, and by which he never after ceaſed to call him.

M. Bertin was ſcarcely recovered from his complaint, when his genius returned in all its native vigour; nothing of what he had before known was forgotten; the immenſe ſtores of anatomy, the names of the authors whom he had read, their diſcoveries, their errours, his memory replaced them in the ſame order; the ſame train of ideas, the ſame manner of explaining them were all reſtored to him; and it appeared as if thoſe years of his life, which he had paſſed in ſickneſs, had been the period only of a long and turbulent dream.

The firſt memoir which M. Bertin preſented to the Academy of Sciences after his illneſs was on the fœtal circulation, which he continued in two other memoirs, and none of his works contained more convincing proofs of great genius.

In 1766, M. Bertin preſented to the ſame Academy a memoir upon a compariſon of the lachrymal glands and ducts deſtined to ſecrete and receive the tears in the human and brute creation; he alſo preſented ſeveral other memoirs on different ſubjects in anatomy and phyſiology. We may trace in all his works the lover and indefatigable ſearcher after truth; he would defend the diſcoveries of other men againſt thoſe who wiſhed to uſurp or deny them, with the ſame zeal as he would have defended his own. He ſearched attentively into the works of his predeceſſors, for the ſmalleſt traces

of

of the diſcoveries which he himſelf had made, that he might not claim a merit which belonged to another, and on this account he is the more excuſable for the warmth, with which he ſometimes defended his own right.

Lamenting the event which had ſo long ſuſpended the proſecution of his works, and fearing that his late misfortune would probably diminiſh the literary reputation which he thought he merited, he was ſtill unhappy. He always conceived there was a neceſſity of proving to the world, that he was again become what he had been before his illneſs; we may plainly perceive an extreme degree of ſolicitude in juſtifying himſelf from a ſuſpicion, which he always feared he ſhould never be able completely to deſtroy, and many paſſages in his works ſhewed, that he could not entirely diveſt his mind of melancholy ſentiments. He ſometimes indulged himſelf in a criticiſm rather too ſevere upon the writings of others, but we may readily perceive, that his remarks were dictated by the ſtricteſt impartiality, and an ardent love of truth.

M. Bertin had formed a plan of a complete courſe of anatomy, but his health had interrupted the execution of it; he, however, renewed this work as ſoon as he had recovered his ſtrength, and in 1754, he publiſhed his Oſteology, which was to form the firſt part. He preſented to the Academy of Sciences the ſecond part of his courſe, which contained a deſcription of the arteries, and the materials for continuing the work were found among his papers.

M. Bertin now retired to Gahard, near Rennes, for the ſake of his health, the air of which afforded him much refreſhment. He was married, and had choſen a woman much younger than himſelf, but whom he had the misfortune to bury in 1773, leaving four children,

dren, whoſe education proved an occupation agreeable and conſoling, and the only one which could have given him any pleaſure in his laſt days.

His reputation had procured him the confidence of his province; he was conſulted in all uncommon and extraordinary caſes: his anſwers to letters of conſultation frequently contained a complete anatomical deſcription of the ſeat of the diſeaſe, and his remarks were ingenious and uſeful; diffident of his own abilities, he was always fearful of not doing enough, and generally accompliſhed more than could be expected even from himſelf.

M. BERTIN was attacked with a defluxion in his breaſt, the 21ſt of February, 1781; on the fourth day of his complaint, he was let blood, and when he had examined it, he pronounced that his diſeaſe was incurable; from that time he devoted his thoughts to a preparation for death; he always poſſeſſed a true ſenſe of piety, and in his youth, when his paſſion for ſtudy was in its greateſt activity, he was near renouncing all his future proſpects of celebrity for the ſake of embracing a religious life; but fortunately for philoſophy and medicine he did not put this ſcheme into execution. The remainder of his life correſponded with its former part, and his death reſembled his life. He anſwered with the moſt pious reſignation to the prayers of the prieſt who attended him, but when they were finiſhed, he could not reſiſt expreſſing a wiſh for a farther prolongation of life, "if ſtill," ſays he, repeating the words of St. Martin, "if I can ſtill be of any ſervice to theſe helpleſs orphans, I do not refuſe the labour," and he looked affectionately at his children. Religion itſelf could not diſapprove this impulſe, which burſt from the mind of a parent, leaving behind him ſome young children, without the protecting hand of a father, almoſt without fortune,

fortune, and already deprived of the ſoothing cares and conſolations of a tender mother; the prieſt, exhorting him, required a more entire reſignation to the will of Providence, and he added theſe words of the ſame ſaint, "Let thy will be done, let it be done;" having ſaid which he expired.

The diſintereſtedneſs of M. BERTIN was ſuch, that, in defiance of an œconomy the moſt ſevere, he was not able to leave his children more than the ſmall patrimony which he received, augmented only by his glory, and the intereſt which the misfortunes of their father might inſpire.——Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1781, p. 53, &c.

BERTRAND (JOHN BAPTIST)

Phyſician, Member of the Academy of Marſeilles, born at Martignes, July 12, 1670, died September 10 1752.

He was a ſkilful practitioner, and not negligent of the theory of his profeſſion. His Hiſtorical Account of the Plague at Marſeilles, in 12mo, 1721, is not the only performance of this learned phyſician. He wrote likewiſe Letters to M. Dieder on the Muſcular Motion, 1732, 12mo; and Diſſertations on Sea Air, 1724, 4to, containing good obſervations.

BETTS (JOHN)

An eminent Phyſician in the Seventeenth Century,

Was ſon of Mr. Edward Betts by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Mr. John Venables, of Rapley in Hampſhire.

HE was born at Wincheſter, and educated there in grammar learning. Thence he was elected a ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti College in Oxford, in February 1642. He took the degree of B. A. February

bruary 9, 1646. Being ejected by the visitors appointed by the parliament in 1648, he applied himself to the study of physic, and commenced Doctor in that faculty, April 11, 1654, having accumulated the degrees. He practised with great success at London, but chiefly among the Roman Catholics, he himself being of that persuasion. He was afterwards appointed physician in ordinary to King Charles II. The time of his death is not certainly known.

Dr. Betts wrote two physical treatises; the first is entitled, "De Ortu et Naturâ Sanguinis, 1669 Lond." in 8vo. Afterwards there was added to it, "Medicinæ cum Philosophiâ naturali Consensus," Lond. 1662, in 8vo. His second piece is entitled, "Anatomia Thomæ Parri annum centesimum quinquagesimum secundum et novem menses agentis, cum clarissimi viri Gulielmi Harvei aliorumque adstantium Medicorum Regiorum observationibus," *i. e.* "The Anatomy of Thomas Parr, who died in the 152d year and ninth month of his age, with the Observations of the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, and others of the King's Physicians who were present." Vide "Biographia Britannica," vol. ii, p. 781, &c.

BEVERWICK (John De)

In Latin Beverovicius; born at Dordrecht in 1594, of a noble Family.

Brought up from his infancy under the eyes of Gerard John Vossius, he visited several universities for acquiring knowledge in the art of medicine, and took his Doctor's degree at Padua. He practised in the place of his nativity, where he likewise filled several posts with distinction. He died in 1647, aged 51; and though his course was not remarkably long, yet Daniel Heinsius, in the epitaph he made on him, calls him, "Vitæ artifex, mortis fugator."

His

His principal works are, 1. " De Termino Vitæ, " fatali an mobili ?" Rotterdam, 1644, 8vo; and Leyden, 1651, 4to. This book made ſome noiſe at the time. In it he diſcuſſes this Queſtion: " Whether " the term of life of every individual be fixed and " immutable, or whether it may be changed ?"

2. " De Excellentiâ Sexus Feminei;" Dordrecht, 1639, 8vo.

3. " De Calculo;" Leyden, 1638–1641, 8vo.

4. " Introductio ad Medicinam indigenam;" Leyden, 1663, 12mo. This book, ſays Vigneul Marville, is a very ſmall volume, but extremely well filled. Beverovicius proves in it, to every man's ſatisfaction, that, without having recourſe to remedies from foreign countries, Holland ſhould be contented with her own, in the practice of medicine.

BIDLOO (Godfrey)

A famous Anatomical Writer, born at Amſterdam, in 1649.

After he had paſſed through his academical ſtudies, he applied himſelf to phyſic and anatomy, and took his degree of doctor in phyſic. He ſoon got into conſiderable practice: in 1688 was made profeſſor of anatomy at the Hague, which he quitted in 1694 for the profeſſorſhip of anatomy and ſurgery at Leyden; and afterwards William, king of England, appointed him his phyſician, which he accepted on condition of holding his profeſſorſhip. The king died in 1702, and Bidloo returned to his former employments, in the diſcharge of which he had been interrupted by his conſtant attendance upon that prince.

He died at Leyden, April 1713, being 64 years of age. There was publiſhed at Leyden, 1719, a miſcellaneous collection of our author's poems in Low Dutch.

BLACKMORE (Sir RICHARD)
A Phyſician, and an indefatigable Writer,

Has left behind him a great number of works, theological, poetical, and phyſical. He received the firſt part of his education at a private ſchool in the country, whence he was removed to Weſtminſter, and afterwards to Oxford. When he had finiſhed his academical ſtudies, he travelled to Italy, and took his degrees in phyſic at Padua. He viſited alſo France, Germany, and the Low Countries; and, after a year and a half's abſence, returned to England, where he practiced phyſic, and was choſen fellow of the College of Phyſicians.

HE had declared himſelf early a favourer of the Revolution, ſo that king William, in 1697, choſe him one of his phyſicians in ordinary, and ſome time after conferred upon him the honour of knighthood. Upon queen Anne's acceſſion to the throne, he was alſo appointed one of her phyſicians, and continued ſo for ſome time.

Dryden and Pope have treated the poetical performances of Sir RICHARD with great contempt; the former ſays, that he

> "Writ to the rumblings of his coach's wheels."

Mr. Pope thus characterizes him in his Dunciad:

> "But far o'er all, ſonorous BLACKMORE's ſtrain;
> Walls, ſteeples, ſkies, bray back to him again.
> In Tot'nam fields, the brethren with amaze,
> Prick all their ears up, and forget to graze;
> Long Chanc'ry Lane retentive rolls the ſound,
> And courts to courts return it round and round,
> Thames wafts it thence to Rufus' roaring hall,
> And Hungerford re-echoes bawl for bawl.
> All hail him victor in both gifts of ſong,
> Who ſings ſo loudly, and who ſings ſo long."

"A juſt

"A juſt character," ſays the annotator upon Pope, "of Sir RICHARD BLACKMORE, Knight, whoſe indefa-"tigable muſe produced no leſs than ſix epic poems: "Prince and King Arthur, twenty books; Eliza, ten; "Alfred, twelve; the Redeemer, ſix; beſides Job, in "folio; the whole book of the Pſalms; the Creation, "ſeven books; Nature of Man, three books; and many "more."

But notwithſtanding Sir RICHARD has been ſo much depreciated by theſe wits, ſome merit he certainly had. His "Poem on the Creation" is his moſt celebrated performance; and, on the recommendation of Dr. Johnſon, has lately been inſerted in the "Collection of the Engliſh Poets." Addiſon, after having criticiſed on that book of Milton, which gives an account of the work of the creation, thus proceeds, "I "cannot conclude this book upon the creation, with-"out mentioning a poem, which has lately appeared "under that title. The work was undertaken with ſo "good an intention, and executed with ſo great a maſ-"tery, that it deſerves to be looked upon as one of the "moſt uſeful and noble productions in our Engliſh "verſe. The reader cannot but be pleaſed to find the "depths of philoſophy enlivened with all the charms "of poetry, and to ſee ſo great a ſtrength of reaſon "amidſt ſo beautiful a redundancy of the imagina-"tion."

It muſt be mentioned too, in honour of Sir RICHARD, that he was a chaſte writer, and a warm advocate for virtue, at a time when an almoſt univerſal degeneracy prevailed. He had been very free in his cenſures on the libertine writers of his age; and it was ſome liberty he had taken of this kind, which drew upon him the reſentment of Mr. Dryden. He had likewiſe given offence to Pope; for having been informed by Curll,

that

that he was the author of a "Traveſtie on the Firſt Pſalm," he took occaſion to reprehend him for it in his Eſſay on Polite Learning.

Sir RICHARD died Oct. 9, 1729. Toward the end of his life, his buſineſs as a phyſician declined; but as in his earlier years he had been the firſt in his profeſſion, and his practice very conſiderable, it is therefore highly probable he was in eaſy circumſtances in his old age. Beſide what are mentioned above, Sir Richard wrote ſome theological tracts; ſeveral treatiſes on the Plague, Small Pox, Conſumptions, the Spleen, Gout, Dropſy, &c., and many ſmall poetical pieces.

BLACKWELL (ALEXANDER)

Son of a dealer in knit hoſe at Aberdeen, where he received a liberal education, ſtudied phyſic under Boerhaave at Leyden, took the degree of M. D., and acquired a proficiency in the modern languages. On his return home, happening to ſtay ſome time at the Hague, he contracted an intimacy with a Swediſh nobleman.

MARRYING a gentleman's daughter in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, he propoſed practiſing his profeſſion in that part of the kingdom; but in two years, finding his expectations diſappointed, he came to London, where he met with ſtill leſs encouragement as a phyſician, and commenced corrector of the preſs for Mr. Wilkins, a printer. After ſome years ſpent in this employment, he ſet up as a printer himſelf, and carried on ſeveral large works, till 1734, when he became bankrupt. In what manner he ſubſiſted after this event we do not learn, unleſs it was by the ingenuity of his wife, who publiſhed "A curious Herbal, containing 500

Cuts, of the moſt uſeful Plants, which are now uſed in the Practice of Phyſic, engraved on Folio Copper Plates, after Drawings taken from the Life, by Elizabeth Blackwell. To which is added, a ſhort Deſcription of the Plants, and their common Uſes in Phyſic," 1739, two volumes, folio.

In or about the year 1740 he went to Sweden, and, renewing his intimacy with the nobleman he knew at the Hague, reſumed the medical profeſſion, and was very well received in that capacity, till, turning projector, he laid a ſcheme before his Swediſh majeſty for draining the fens and marſhes, which was well received, and many thouſands employed in proſecuting it under the Doctor's direction, for which he had ſome ſmall allowance from the king. This ſcheme ſucceeded ſo well, that he turned his thoughts to others of greater importance, which in the end proved fatal to him. He was ſuſpected of being concerned in a plot with count Teſſin, and was tortured; which not producing a confeſſion, he was beheaded, Auguſt 9th, 1748, and ſoon after that event appeared, "A genuine Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in Stockholm, to his Correſpondent in London; containing an impartial Account of Dr. Alexander Blackwell, his Plot, Trial, Character and Behaviour, both under Examination, and at the Place of Execution, together with a Copy of a Paper delivered to a Friend upon the Scaffold."

He poſſeſſed a good natural genius, but was ſomewhat flighty, and a little conceited. His converſation, however, was facetious and agreeable, and he might be conſidered on the whole as a well-bred accompliſhed gentleman. Vide "Anecdotes of Bowyer," by Nichols, p. 556.

BLONDET,

Phyſician at Pithiviers, and Intendant of the Mineral Waters of Segrai, died in 1759, with the Reputation of a very able Practitioner.

He wrote two diſſertations; one, on the Nature and Qualities of the Mineral Waters of his Department, 1749, 12mo; the other, on the Epidemic Diſeaſe among Cattle, 1748, 12mo.

BOERHAAVE (HERMAN)

Was born on the 31ſt of December 1668, at Voorhout, a Village Two Miles diſtant from Leyden.

His father, James Boerhaave, was miniſter of Voorhout, of whom his ſon, in a ſhort account of his own life, has given a very amiable character. His mother was Hagar Daelder, a tradeſman's daughter of Amſterdam, from whom he might perhaps derive an hereditary inclination to the ſtudy of phyſic, in which ſhe was very inquiſitive, and had obtained a knowledge not common in female ſtudents. This knowledge, however, ſhe did not live to communicate to her ſon, for ſhe died in 1673, ten years after her marriage.

His father, finding himſelf encumbered with the care of ſeven children, thought it neceſſary to take a ſecond wife, and in July, 1674, was married to Eve du Bois, daughter of a miniſter in Leyden, who, by her prudent and impartial conduct, ſo endeared herſelf to her huſband's children, that they all regarded her as their own mother.

HERMAN BOERHAAVE was always deſigned by his father for the miniſtry, and with that view inſtructed by him in grammatical learning, and the firſt elements of claſſical literature; in which he made ſuch a proficiency,

ficiency, that, at the age of eleven years, he was not only maſter of the rules of grammar, but capable of tranſlating the Greek and Latin languages with tolerable accuracy, and not wholly ignorant of critical niceties.

At intervals, to recreate his mind, and ſtrengthen his conſtitution, it was his father's cuſtom to ſend him into the fields, and employ him in agriculture and rural occupations, which he continued through all his life to love and practiſe; and by this viciſſitude of ſtudy and exerciſe, he preſerved himſelf in a great meaſure from thoſe diſeaſes and depreſſions, which are frequently the conſequences of indiſcreet diligence and uninterrupted application.

The ſtudies of young BOERHAAVE were interrupted about this time, by an accident which deſerves particular mention, as it firſt inclined him to that ſcience, to which he was by nature ſo well adapted, and which he afterwards carried to ſo great perfection.

In the 12th year of his age, a ſtubborn, painful, and malignant ulcer broke out upon his left thigh, which for near five years defeated all the art of the ſurgeons and phyſicians, and not only afflicted him with moſt excruciating pains, but expoſed him to ſuch ſharp and tormenting applications, that the diſeaſe and the remedies were equally inſufferable. Then it was that his own anguiſh taught him to compaſſionate that of others, and his experience of the inefficacy of the methods then in uſe incited him to attempt the diſcovery of others more certain. He began to practiſe, at leaſt honeſtly, for he began upon himſelf, and his firſt eſſay was a prelude to his future ſucceſs; for having laid aſide all the preſcriptions of his phyſicians, and all the applications of his ſurgeons, he at laſt effected a cure, by fomenting the part with ſalt and urine.

That he might on this occaſion obtain the aſſiſtance of ſurgeons with leſs inconvenience and expence, he was brought by his father, at fourteen, to Leyden, and placed in the fourth claſs of the public ſchool, after having been examined by the maſter; here his application and abilities were equally conſpicuous. In ſix months, by gaining the firſt prize in the fourth claſs, he was raiſed to the fifth; and in ſix months more, upon the ſame proof of the ſuperiority of his genius, he was rewarded with another prize, and tranſlated to the ſixth; whence it is uſual, in ſix months more, to be removed to the univerſity. Thus did our young ſtudent advance in learning and reputation, when, as he was within view of the univerſity, a ſudden and unexpected blow threatened to defeat all his expectations.

On the 12th of November, in 1682, his father died, and left behind him a very ſlender proviſion for his widow and nine children, of which the eldeſt was not yet ſeventeen years old. This was a very afflicting loſs to the young ſcholar, whoſe fortune was by no means ſufficient to bear the expences of a learned education, and who therefore now ſeemed to be ſummoned by neceſſity to ſome way of life more immediately and certainly lucrative; but with a reſolution equal to his abilities, and a ſpirit not to be depreſſed or ſhaken, he determined to break through the obſtacles of poverty, and ſupply by diligence the want of fortune.

He therefore aſked, and obtained the conſent of his guardians, to proſecute his ſtudies as long as his patrimony would ſupport him, and, continuing his wonted induſtry, gained another prize. He was now to quit the ſchool for the univerſity, but on account of the weakneſs yet remaining in his thigh, was, at his own entreaty, continued ſix months longer under the care

of

of his maſter, the learned Wynſchoten, where he once more was honoured with the prize.

On his removal to the univerſity, the ſame genius and induſtry met with the ſame encouragement and applauſe. The learned Triglandius, one of his father's friends, made ſoon after Profeſſor of Divinity at Leyden, diſtinguiſhed him in a particular manner, and recommended him to the friendſhip of Mr. Van Apphen, in whom he found a generous and conſtant patron. He now became a diligent hearer of the moſt celebrated profeſſors, and made great advances in all the ſciences, ſtill regulating his ſtudies with a view principally to divinity, for which he was originally intended by his father; and for that reaſon he exerted his utmoſt application to attain an exact knowledge of the Hebrew tongue.

Being convinced of the neceſſity of mathematical learning, he began to ſtudy mathematics in 1687, but without that intenſe induſtry, with which the pleaſure he found in this kind of knowledge afterwards induced him to cultivate it.

In 1690, having performed the exerciſes of the univerſity with uncommon reputation, he took his degree in philoſophy; and on that occaſion diſcuſſed the important and arduous queſtion of the diſtinct natures of the ſoul and body, with ſuch accuracy, perſpicuity, and ſubtlety, that he entirely confuted all the ſophiſtry of Epicurus, Hobbes, and Spinoſa, and equally raiſed the character of his piety and erudition. Divinity was ſtill his great employment, and the chief aim of all his ſtudies. He read the Scriptures in their original languages, and, when difficulties occurred, conſulted the interpretations of the moſt ancient fathers, whom he read in the regular order of time, beginning with Clemens Romanus.

Having now exhauſted his fortune in the purſuit of his ſtudies, he found the neceſſity of applying to ſome profeſſion that, without engroſſing all his time, might enable him to ſupport himſelf; and having obtained a very uncommon knowledge of the mathematics, he read lectures in theſe ſciences to a ſelect number of young gentlemen in the univerſity. At laſt, his propenſity to the ſtudy of phyſic grew too violent to be reſiſted; and though he ſtill intended to make divinity the great employment of his life, he could not deny himſelf the ſatisfaction of ſpending ſome time upon the medical writers, for the peruſal of which he was ſo well qualified by his acquaintance with the mathematics and philoſophy. But this ſcience correſponded ſo much with his natural genius, that he could not forbear making that his buſineſs, which he intended only as his diverſion; and ſtill growing more eager, as he advanced farther, he at length determined wholly to maſter that profeſſion, and to take his degree in phyſic, before he engaged in the duties of the miniſtry.

He began this new courſe of ſtudy by a diligent peruſal of Veſalius, Bartholine, and Fallopius; and, to acquaint himſelf more fully with the ſtructure of bodies, was a conſtant attendant upon Nuck's public diſſections in the theatre, and himſelf very accurately inſpected the bodies of different animals. Having furniſhed himſelf with this preparatory knowledge, he began to read the ancient phyſicians in the order of time, purſuing his inquiries downwards from Hippocrates, through all the Greek and Latin writers.

Finding, as he tells us himſelf, that Hippocrates was the original ſource of all medical knowledge, and that all the later writers were little more than tranſcribers from him, he returned to him with more attention, and ſpent much time in making extracts from him, digeſting

digeſting his treatiſes into method, and fixing them in his memory. He then deſcended to the moderns, among whom none engaged him longer, or improved him more, than Sydenham, to whoſe merit he has left this atteſtation, "That he frequently peruſed him, and always with greater eagerneſs." His inſatiable curioſity after knowledge engaged him now in the practice of chemiſtry, which he proſecuted with all the ardour of a philoſopher, whoſe induſtry was not to be wearied, and whoſe love of truth was too ſtrong to ſuffer him to acquieſce in the reports of others. Yet did he not permit one branch of ſcience to withdraw his attention from others; anatomy did not withhold him from the proſecution of chemiſtry, or chemiſtry from the ſtudy of botany. He was not only a careful examiner of all the plants in the garden of the univerſity, but made excurſions, for his farther improvement, into the woods and fields, and left no place unviſited, where any increaſe of botanical knowledge could be reaſonably expected.

In conjunction with all theſe inquiries, he ſtill purſued his theological ſtudies; ſtill, as himſelf informs us, propoſed, when he had made himſelf maſter of the whole art of phyſic, and obtained the honour of a degree in that ſcience, to petition regularly for a licence to preach, and to engage in the cure of ſouls; and intended, in his theological exerciſes, to diſcuſs this queſtion, "Why ſo many were formerly converted to "Chriſtianity by illiterate perſons, and ſo few at pre-"ſent by men of learning?"

In purſuance of this plan, he went to Hardewich, in order to take the degree of Doctor of Phyſic, which he obtained in July 1693, having performed a public diſputation, "De utilitate explorandorum excrementorum in ægris, ut ſignorum." Then returning to

Leyden, full of his pious deſign of undertaking the miniſtry, he found, to his ſurpriſe, unexpected obſtacles thrown in his way, and an inſinuation diſperſed through the univerſity, that made him ſuſpected, not of any ſlight deviation from received opinions, not of any pertinacious adherence to his own notions in doubtful and diſputable matters, but of no leſs than Spinoſiſm, or, in plainer terms, of Atheiſm itſelf.

This deteſtable calumny owed its riſe to an incident, from which no conſequence of importance could be reaſonably apprehended. As BOERHAAVE was ſitting in a common boat, there aroſe a converſation among the paſſengers, upon the impious and pernicious doctrine of Spinoſa, which, as they all agreed, tends to the utter overthrow of religion. BOERHAAVE ſat and attended ſilently to this diſcourſe for ſome time, till one of the company, wiſhing to diſtinguiſh himſelf by his zeal, inſtead of confuting the poſitions of Spinoſa by argument, began to give looſe to contumelious language, and violent invectives; with which BOERHAAVE was ſo little pleaſed, that at laſt he could not forbear aſking him, whether he had ever read the author againſt whom he declaimed? The orator, not being able to make much anſwer, was checked in the midſt of his invectives, but not without feeling a ſecret reſentment againſt him, who had at once interrupted his harangue, and expoſed his ignorance. This was obſerved by a ſtranger who was in the boat with them; he inquired of his neighbour the name of the young man whoſe queſtion had put an end to the diſcourſe, and having learned it, ſet it down in his pocket-book, as it ſoon appeared, with a malicious deſign, for in a few days it was the common converſation at Leyden, that BOERHAAVE had revolted to Spinoſa.

BOERHAAVE, finding this formidable oppoſition raiſed againſt

againſt his pretenſions to eccleſiaſtical honours or preferments, and even againſt his deſign of aſſuming the character of a divine, thought it neither neceſſary nor prudent to ſtruggle with the torrent of popular prejudice, as he was equally qualified for a profeſſion, not indeed of the ſame dignity and importance, but which muſt undoubtedly claim the ſecond place among thoſe that are of the greateſt benefit to mankind; he therefore applied himſelf to his medical ſtudies with freſh ardour and alacrity, reviewed all his former obſervations and inquiries, and was continually employed in making new acquiſitions.

Having now qualified himſelf for the practice of phyſic, he began to viſit patients, but without that encouragement which others, not equally deſerving, have ſometimes found. His buſineſs was at firſt not great, and his circumſtances by no means eaſy; but ſtill ſuperior to any diſcouragement, he continued his ſearch after knowledge, and determined that proſperity, if ever he were to enjoy it, ſhould be the conſequence not of mean art or diſingenuous ſolicitations, but of real merit and ſolid learning.

His ſteady adherence to his reſolution appears yet more plainly from this circumſtance: while he yet remained in this unpleaſing ſituation, he was invited by one of the firſt favourites of king William III, to ſettle at the Hague, upon very advantageous terms, but declined the offer, for having no ambition but in the attainment of knowledge, he was deſirous of living at liberty; his time was wholly taken up in viſiting the ſick, ſtudying, making chemical experiments, ſearching into every part of medicine with the utmoſt diligence, teaching the mathematics, and reading the Scriptures.

This was his method of living to the year 1701, when

when he was recommended by Mr. Van Berg to the univerſity, as a proper perſon to ſucceed Drelincourt in the office of lecturer on the inſtitutes of phyſic, and elected, without any ſolicitation on his part, and almoſt without his conſent, on the 18th of May.

He now began to read public lectures with great applauſe, and was prevailed upon by his audience to enlarge his original deſign, and inſtruct them in chemiſtry. This he undertook, not only to the great advantage of his pupils, but to the great improvement of the art itſelf, which had been hitherto treated only in a confuſed and irregular manner, and was little more than a hiſtory of particular experiments, not reduced to certain principles, or connected one with another; this vaſt chaos he reduced to order, and made that clear and eaſy, which was before to the utmoſt degree perplexed and obſcure.

His reputation began now to bear ſome proportion to his merit, and extended itſelf to diſtant univerſities, ſo that in 1703 the profeſſorſhip of phyſic being vacant at Groningen, he was invited thither, but he choſe to continue his preſent courſe of life, and therefore refuſed to quit Leyden.

Boerhaave had now for nine years read lectures on phyſic, but without the title or dignity of a profeſſor, when, by the death of profeſſor Hotten, the profeſſorſhip of phyſic and botany fell to him of courſe; his profeſſion of botany made it part of his duty to ſuperintend the phyſical garden, which he improved ſo much, by the immenſe number of new plants he procured, that it was enlarged to twice its original extent.

In 1714 he was deſervedly advanced to the higheſt dignities of the univerſity, and in the ſame year made phyſician of St. Auguſtine's hoſpital in Leyden, into which

which the ſtudents are admitted twice a week to learn the practice of phyſic: this was of equal advantage to the ſick and the ſtudents, for the ſucceſs of his practice was the beſt demonſtration of the ſoundneſs of his principles.

When he laid down his office of governor of the univerſity, in 1715, he made an oration upon the ſubject of attaining to certainty in natural philoſophy, in which he declares himſelf in the ſtrongeſt terms a favourer of experimental knowledge, and reflects with juſt ſeverity upon thoſe arrogant philoſophers who are too eaſily diſguſted with the ſlow methods of obtaining true notions by frequent experiments, and who, poſſeſſed of too high an opinion of their own abilities, rather chooſe to conſult their own imaginations than inquire into nature, better pleaſed with the delightful amuſement of forming hypotheſes, than the toilſome drudgery of amaſſing obſervations. This diſcourſe, filled as it was with piety, gave ſuch offence to a profeſſor of Franeker, who, having long entertained a violent eſteem for Des Cartes, conſidered his principles as the bulwark of orthodoxy, that he appeared in vindication of his darling author, and complained of the injury done him with the greateſt vehemence; declaring little leſs than that the Carteſian ſyſtem and the chriſtian muſt inevitably ſtand and fall together; and that to ſay we were ignorant of the principles of things, was not merely to enliſt among the ſceptics, but to ſink into atheiſm itſelf.

This treatment of BOERHAAVE was ſo far reſented by the governors of his univerſity, that they procured from the profeſſor Franeker a recantation of the invective that had been thrown out againſt him. This was not only complied with, but offers were made him of more ample ſatisfaction, to which he returned an an-

ſwer not leſs to his honour than the victory which he had gained, " that he ſhould think himſelf ſufficiently " compenſated, if his warned adverſary received no " farther moleſtation on his account." So far was this weak and injudicious attack from ſhaking a reputation, not caſually raiſed by faſhion or caprice, but founded upon ſolid merit, that the ſame year his correſpondence was deſired upon botany and natural philoſophy by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of which, upon the death of count Marſigli, in the year 1728, he was elected a member. Nor were the French the only nation by which this great man was courted and diſtinguiſhed; for two years after he was elected a fellow of our Royal Society.

In 1718 he was choſen to ſucceed Le Mort in the profeſſorſhip of chemiſtry, on which occaſion he pronounced an oration, " De Chymiâ ſuos errores expur- " gante," in which he treated that ſcience with an elegance of ſtyle ſeldom to be found in chemical writers, who ſeem generally to have affected not only a barbarous but unintelligible phraſeology, and to have wrapped up their ſecrets in ſymbols and enigmatical expreſſions.

In 1722, his courſe both of lectures and practice was interrupted by the gout, which, as he relates it in his ſpeech after his recovery, he brought upon himſelf by an imprudent confidence in the ſtrength of his own conſtitution, and by tranſgreſſing thoſe rules, which he had a thouſand times inculcated to his pupils and acquaintance. Riſing in the morning before day, he went immediately, hot and ſweating, from his bed into the open air, and expoſed himſelf to the cold dews. The hiſtory of his illneſs can hardly be read without horror. He was for five months confined to his bed, where he lay upon his back, without daring to attempt the leaſt motion, becauſe any effort renewed his torments, which

were

were ſo exquiſite, that he was at length not only deprived of motion but of ſenſe. Here art was at a ſtand; nothing could be attempted, becauſe nothing could be propoſed with the leaſt proſpect of ſucceſs. At length, having in the ſixth month of his illneſs obtained ſome remiſſion, he took ſimple medicines in large quantities, and at length wonderfully recovered. His recovery, ſo much deſired, and ſo unexpected, was celebrated on January 11th, 1723, when he opened his ſchool again, with general joy, and public illuminations.

It would be an injury to the memory of BOERHAAVE, not to mention what was related by himſelf to one of his friends; that when he lay whole days and nights without ſleep, he found no method of diverting his thoughts ſo effectual as meditation on his ſtudies; and that he often relieved and mitigated the ſenſe of his torments by the recollection of what he had read, and by reviewing thoſe ſtores of knowledge which he had repoſited in his memory.

In 1727 he was ſeized with a violent burning fever, which continued ſo long, that he was once more given up by his friends. From this time he was frequently afflicted with returns of his diſtemper, which yet did not ſo far ſubdue him as to make him lay aſide his ſtudies or his lectures, till, in 1729, he found himſelf ſo worn out, that it was improper for him to continue any longer the profeſſorſhips of botany and chemiſtry, which he therefore reſigned, April 28, and upon his reſignation ſpoke a "Sermo Academicus," or oration, in which he aſſerts the power and wiſdom of the Creator, from the wonderful fabric of the human body; and confutes all thoſe idle reaſoners, who pretend to explain the formation of parts, or the animal operations, to which he proves that art can produce nothing equal, or any thing parallel.

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From this time BOERHAAVE lived with leſs public employment indeed, but not an idle or an uſeleſs life; for beſide his hours ſpent in inſtructing his ſcholars, a great part of his time was taken up by patients, who came, when the diſtemper would admit it, from all parts of Europe to conſult him; or in anſwering letters, which in more urgent caſes were continually ſent to inquire his opinion and aſk his advice.

Of his ſagacity, and the wonderful penetration with which he often diſcovered and deſcribed, at the firſt ſight of a patient, ſuch diſeaſes as betray themſelves by no ſymptoms to common eyes, ſuch wonderful relations have been ſpread over the world, as, though atteſted beyond doubt, can ſcarcely be credited. We mention none of them, becauſe we have no opportunity of collecting teſtimonies, or diſtinguiſhing between thoſe accounts which are well authenticated, and thoſe which owe their riſe to fiction and credulity. Yet ſo far was this great maſter from preſumptuous confidence in his abilities, that in his examination of the ſick he was remarkably circumſtantial and particular. He well knew, that the origins of diſtempers are often at a diſtance from their viſible effects; that to acquieſce in conjecture where certainty may be obtained, is either vanity or negligence; and that life is not to be ſacrificed either to an affectation of quick diſcernment, or of crowded practice, but may be required, if trifled away, at the hand of the phyſician.

About the middle of the year 1737, he felt the firſt approaches of that fatal illneſs that brought him to the grave, of which we ſhall inſert an account, written by himſelf, September 8, 1738, to a friend in London, which deſerves not only to be preſerved, as an hiſtorical relation of the diſeaſe which deprived us of ſo great a man,

a man, but as a proof of his piety and reſignation to the divine will.

" Ætas, labor, corporiſque opima pinguetudo, effe-
" cerant, ante annum, ut inertibus refertum, grave,
" hebes, plenitudine turgens corpus, anhelum ad
" motus minimos, cum ſenſu ſuffocationis, pulſu mi-
" rificè anomalo, ineptum evaderet ad ullum mo-
" tum. Urgebat præcipuè ſubſiſtens prorſus & inter-
" cepta reſpiratio ad prima ſomni initia; unde ſomnus
" prorſus prohibèbatur, cum formidabili ſtrangulationis
" moleſtiâ. Hinc hydrops pedum, crurum, femorum,
" ſcroti, præputii, & abdominis; quæ tamen omnia
" ſublata. Sed dolor manet in abdomine, cum anxietate
" ſummâ, anhelitu ſuffocante, et debilitate incredibili;
" ſomno pauco, eoque vago, per ſomnia turbatiſſimo;
" animus verò rebus agendis impar. Cum his luctor
" feſſus, nec emergo; patienter expectans Dei juſſa, qui-
" bus reſigno data, quæ ſola amo, et honoro unicè."

In this laſt illneſs, which was to the utmoſt degree lingering, painful, and afflictive, his conſtancy and firmneſs did not forſake him. He neither omitted the neceſſary cares of life, nor forgot the proper preparations for death. Though dejection and lowneſs of ſpirits were, as he himſelf informs us, part of his diſtemper, yet even theſe in ſome meaſure gave way to that vigour which the ſoul derives from a conſciouſneſs of innocence. About three weeks before his death, he received a viſit at his country-houſe from the reverend Mr. Schultens, his intimate friend, who found him ſitting without doors with his wife, ſiſter, and daughter. After the compliments of form, the ladies withdrew, and left them to private converſation; when BOERHAAVE took occaſion to tell him what had been, during his illneſs, the chief ſubject of his thoughts. He had never doubted of the ſpiritual and immaterial na-

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ture of the ſoul, but declared, that he had lately had a kind of experimental certainty of the diſtinction between corporeal and thinking ſubſtances, which mere reaſon and philoſophy cannot afford, and opportunities of contemplating the wonderful and inexplicable union of ſoul and body, which nothing but long ſickneſs can give. This he illuſtrated by a deſcription of the effects which the infirmities of his body had upon his faculties, which yet they did not ſo oppreſs or vanquiſh, but his ſoul was always maſter of itſelf, and always reſigned to the pleaſure of its Maker. He related, with great concern, that once his patience ſo far gave way to extremity of pain, that after having lain fifteen hours in exquiſite tortures, he prayed to God that he might be ſet free by death.

Such were his ſentiments and ſuch his conduct in this ſtate of weakneſs and pain. As death approached nearer, he was ſo far removed from terror or confuſion, that he ſeemed even leſs ſenſible of pain, and more cheerful under his torments, which continued till the 23d day of September, 1738, on which he departed, between four and five in the morning, in the 70th year of his age.

Thus died BOERHAAVE, a man formed by nature for great deſigns, and guided by religion in the exertion of his abilities. He was of a robuſt and athletic conſtitution of body, ſo hardened by early ſeverities and wholeſome fatigue, that he was inſenſible of any ſharpneſs of air, or inclemency of weather. He was tall, and remarkable for extraordinary ſtrength. There was in his air and motion ſomething rough and artleſs, but ſo majeſtic and great at the ſame time, that no man ever looked upon him without veneration, and a kind of tacit ſubmiſſion to the ſuperiority of his genius. He was always cheerful, and deſirous of promoting mirth by a facetious and humourous converſation. He was never

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ſoured by calumny and detraction, or ever thought it neceſſary to confute them; for they are ſparks, ſaid he, which, if you do not blow them, will go out of themſelves. He was not to be overawed or depreſſed by the preſence, frowns, or inſolence of great men, but perſiſted on all occaſions in the right, with a reſolution always preſent and always calm. He was modeſt, but not timorous, and firm without rudeneſs. His method of life was to ſtudy in the morning and evening, and to allot the middle of the day to his public buſineſs. He roſe at four in the ſummer, and five in the winter. His uſual exerciſe was riding, till in his latter years his diſtempers made it more proper for him to walk; when he was weary he amuſed himſelf with playing on the violin. His greateſt pleaſure was to retire to his houſe in the country, where he had a garden of eight acres, ſtored with all the herbs and trees which the climate would bear; here he uſed to enjoy his hours unmoleſted, and proſecute his ſtudies without interruption. He knew the importance of his own writings to mankind; and leſt he might, by a roughneſs and barbarity of ſtyle, too frequent among men of great learning, diſappoint his own intentions, and make his labours leſs uſeful, he did not neglect the arts of eloquence and poetry. Thus was his learning at once various and exact, profound and agreeable. He was not only ſkilled in the learned, but was able to converſe in many of the modern languages, and to read others which he could not ſpeak.

But his knowledge, however uncommon, holds, in his character, but the ſecond place; his virtue was yet more uncommon than his learning: he was an admirable example of temperance, fortitude, humility, and devotion; his piety, and a religious ſenſe of his

dependance on God, were the basis of all his virtues, and the principle of his whole conduct. As soon as he rose in the morning it was, throughout his whole life, his daily practice to retire for an hour to private prayer and meditation; this gave him spirit and vigour in the business of the day, and this he therefore recommended as the best rule of life.

He married, September 17, 1710, Mary Drolenveaux, the only daughter of a burgomaster of Leyden, by whom he had Joanna Maria, who survived her father, and three other children, who died in their infancy.

The genuine works of BOERHAAVE, according to his own catalogue of them, are as follows; and he declares, in 1732, that all others under his name are spurious, unless some few prefaces to new editions of books:

"Oratio de commendando Studio Hippocratico, habita, et impressa Lugd. Bat. 1701, apud Abrah. Elsevier."

"—— de Usu Ratiocinii Mechanici in Medicinâ, 1703, apud Johan. Verbessel."

"—— qua repurgatæ Medicinæ facilis asseritur Simplicitas, 1709, apud Johan. Vander Linden."

"—— de Comparando Certo in Physicis, 1715, apud Pet. Vander Aa."

"—— de Chymiâ suos Errores expurgante, 1718, apud. Pet. Vander Aa."

"—— de Vitâ & Obitu Clarissimi Bernardi Albini, 1721, apud Pet. Vander Aa."

"—— quam habui, quum, honestâ Missione impetratâ, Botanicam et Chymicam Professionem publicè ponerem, 1729, apud Isaacum Severinum."

"—— de Honore Medici, Servitute, 1731, apud Isaacum Severinum."

"Institutiones

" Inſtitutiones medicæ in Uſus annuæ Excercitationis domeſticos, 1708, apud Johannem Vander Linden, P. & F."

" Qui dein auctior aliquoties recuſus, in 8vo."

" Aphoriſmi de cognoſcendis et curandis Morbis, in Uſum Doctrinæ domeſticæ, 1709, apud Johannem Vander Linden."

" Qui dein auctior aliquoties recuſus, in 8vo."

" Index Plantarum quæ in Horto Academico Lugduno Batavo, reperiuntur, 1710, apud Cornelium Bouteſtein, in 8vo."

" Libellus de Materiâ Medicâ, et Remediorum Formulis, 1719, apud Iſaacum Severinum." Qui iterum prodiit in 8vo.

" Index alter Plantarum, quæ in Horto Academico Lugduno Batavo, aluntur, 1720, apud Pet. Vander Aa, in 4to."

" Atrocis, nec deſcripti prius, Morbi Hiſtoria, ſecundum Medicæ Artis Leges conſcripta, 1724, apud Bouteſtein, in 8vo."

" Atrocis, rariſſimique Morbi Hiſtoria altera, 1728, apud Samuelem Luchtmans et Theodorum Haak, in 8vo."

" Tractatus Medicus de Lue Aphrodiſiacâ, præfixus Aphrodiſiaco, 1728, apud Joh. Arn. Langerak, & Joh. and Herm. Verbeek, in folio."

Beſide theſe, he communicated to the royal ſociety, and to the royal academy of ſciences, ſome obſervations upon quickſilver, which are publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

Having given this account of the life and writings of BOERHAAVE, we ſhall take ſome notice of his capital works, which are his Inſtitutes, his Aphoriſms, and his Chemiſtry.

His Inſtitutes were deſigned as little more than a ſyllabus to his lectures; they are written in a very conciſe and cloſe ſtyle, but abound in matter, containing all the modern diſcoveries to the period of his life in anatomy, phyſiology, and whatever relates to the laws of the animal economy.

His Aphoriſms, as he tells us himſelf, are collected from the Greek medical writers, the Arabians, and ſome few of the moderns; and his reaſonings are founded on the ſtructure of the parts, and the laws of mechanics. He was convinced, by daily experience, and a fund of good ſenſe, that the Greek phyſicians, by diligent obſervation, had determined with great accuracy how nature acts in producing the ſymptoms of diſtempers, and her methods of relieving herſelf, either with or without the aſſiſtance of art; and that their experience had furniſhed them with very ſucceſsful methods of cure. The two points, therefore, which he ſeems to have had perpetually in view, were, to eſtabliſh on mechanical principles, as much as was poſſible, the doctrine of the Ancients with reſpect to the diagnoſtics and prognoſtics of diſeaſes, and ſhew that they could not be otherwiſe than they have repreſented them. But the ſecond view is of more importance than the firſt, it being no leſs than to demonſtrate, that the methods of cure purſued by the ancient phyſicians were generally the beſt that could poſſibly have been contrived with the materials with which they were acquainted, though for reaſons to which they were probably ſtrangers. This appears to us the diſtinguiſhing character of BOERHAAVE, and by this he has done almoſt as much ſervice to phyſic, as his predeceſſors for ſome centuries had done miſchief.

With

With reſpect to his Chemiſtry, it may be juſtly ſaid, that his theory was more philoſophical, exact, and full, and his proceſſes more methodical and regular, than thoſe of any preceding author on the ſubject. It is remarkable, that, in this work, he has made many chemical operations ſubſervient to the eſtabliſhing ſeveral important doctrines of the ancients, and to the confirmation of their practice. We ſhall conclude with remarking, that this work alone would have been ſufficient to raiſe the character of any other man, but is, however, that in which BOERHAAVE ſhines much leſs than in his Inſtitutes and Aphoriſms, the laſt of which is perhaps more uſeful than any one book written upon phyſic, and has had the honour of being tranſlated into Arabic, as is ſaid, by the Mufti, and printed at Conſtantinople.

BOND (JOHN)

A celebrated Commentator and Grammarian,

Was born in Somerſetſhire, in 1550. He was educated at Wincheſter ſchool, and in 1569 was entered a ſtudent at New College in Oxford, where he became highly eſteemed for his academical learning. In 1579, he took the degree of Maſter of Arts, and ſoon after the warden and fellows of his college appointed him maſter of the Free School of Taunton, in Somerſetſhire.

HERE he continued many years, and ſeveral of his ſcholars became eminent both in church and ſtate. Being at length, however, tired with the fatigue of this irkſome employment, he turned his thoughts to the ſtudy of phyſic, and practiſed it with great reputation. He died at Taunton, the third of Auguſt, 1612, and

was buried in the chancel of the church, with the following epitaph over his grave:

Qui medicus doctus, prudentis nomine clarus,
Eloquii ſplendor, Pieridumque decus,
Virtutis cultor, pietatis vixit amicus,
Hic jacet in tumulo; ſpiritus alta tenet.

Mr. Bond has left, "Annotationes in Poemata Quintii Horatii, Lond. 1606," 8vo, Par. 1621, 8vo. His "Perſius" was printed two years after his death, in 8vo, under the following title: "Auli Perſii Flacci "Satyræ ſex, cum poſthumis Commentariis Johannis "Bond." Mr. Wood is of opinion, that beſide theſe he wrote ſeveral other pieces, which were never publiſhed. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon."

BONET (Theophilus)

A famous Medicinal Writer, born at Geneva, 1620.

He took his degree in phyſic in 1643, after he had gone through moſt of the firſt univerſities. He was for ſome time phyſician to the duke of Longueville, and ſkill in his profeſſion got him conſiderable practice; but being ſeized with an exceſſive deafneſs, he was obliged to retire from buſineſs. In this retirement he found leiſure to collect all the obſervations he had made during a practice of forty years.

1. The firſt work he publiſhed was, "Pharos Me-"dicorum, &c." It conſiſts of practical cautions, extracted chiefly from the works of Bellonius; and he notes many errours which prevailed among the generality of phyſicians. He gave another edition of it with many additions. It was alſo printed at Geneva, 1687, under the Title of, "Labyrinthi Medici Extri-"cati, &c."

2. In

2. In 1675 he publiſhed "Prodromus Anatomiæ "practicæ, ſive de abditis Morborum Cauſis, &c." This piece is part of the following, entitled,

3. "Sepulchretum, ſive Anatomia practica ex Ca- "daveribus Morbo denatis." He has collected in this work a great number of curious obſervations upon the diſeaſes of the head, breaſt, belly, and other parts of the body.

4. "Mercurius Compitalius, ſive Index Medico- "practicus, per Deciſiones, Cautiones, &c. Geneva, "1682," fol.

5. "Medicina Septentrionalis collatitia. Geneva," fol. in two volumes; the firſt publiſhed in 1684, and the ſecond in 1686. It is a collection of the beſt and moſt remarkable obſervations in phyſic, that had been made in England, Germany, and Denmark, which our author has reduced under certain heads, according to the ſeveral parts of the human body.

6. "Polyalthes, ſive Theſaurus Medico-practicus "ex quibuſlibet Rei Medicæ Scriptoribus congeſtus, "&c. Geneva, 1691," in fol. three volumes.

7. "Theodori Turqueti de Maerne Tractatus de "Arthritide, una cum ejuſdem aliquot conſiliis."

8. "Jacobi Rohaulti Tractatus Phyſicus e Gallico "in Latinum Verſus. Geneva, 1675," 8vo.

Dr. Bonet died of a dropſy the 29th of March, 1689.

BONTIUS (Gerard)

Profeſſor of Medicine in the Univerſity of Leyden, in the latter Part of the Sixteenth Century,

Was a man of profound erudition, and well verſed in the Greek language.

He was born at Ryſwick, a ſmall village of Guelderland, and died at Leyden, September, 1599, in his

63d year. Bontius is the inventor of a compoſition of pills, which, from his name are called, Pilulæ Tartareæ Bontii. The Dutch for a long time kept this compoſition a ſecret; but they have been analyſed by the induſtry of ſome phyſicians, and the ingredients are now well known.

BORDE (Andrew)
Who ſtyled himſelf in Latin Andreas Perforatus,

Was born at Pevenſey, in Suſſex, towards the latter part of the fifteenth century. He was educated at Oxford, and, before he had taken a degree, entered among the Carthuſians in or near London. After ſome time he left them, applied to the ſtudy of phyſic at Oxford, and then took a ramble through moſt parts of Europe, and part of Africa. On his return, he ſettled at Wincheſter, and practiſed in his profeſſion with conſiderable reputation.

In 1541 and 1542, we find him reſiding at Montpellier, where he probably took the degree of Doctor, in which he was ſoon after incorporated at Oxford. He then lived for ſome time at Pevenſey, and afterwards returned to Wincheſter. Here he conſtantly practiſed the auſterities of the order to which he had formerly belonged, and profeſſed celibacy, writing with vehemence againſt ſuch eccleſiaſtics as broke their vows by marriage. This, perhaps, was the reaſon, why he was accuſed by a married biſhop of violating his own pretenſions to chaſtity by more illicit indulgences. It is certain, that his character was very odd and whimſical, as will appear more particularly from the books he wrote; yet we are told, that he was eſteemed in his time both as a man of great wit and learning, and an excellent phyſician. In the latter capacity he

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is ſaid to have ſerved king Henry VIII. As Winchester was then a royal reſidence, he perhaps might be his majeſty's titular phyſician for that place. He is alſo mentioned as a member of the college of phyſicians. That he was not, however, of ſuch eminence, as to rank with the firſt of his profeſſion, may be inferred from his becoming a priſoner in the Fleet, where he died in April 1549. Bale, who bore no good will to any perſon attached to popery, intimates, that Borde haſtened his death by poiſon, on the diſcovery of his keeping a brothel for his brother bachelors.

Borde was the author of ſeveral works, very various in their ſubjects. One of the moſt conſiderable of them is entitled, " A Book of the Introduction of " Knowledge," profeſſing to teach all kinds of languages, the cuſtoms and faſhions of all countries, and the value of every ſpecies of coin. It is written partly in verſe and partly in proſe; and is divided into thirty-nine chapters, before each of which is a wooden cut, repreſenting a man in the habit of ſome particular country. His well known ſatire on the Engliſhman, who, to expreſs the inconſtancy and mutability of his faſhions, is drawn naked, with a piece of cloth and a pair of ſheers in his hand, is borrowed, as we are informed, from the Venetians, who characteriſed the French in this manner. To the ſeventh chapter is prefixed the effigies of the author, under a canopy, with a gown, a laurel on his head, and a book before him. The title of the chapter declares, that therein is ſhewn how the author dwelt in Scotland and *other iſlands*, and went through and round about Chriſtendom. This ſingular work was printed in London in 1542.

The firſt of his medical works is entitled, " The " Breviarie

"Breviarie of Health." It was publiſhed in 1547, and Fuller ſuppoſes it the earlieſt medical piece written in Engliſh. It has a prologue addreſſed to phyſicians, which begins in this curious ſtyle: "Egregious "doctors, and maſters of the eximious and arcane "ſcience of phyſic, of your urbanity exaſperate not "yourſelves againſt me, for making this little volume." The work itſelf contains a ſhort account, in alphabetical order, of all diſeaſes and their remedies, adapted to the uſe of the vulgar. It is a very trifling and weak performance, extremely coarſe in language, and injudicious in matter, though perhaps not more ſo than ſome much later works of the ſame kind. The appellations of diſeaſes in Arabic, Greek, and Latin, and the barbarous medical dialect, are profeſſed to be given; but from the ignorance of the author, or blundering of the printer, the words are almoſt all made barbarous. That a good ſhare of this, however, belongs to the author, appears from many ſtrange miſtakes, which could only proceed from him, of which one of the moſt curious is, his derivation of the word *gonorrhœa* from *Gomorrha*. He does not confine his attention to diſeaſes of the body, but alſo treats of thoſe of the mind, as in the following inſtance, which may ſerve for a ſpecimen of his manner:

"The 174 chapiter doth ſhewe of an infirmitie "named hereos. Hereos is the Greeke worde. In "Latin it is named amor. In Engliſh it is named "love ſicke, and women may have this ſickeneſſe as "well as men. Yong perſons bee much troubled "with this impediment.

"The cauſe of this Infirmitie.

"This infirmitie dothe come of amours, which is a "fervent love to have a copulation with the party that "is

" is loved, and if it cannot be obteyned, ſome be ſo
" fooliſh that theye be raviſhed of their wittes.

" A Remedy.

" Firſt, I do advertiſe every perſon not to ſet to the
" hart that another doth ſet at the hele; let no man ſet
" his love ſo far, but that he may withdraw it by time,
" and muſe not, but uſe mirth and merry company,
" and be wiſe and not foliſh."

A more effectual remedy is given under the head Satyriaſis, for which he recommends leaping into a great veſſel of cold water, and applying nettles to the offending part.

A ſecond part of this work, containing ſome articles omitted in the firſt, is termed, " The Extravagants." They are printed together in 4to, Lond. 1575. At the concluſion of the firſt part he ſays, " Here endeth " the firſt boke, examined in Oxford in June 1546." What is meant by this examination we cannot tell.

Another medical work of this author's is entitled, " Compendious Regimente, or Dietary of Health, " made in Mount Pyllor." This piece, in the edition we have of it, is printed in January 1562, ſeveral years after the author's death. It is very comprehenſive in its ſubject, containing advice concerning the ſituation and method of building a houſe, the regulating a family, and the ordering of economical matters, as well as directions relative to the non-naturals. There is a good deal of plain ſenſe, but very little new or ingenious in his precepts. The only part, in which any thing appears worth quoting, is that where he treats on the article of diet uſual in his time.

His account of ale, which he calls natural drink for an Engliſhman, is, that it is made of malt and water, and yeſt, barme, or gods-good; and they who put any thing more to it, he ſays, ſophiſticate it. This

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ſhould not be drunk under five days old. Beer, he tells us, is made of malt, hops, and water, and is natural drink for a Dutchman, and of late is much uſed in England, to the detriment of many Engliſhmen. Speaking of "wylde beaſtes fleſhe," he ſays, "I have gone "roundeabout Chriſtendome, and overthwarte Chriſ- "tendome, and a thouſand or two and more myles "oute of Chriſtendome, yet there is not ſo muche plea- "ſure for harte and hynde, bucke and doe, and for "roebucke and doe, as is in Englande; and although "the fleſhe be diſprayſed in phyſicke, I praye God to "ſende me parte of the fleſhe to eat, phyſicke notwith- "ſtanding." Under the heads of roots, herbs, and fruits, he mentions moſt of thoſe in common uſe at this day, notwithſtanding the prevailing notion of the low ſtate of gardening among us at that period. The title of the book, from which it would ſeem to have been drawn up at Montpellier, renders, indeed, his evidence ſomewhat doubtful, though it ſufficiently appears from the contents to have been in general deſigned for the particular uſe of his countrymen. As potatoes are not at all mentioned among the articles of vegetable diet, they probably were but juſt then introduced, and not commonly known.

He is ſaid alſo to have written "A Book of Prog- "noſtics," and another of "Urines." But what is the moſt ſingular for a man of his character is his being the publiſher of a famous jeſt-book, called, "The Merry "Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham," and likewiſe of "The Hiſtory of the Miller of Abingdon and the Cam- "bridge Scholars," the ſame with that related by Chaucer in his Canterbury Tales. Theſe publications agree better with the biſhop's account of his conduct, than with his Carthuſian mortifications.

He left behind him in manuſcript, a kind of "Tour "of Europe," deſcribing the diſtances from place to place, and the moſt remarkable objects on the road.—Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine, "1780," p. 52, &c.

BORDENAVE (Toussaint)

Profeſſor Royal and Director of the Academy of Surgery at Paris, Aſſociate-veteran of the Academy of Sciences, Member of the Imperial Academy of Florence,

Was born at Paris on the 10th of April 1728, of Pierre Bordenave, ſurgeon, and Edmee Margaret Hauterive.

Notwithstanding his father deſigned him to practiſe his own profeſſion, that of ſurgery, having been the occupation of his anceſtors for ſeveral generations, he made him purſue a courſe of ordinary ſtudies, to enable him to underſtand the languages, in which the moſt celebrated ancient anatomiſts had written, and to learn the philoſophic ſciences, the grand foundation of the arts, and of knowledge in general.

It was at that time a matter of argument among the French, whether it were neceſſary for a ſurgeon to be acquainted with the principles of erudition and learning; and what will probably aſtoniſh poſterity, this diſpute was ſeriouſly debated in an enlightened age; to this ſimple queſtion, however, were added ſome others, which appear more complicated: It was demanded, whether it were beneficial or prejudicial, that the ſame man ſhould exerciſe at once the different branches of the art of healing, or whether each department of the

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ſame art ought to belong to a diſtinct body of practitioners, who ſhould entirely devote themſelves to their reſpective ſtudies, and enjoy the privilege of preventing patients from entruſting themſelves to thoſe, who wiſhed to ſuperintend the care of their lives.

The ſon of M. BORDENAVE, having entered upon the career of his ſtudies at a time when the knowledge of the learned languages was become one of the requiſites in the education of a ſurgeon, had, in this reſpect, ſome advantages over a number of his fellow-aſſociates ſenior to himſelf, and he was indebted to the facility with which he ſpoke the Latin language, for the diſtinguiſhed reputation he acquired in his own academy, and in all the colleges.

The honourable poſts of profeſſor and director of the academy of ſurgery, which he held, and a very extenſive practice, were ſcarcely ſufficient employment for the active induſtry of M. BORDENAVE. He not only publiſhed, in the memoirs of the academy of ſurgery, many obſervations upon extraordinary caſes occurring in the courſe of his practice, ſome eſſays upon the treatment of gunſhot wounds, and many ſurgical queries, but was employed in a number of reſearches, principally anatomical; had made experiments to elucidate the doctrine of Haller, upon the diſtinction between ſenſibility and irritability; had written a work defending the opinion of that illuſtrious anatomiſt upon the formation of the bones, againſt that of M. Duhamel; had tranſlated, for the advantage of his pupils, the Elements of Phyſiology of Haller; and afterwards publiſhed a new work upon the ſame ſcience, valuable for its preciſion, method, and perſpicuity.

M. BORDENAVE was admittted into the Academy of Sciences in 1774, as aſſociate-veteran, and publiſhed, in the

the collections of that learned body, many ſurgical obſervations, and two memoirs; one on reſpiration, the other on the neceſſity of opening women who die in a ſtate of pregnancy, having often obſerved that the infant may ſurvive the mother a ſufficient length of time for this operation to ſave its life.

He was alſo a magiſtrate of Paris, an office which no ſurgeon before him had the honour of obtaining. The magiſtrates are the repreſentatives and protectors of the people, and exerciſe a miniſtry reſembling rather a paternal authority than a magiſtracy. He was ever faithful to this truſt, and was particularly ſolicitous in every thing conducive to the general health of the city.

Being attacked with a fit of apoplexy, M. BORDENAVE died on the 12th of March, 1782, after an illneſs of eight days, leaving behind him two daughters, one of whom was married to M. de Vallancourt, the other to M. Sorbet.

Vide "Hiſtoire de l' Académie Royale des Sci-"ences," 1782, p. 78, &c.

BORGARUTIUS (PROSPER)

An eminent Italián Phyſician,

Lived in the ſixteenth century, and publiſhed ſome works, the firſt of which was a Treatiſe on Anatomy. He compoſed it in his native language, and finding it well received, tranſlated it into Latin, with the addition of ſeveral new obſervations, which he had made while he taught anatomy at Padua.

HE not only communicated to the public the diſcoveries he had made by the diſſection of bodies, but ſtudied medicine alſo, and printed ſomething on that ſubject.

ſubject. He took a journey to the court of France in 1567, and found at Paris the manuſcript of the "Chirurgia Magna" of Veſalius. He bought it, and then, correcting and digeſting it into order, publiſhed it at Venice, 1569, in 8vo.

The trouble he was involved in during the printing of his own Treatiſe of Anatomy, and the vexation he met with from the printers, made him in a fret take an oath, that he would never more have any thing to do with them; but when he had gotten from under the preſs he broke his word, and in this compares himſelf to thoſe women, who in the pains of child-birth proteſt they will never expoſe themſelves to the like any more, nevertheleſs, when the pain is over, forget their proteſtations. Every body knows the ſtory of the woman that made a proteſtation of this nature, who yet was no ſooner delivered, than ſhe deſired that the bleſſed candle, which was burning on the table, might be put out; "for," ſays ſhe, "it may ſerve "me another time." It is well known, ſays Mr. Bayle, that there are particular and indiſpenſable reaſons, which very juſtly diſcharge a woman from any thing ſhe may have ſworn on ſuch an occaſion. It is not, ſays he, the ſame thing as it is with vows made at ſea in a ſtorm, which are commonly forgotten as ſoon as the parties are ſafe on ſhore.

BORLASE (Dr. Edmund)

Son of Sir John Borlaſe, Maſter of the Ordnance, and one of the Lords Juſtices of Ireland,

Was born in the ſeventeenth century, and educated in the Univerſity of Dublin; he then travelled to Leyden, where he commenced doctor of phyſic in 1650. He was afterwards admitted to the ſame degree at Oxford.

Oxford. At laſt he ſettled at Cheſter, where he practiſed phyſic, with great reputation and ſucceſs; and where he died, in 1682.

Among ſeveral books which he wrote and publiſhed, are, 1. "Latham Spaw, in Lancaſhire, with ſome remarkable Caſes and Cures effected by it." London, 1670, 8vo; dedicated to Charles earl of Derby.

2. "The Reduction of Ireland to the Crown of England: With the Governors ſince the Conqueſt by King Henry II, Ann. 1172, and ſome Paſſages in their Government. A brief Account of the Rebellion, Ann. Dom. 1641. Alſo the Original of the Univerſity of Dublin, and the College of Phyſicians." London, 1675, in a large octavo.

3. "The Hiſtory of the execrable Iriſh Rebellion, traced from many preceding Acts, to the grand Eruption, Oct. 23, 1641; and thence purſued to the Act of Settlement, 1672." Lond. 1680, folio. Mr. Wood tells us, that much of this book is taken from another, entitled "The Iriſh Rebellion; or the Hiſtory of the Beginnings, and firſt Progreſs of the general Rebellion raiſed within the Kingdom of Ireland, Oct. 23, 1641;" Lond. 1646, 4to; written by Sir John Temple, maſter of the rolls, one of his majeſty's privy council in Ireland, and father of the celebrated Sir William Temple.

4. "Brief Reflections on the Earl of Caſtlehaven's Memoirs of his Engagement and Carriage in the War of Ireland. By which the Government of that Time, and the Juſtice of the Crown ſince, are vindicated from Aſperſions caſt upon both."—Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon."

BORRI (Joseph Francis)
A famous Chemiſt, Quack, and Heretic,

Was a Milaneſe, and born in the beginning of the ſeventeenth century. He finiſhed his ſtudies in the ſeminary at Rome, where the Jeſuits admired him as a prodigy for his parts and memory. He applied himſelf to chemiſtry, and made ſome diſcoveries; but, plunging himſelf into extravagant debaucheries, was obliged at laſt to take refuge in a church. This was in 1654.

A LITTLE time after, he ſet up for a religious man, and affecting an appearance of great zeal, lamented the corruption of manners which prevailed at Rome, ſaying, that the diſtemper was come to the height, and that the time of recovery drew near; a happy time, wherein there would be but one ſheepfold on the earth, whereof the pope was to be the only ſhepherd. "Whoever ſhall refuſe," ſaid he, "to enter into that "ſheepfold, ſhall be deſtroyed by the pope's armies. "God has predeſtinated me to be the general of thoſe "armies: I am ſure, that they ſhall want nothing. I "ſhall quickly finiſh my chemical labours, by the hap-"py production of the philoſopher's ſtone; and by "that means I ſhall have as much gold as is neceſſary "for the buſineſs. I am ſure of the aſſiſtance of the "angels, and particularly of that of Michael the arch-"angel. When I began to walk in the ſpiritual life, I "had a viſion in the night, attended with an angelical "voice, which aſſured me, that I ſhould become a "prophet. The ſign that was given me for it was a "palm, that ſeemed to me quite ſurrounded with the "light of paradiſe."

He communicated to his confidants the revelations, which

which he boaſted to have received: but after the death of Innocent X, finding that the new pope, Alexander XII, renewed the tribunals, and cauſed more care to be taken of every thing, he deſpaired of ſucceeding at Rome, and therefore left that city, and returned to Milan. Here he acted the devotee, and by this gained credit with ſeveral people, whom he cauſed to perform certain exerciſes, which bore a wonderful appearance of piety. He engaged the members of his new congregation, to take an oath of ſecreſy to him; and when he found them confirmed in the belief of his extraordinary miſſion, he preſcribed to them certain vows, by the ſuggeſtion of his angel, as he pretended. One of thoſe vows was that of poverty; for the performance of which he cauſed all the money that every one had to be conſigned to himſelf. The deſign of this crafty impoſtor was, in caſe he could get a ſufficient number of followers, to appear in the great ſquare of Milan; there to repreſent the abuſes of the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular government; to exhort the people to aſſume their liberty, and then, profeſſing himſelf of the city and country of Milan, to purſue his conqueſts as well as he could. But his deſign miſcarried by the impriſonment of ſome of his diſciples; and as ſoon as he was adviſed of this firſt ſtep of the inquiſition, he fled with all imaginable haſte. Being proceeded againſt for contumacy in 1659 and 1660, he was condemned as a heretic, and burnt in effigy, with his writings, in the field of Flora, at Rome, on the 3d of January 1661. He is reported to have ſaid, that "he never was ſo cold in his life as on the "day that he was burnt at Rome:" a piece of wit, however, which has been aſcribed to ſeveral others.

He had dictated a treatiſe on his ſyſtem to his followers; but took it from them, as ſoon as he perceived

the motions of the inquiſition, and hid all his papers in a nunnery. Here they fell into the hands of the inquiſition, and were found to contain doctrines very abſurd and very impious: as, "that the Son of God, "through an ambitious principle, and to become equal "to his Father, moved him to create beings; that Lu- "cifer's fall proceeded from his refuſing to adore Jeſus "Chriſt, and the holy virgin, in idea; that the an- "gels who adhered to Lucifer remain in the air; that "God made uſe of the miniſtry of rebellious angels, "for the creation of animals and elements; that the "ſouls of beaſts are a production, or rather an emana- "tion, of the ſubſtance of the wicked angels, which is "the reaſon why they are mortal; that the holy virgin "proceeded from the boſom of the divine nature, and "was a real goddeſs, ſince otherwiſe ſhe could not be "the ſpouſe of the Holy Ghoſt, becauſe of the diſpro- "portion of natures," &c.

Borri ſtaid ſome time in the city of Straſburgh, to which he had fled: and where he found ſome aſſiſtance and ſupport, as well becauſe he was perſecuted by the inquiſition, as becauſe he was reputed a great chemiſt. But this was not a theatre large enough for Borri; he went, therefore, to Amſterdam, where he made a great noiſe. Here he appeared in a ſtately and ſplendid equipage, and took upon him the title of excellency: people flocked to him, as to the phyſician who could cure all diſeaſes, and propoſals were concerted for marrying him to great fortunes, &c. But the tables turned, and his reputation began to ſink, either becauſe his miracles, as Mr. Bayle ſays, no longer found any credit, or becauſe his faith could work no more miracles. In ſhort, he broke; and fled in the night from Amſterdam, with many jewels and ſums of money, which he had pilfered, to Hamburgh, where queen Chriſtina

Chriſtina was at that time. Here he put himſelf under her protection, and perſuaded her to venture a great deal of money, in order to find out the philoſopher's ſtone, which, as the reader will eaſily imagine, came to nothing. Afterwards he went to Copenhagen, and incited his Daniſh majeſty to ſearch for the ſame ſecret, by which means he acquired that prince's favour ſo far, as to become very odious to all the great perſons of the kingdom.

Immediately after the death of the king, whom he had led into great expences to no purpoſe, he left Denmark, for fear of being impriſoned, and reſolved to go into Turkey. Arriving at the frontiers at a time when the conſpiracy of Nadaſti, Serini, and Frangipani, was diſcovered, he was taken for one of the accomplices, and ſecured; and his name was ſent to his imperial majeſty, to know whether he were one of the conſpirators. The pope's nuncio had audience of the emperor at the ſame time that this information arrived; and as ſoon as he heard Borri mentioned, he demanded, in the pope's name, that the priſoner ſhould be delivered to him. The emperor conſented to it; ordered, that Borri ſhould be ſent to Vienna; and afterwards, having firſt obtained a promiſe from the pope, that he ſhould not be put to death, he ſent him to Rome; where he was tried, and ſentenced to perpetual confinement in the priſon of the inquiſition. He made abjuration of his errours in the month of October 1672.

Some years after, he obtained leave to come out, to attend the duke d'Eſtrée, whom all the phyſicians had given over; and the unexpected cure he wrought upon him occaſioned it to be ſaid, that an arch-heretic had performed a great miracle in Rome. It is ſaid alſo, that the queen of Sweden ſent for him ſometimes,

but that after the death of that princeſs, he went no more abroad, and that none could ſpeak with him without ſpecial leave from the pope. The Utrecht gazette, as Mr. Bayle relates, of the 9th of September, 1695, informed the public, that Borri was lately dead in the caſtle of St. Angelo, being ſeventy-nine years of age. It ſeems, the duke d'Eſtrée, as a recompence for recovering him, had procured Borri's priſon to be changed from that of the inquiſition to the caſtle of St. Angelo.

Some pieces were printed at Geneva, 1681, which are aſcribed to him; as, 1. "Letters concerning Chemiſtry;" and, 2. "Political Reflections." The firſt of theſe works is entitled "La Chiave del Gabinetto del Cavagliere Gioſeppe Franceſco Borri Milaneſe." The ſecond, "Iſtruzioni politiche, del Cavagliere G. F. B. M. date al Re di Danimarca." We learn from the life of Borri, that, when he was at Straſburgh, he publiſhed a letter, which went all over the world. Two others of his letters are ſaid to have been printed at Copenhagen in 1699, and inſcribed to Bartholinus; one of them "De Ortu Cerebri et Uſu Medico;" the other "De Artificio Oculorum Humores reſtituendi." The "Journal des Savans" of the ſecond of September, 1669, ſpeaks fully of theſe two letters. Konig alſo aſcribes another piece to him, entitled "Notitiæ Gentis Burrhorum."

Sorbierre ſaw Borri at Amſterdam, and has left us a deſcription and character of him. He ſays, that "he "was a tall black man, pretty well ſhaped, wore good "clothes, and ſpent a good deal of money: that he did "not want parts, and had ſome learning; was without "doubt ſomewhat ſkilled in chemical preparations, had "ſome knowledge in metals, ſome methods of imitat-"ing pearls or jewels; and, it may be, ſome purgative

"and

"and ſtomachic remedies; but that he was a quack, "an artful impoſtor, who practiſed upon the credulity "of thoſe of whom he moſt ſtood in need; of mer- "chants as well as princes, whom he deluded out of "great ſums of money, under pretence of diſcovering "the philoſopher's ſtone, and other ſecrets of mighty "importance; and that the better to carry on this "ſcheme of knavery, he had aſſumed the maſk of re- "ligion."—Vide "Borri's Life," as quoted by Mr. Bayle.—Sorbierre's "Relation d'un Voyage en Angle- terre," p. 155.

BORRICHIUS,

A very learned Man, Son of a Lutheran Miniſter in Denmark,

Was born in 1626. He was ſent to the univerſity of Copenhagen, in 1644, where he remained ſix years, during which time he applied himſelf chiefly to phyſic. He taught publicly in his college, and acquired the character of a man indefatigable in labour, and of ex- cellent morals. He gained the eſteem of Caſpar Brochman, biſhop of Zealand, and of the chancellor of the kingdom, by whoſe recommendation he obtained the canonry of Lunden.

He was then offered the rectorſhip of the famous ſchool of Heſlow, but refuſed it, having formed a de- ſign of travelling, and perfecting his ſtudies in phyſic. He began to practiſe as phyſician during a terrible plague in Denmark, which made great havock in the capital. The contagion ceaſing, he prepared for tra- velling as he intended, but was obliged to defer it for ſome time, Mr. Gerſtorf, the firſt miniſter of ſtate, hav- ing inſiſted on his reſiding in his houſe in the quality of tutor to his children. He continued in this capacity five years, and then ſet out upon his travels. Before

his departure he had the honour to be appointed profeſſor in poetry, chemiſtry, and botany. He left Copenhagen in November, 1660, and, after having viſited ſeveral eminent phyſicians at Hamburgh, went to Holland, where he continued a conſiderable time. Hence he proceeded to the Low Countries, to England, and to Paris, where he remained two years. He viſited alſo ſeveral other cities of France, and at Angiers had a doctor's degree in phyſic conferred upon him. He afterwards paſſed the Alps, and arrived at Rome in October, 1665, where he remained till March, 1666, when he was obliged to ſet out for Denmark. Paſſing through Germany, he arrived in his native country in October, 1666. The advantages Borrichius reaped in his travels were very conſiderable, for he had made himſelf acquainted with all the learned men in the different cities through which he paſſed.

At his return to Denmark he reſumed his profeſſorſhip, in the diſcharge of which he acquired great reputation, for his aſſiduity and univerſal learning; and the books which he publiſhed are proofs of theſe. He was made counſellor in the ſupreme council of juſtice in 1686, and counſellor of the royal chancery in 1689. This ſame year he had a ſevere attack of the ſtone, and the pain every day increaſing, he was obliged to be cut for it; the operation, however, did not ſucceed, the ſtone being ſo large, it could not be extracted. He bore this affliction with great conſtancy and reſolution till his death, which happened in October, 1690.

The moſt remarkable of his writings are as follow: 1. "Cabala caracteralis." 2. "Diſputatio de Artis poeticæ Naturâ." 3. "Diſſertationes academicæ." 4. "Parnaſſus in Nuce." 5. "Diſſertatio de Ortu et Progreſſu Chemiæ." 6. "Hermetis, Ægyptiorum ac Chemicorum Sapientia ab Hermanni Conringgii Animad-

Animadverſionibus vindicata." 7. "Cogitationes de variis Latinæ Linguæ Ætatibus." 8. "Conſpectus Chemicorum illuſtriorum Scriptorum." 9. "Brevis Conſpectus Scriptorum Latinæ Linguæ præſtantiorum." 10. "De antiquâ Urbis Romæ Facie Diſſertatio." 11. "Tractatus de Uſu Plantarum indigenarum in Medicina." &c.

BOUDEWINS (Michael)
Doctor of Phyſic,

Was a native of Antwerp, where he practiſed, and acquired conſiderable reputation.

He was penſionary phyſician to the city and hoſpital of Antwerp, preſident of the college of phyſicians, and lecturer in ſurgery and anatomy. He is the author of a work equally uſeful to divines and phyſicians. In this work he treats with great perſpicuity and judgment ſome caſes in phyſic, in a great degree connected with morality. The title is as follows, "Ventilabrum Medico-theologicum," Anvers, 1666, 4to. Boudewins died in that city, in 1681. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique portatif." Supplement to the firſt volume, p. 15, &c.

BOUVART (Michael Philip)
Doctor Regent of the Faculty of Paris, Aſſociate-veteran of the Academy of Sciences,

Was born at Chartres, on the 11th of January, 1721, of Claude Bouvart, and Genevieve-Gabrielle le Beau.

His family for many generations practiſed phyſic at Chartres. One of them had been firſt phyſician to Lewis XIII; and ſome of his deſcendants occupied many important offices in the magiſtracy and adminiſtration,

ſtration, wherein they were diſtinguiſhed by many qualifications which ſeemed attached to their name, by their parts and knowledge, by their attention to their duties, their diſintereſtedneſs, the ſimplicity of their manners, and their remarkable probity.

M. Bouvart prepared himſelf to practiſe in his native town the profeſſion of his anceſtors, and, being entruſted with the care of a ſmall hoſpital, began to inſtruct himſelf in the principles of medicine with the greateſt advantage, as the number of patients whom he attended being but few, gave him an opportunity of making accurate obſervations on the ſymptoms of diſeaſes, and the effects of remedies, and taught him how to lay up a ſolid and certain baſis of general reſults which might form his experience, and direct his future practice. M. de Genne, his countryman, and the friend of his earlieſt youth, went to the capital to exerciſe his genius at the bar, and M. Bouvart ſoon followed him; at Paris, therefore, he learned the medical ſciences.

A twofold proſpect ſeemed open to the choice of M. Bouvart, that of the ſciences, and that of phyſic: in 1743, being appointed profeſſor to the royal college, he might have expected, in purſuing the ſtudy of the ſciences, a more ſpeedy advancement in reputation, and a more peaceable life, while the gloomy ſcenes of miſery and diſeaſe would not have embittered his days: "I was deſirous of reputation in my youthful days," ſaid M. Bouvart to M. de Genne, "but I was "quickly undeceived, and I am now only ambitious "of the glory of being uſeful to my fellow-crea-"tures."

We meet with numberleſs inſtances of men, obſtinately perſevering in the purſuit of a particular branch of ſtudy, for which they were not born, and eagerly

ſearching

ſearching after a glory, which always ſhuns them; they miſapply talents, which would ſhine in other occupations, and pay for the errour of their youth or vanity, by the loſs of the moſt valuable part of their time. M. Bouvart was more fortunate: in defiance of his firſt ſucceſs, which was not by any means flattering, he determined to perſevere in the ſtudy of the profeſſion, in which he perceived he was deſtined to be eminently conſpicuous: he poſſeſſed a ſingular ingenuity and quickneſs, which enabled him to detect a diſeaſe of which the moſt ſkilful phyſicians had for a long time been ignorant, and he frequently diſcovered, by a ſingle glance at a patient, a danger which no one ſuſpected, and pointed out in an inſtant both the cauſe and the remedy.

But in abandoning the cultivation of the ſciences, he renounced thoſe advantages, which his merit had procured him; he reſigned his chair in the royal college, and ſolicited the honour of aſſociate-veteran of the academy of ſciences.

Obliged to ſee daily a number of patients diſperſed through a large town; to obſerve at once the ſymptoms and the progreſs of innumerable diſeaſes; to recall to mind, at every viſit, the whole hiſtory of each; to take a principal part in any unforeſeen accidents; to employ the interval of his viſits in reflecting upon the remedies, proper to reſiſt the dangers he foreſaw; and to make, in the few hours which he paſſed alone, ſome inquiries into the extraordinary caſes, that, in ſo extenſive a practice, were continually falling under his obſervation; ſent for repeatedly in conſultations; receiving from all parts of France, and even of Europe, a multitude of queſtions, which required immediate anſwers; our phyſician, whoſe whole time was ſo much devoted to practice, could find few opportunities

portunities for the writing of many works: thoſe therefore of M. Bouvart are very few in number.

We only find one memoir of M. Bouvart in the collections of the academy of ſciences. M. Tennent, having obſerved ſome analogy between the effects of the bite of the rattle-ſnake, and the ſymptoms of pleuriſy, had thought of employing in this diſeaſe the polygala of Virginia, known by the ſavages as a ſpecific againſt the bite of that ſerpent. The experiment was very ſucceſsfully tried in America: M. Bouvart repeated it in France; and making, in the method of adminiſtering the remedy, ſome changes, which obſervation and medical theory indicated, he ſucceeded ſo far as to render the uſe of it more certain in its effects: and it may be mentioned, that he found this root no leſs ſucceſsful in dropſy.

The only works, which M. Bouvart publiſhed ſeparately, are upon polemical ſubjects, the ſucceſs of which is ſo tranſient, and a durable reputation reſulting from them ſo rare: in which it is a difficult matter for a man not to weaken the eſteem for his character, at the ſame time that he augments the celebrity of his talents.

A phyſician being ſent for to Paris as an inoculator, ſoon excited in that city the greateſt enthuſiaſm. His method of treatment, entirely different from that of the French phyſicians, brought to him a great number of patients: a new mode both pleaſed, and at the ſame time ſurpriſed them: he conducted thoſe under his care through the diſeaſe by attention to regimen, air, and exerciſe, more eſpecially than by medical remedies: his treatment was gentle, and the convaleſcence of his patients by no means painful. The ſucceſs attending this method, procured him an almoſt univerſal confidence. M. Bouvart, however, could not approve this

this method: his own was active; while that of M. Tronchin was mild and gentle. During this conteſt between the medical practice of France, and that of the ſtranger, M. Tronchin publiſhed a treatiſe upon the Colica Pictonum. M. Bouvart refuted his theory; and this anſwer might have been quoted as a model of the kind, if the author had known how to diffuſe over his ſevere pleaſantries, and the ſatirical railleries with which he overwhelmed his adverſary, thoſe gaieties and graces, which alone could plead their pardon.

We are ſorry to enumerate M. Bouvart among the enemies of inoculation. He was witneſs of the ſucceſsful progreſs which this practice was making in France, and different countries of Europe; and he had the misfortune, to be conſtantly one of its moſt violent opponents, balancing the few doubtful and rare accidents attending it, againſt its conſtant and innumerable caſes of ſucceſs. It is diſtreſſing to find ſome men, reſpectable for their genius and learning, conſtantly in the number of thoſe, who are inimical to great and uſeful diſcoveries. M. Bouvart ſaw both the beginning and termination of the diſputes upon inoculation, without having changed his opinion: but convinced of the abſurdity of endeavouring to make proſelytes to his ideas, he had ceaſed to oppoſe the ſtream, and embraced the laſt conſolation of thoſe, who have vainly combated againſt ingenious and uſeful novelties, the hope of ſeeing them paſs out of faſhion.

M. Bouvart poſſeſſed an advantage, not always accompanying a very extenſive knowledge, or reputation of profeſſional character, that of having an abundance of ready wit. He always expreſſed himſelf with an acuteneſs of thought, which the coldneſs of his tone, and the ſmoothneſs of his voice, rendered more ſtriking.

Independent

Independent in fortune, he neither flattered his ſuperiors, nor feared the vengeance of his enemies. A tender father, a true and faithful friend; ſevere in his ſentiments of probity, implacable in his averſion to meanneſs and jealouſy; he appeared to indifferent perſons inattentive to his own intereſt: his intimate friends only knew the ſenſibility of his heart, and they had learnt it more effectually by the nobleneſs of his actions, than by the tenour of his converſation. He was ſcrupulouſly attentive, but without the leaſt tincture of complaiſance; his thoughts were always directed to the ſafety of his patients, and not to the adminiſtering of conſolation. The character and diſpoſition of M. Bouvart rendered him a phyſician peculiarly adapted to the treatment of deſperate diſeaſes, where the patient is ſubmiſſive, the friends leſs fond of reaſoning, the adminiſtration of remedies leſs certain, and the termination more rapid. In chronic diſeaſes, the patience of M. Bouvart, or that of the ſufferer, ſeldom laſted long enough for him to be able to diſcover the ſucceſs of his treatment. He entertained an idea, that none could be a profound ſcholar, or illuſtrious by any ingenious diſcoveries, and not be in reality a phyſician; this honourable title he allowed to a very ſmall number of men, and avowed his eſteem for them as frankly and as openly, as he did his diſdain for thoſe who were mere pretenders to knowledge. When he was in conſultation with his brethren of the faculty, he was too much occupied in converſation with his patient, to learn the ſentiments of thoſe with whom he conſulted: he ſupported his opinions with all the authority of ſound reaſon, and he too frequently forgot, that reaſon never poſſeſſes more influence, than when it is offered, not as a law which muſt be obeyed, but as an opinion which merits a candid examination. The ſtrength of his own conviction, made him ſuſpect

thoſe

thoſe who differed from his ideas of the groſſeſt ignorance. He was a very ſevere obſerver of the ancient cuſtom of wiſhing to conſult the members of the faculty only, or thoſe who had the privilege of practiſing in Paris: a cuſtom, which would have excluded from conſultation the illuſtrious Boerhaave, Sydenham, Stahl, Morgagni, if they had travelled into France, and their profeſſional advice had been requeſted.

After theſe characteriſtic traits which we have mentioned, it may be preſumed, that M. BOUVART poſſeſſed ſome ſincere friends, ſome enthuſiaſtic admirers, and many inveterate enemies.

An immenſe practice, and a wealthy marriage, had procured him a conſiderable fortune; the uſe he made of it was not confined to acts of oſtentation and prodigality, but to the diffuſion of comfort and relief to the indigent and diſtreſſed. In the mean time, he was very ſevere on the avarice of the rich: one of this deſcription ſent by his valet-de-chambre a very ſmall and ſhabby fee for a long attendance: M. BOUVART returned it, ſaying, "tell your maſter, that I preſcribe "medicines gratis to the poor." If he were thus ſevere to his avaricious patients, to others he knew how to be profuſely generous. A banker in Paris, after experiencing ſome conſiderable loſſes, was at the point of ſtopping payment, and the violent diſappointment which it occaſioned affected his health. At the firſt glance M. BOUVART ſuſpected the cauſe of his indiſpoſition: in vain he attempted to force the ſecret from his patient: he, however, learned from the banker's wife, that, to give ſatisfaction to his creditors, he was in need of twenty thouſand livres, which he could not procure from any of his friends, and that the expiration of the time appointed was approaching. M. BOUVART heard this without ſpeaking a word, quitted the houſe, and immedi-

immediately returning, brought with him the ſum, and thus cured his patient.

A very few hours of ſleep, and an hour for each meal, were all that M. BOUVART allowed to the intermiſſions of his labours, and he ſtole theſe either from the fatigues of his practice, or the toils of his cloſet. This manner of living he continued till he was near ſeventy years old, when he firſt began to perceive his faculties weaken. By degrees he loſt his memory, and daily grew more feeble. He judged of his own ſituation exactly as he would have done of that of a patient: "My career is finiſhed," ſaid he, "and I have nothing "more to deſire, than ſufficient fortitude to enable me "to bear my ſufferings with a reſolution becoming a "man." His infirmities, gaining ground, were accompanied with ſome diſeaſes, for which his friends propoſed remedies: he, however, refuſed them, ſaying, "I have loved life, only that I might be able to make "myſelf uſeful to others: the remedies, which my "broken conſtitution has not power to aſſiſt, would "harraſs the ſhort remains of my exiſtence, and only "prolong it to my ſorrow."—A fever of a ſhort duration terminated his life and ſufferings on the 19th of January, 1787.—Vide "Hiſtoire de l' Académie Royale des Sciences," 1787. p. 61, &c.

BOYER (JOHN BAPTIST NICHOLAS)
Phyſician in Ordinary to the King of France,

Was born in 1693, at Marſeilles. The plague, which deſolated that city in 1720, afforded him an opportunity of ſignalizing his zeal and talents, and he was rewarded with a penſion from the royal treaſury. He was frequently ſent for to Paris, Spain, Germany, and to the different provinces of France, to treat ſome con-

tagious or desperate diseases. The faculty of medicine at Paris, in 1756, elected him their senior, and during the period of his seniorship he published a new edition of his "Codex Medicamentarius, seu Pharma-"copœia Parisiensis," in 4to. a work as useful as it is well written. This valuable physician died in 1768, with the reputation of a good citizen and an affectionate parent.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire historique "portatif," in the supplement to the first volume, p. 16, &c.

BRADY (Robert)

A noted Historian and Physician in the last Century,

Was born in the County of Norfolk, and admitted in Caius College, Cambridge, February the 20th, 1643. He took his degree of bachelor of physic in 1653, and was created doctor in that faculty, Sept. 5. 1660, by virtue of the king's mandatory letters. On the 1st of December the same year, he was, in pursuance of king Charles's mandate, elected master of his college, upon the resignation of Dr. Beachcroft. About the year 1670, he was appointed keeper of the records in the Tower of London. Some time after he was chosen regius professor of physic in the university of Cambridge.

In 1679, he wrote a letter to Dr. Sydenham, which is published among that learned person's works. But his largest and most considerable performance consisted of "An Introduction to the old English History," and "A complete History of England, from the first En-"trance of the Romans, unto the End of the Reign of "King Richard II," in 3 vols, folio, about which he was employed several years. In the year 1681, he was chosen one of the representatives for the university

of Cambridge, in that parliament which met at Oxford: and again in 1685, in the parliament of king James II. He was likewiſe phyſician in ordinary to this king, and on the 22d of October, 1688, was one of thoſe perſons, who gave in their depoſitions concerning the birth of the pretended prince of Wales.

This learned phyſician died on the 19th of Auguſt, 1700. He was an accurate writer, and a curious and diligent ſearcher into ancient records. But he hath alſo been charged with ſeveral faults. The chief is, that, throughout his complete hiſtory, as he calls it, he is ſo wholly taken up in endeavouring to prove the novelty of parliaments, that his book does by no means anſwer the title. For, in order to pleaſe an arbitrary court, to which the houſe of commons has always been an invincible check; and to repreſent the origin of that auguſt body as grounded upon the rebellion of Simon de Montfort, in king Henry IIId's reign, he has taken great pains to prove, "That the Commons "of England, repreſented by knights, citizens, and bur- "geſſes in parliament, were not introduced, nor were "one of the three eſtates in parliament, before the "49th of Henry III.; and, that before that time, the "body of the Commons of England, or freemen col- "lectively taken, had not any ſhare or votes, in mak- "ing of laws for the government of the kingdom, nor "had any communication in affairs of ſtate, unleſs they "were repreſented by the tenants in capite." Another point which he ſtrenuouſly maintains, and endeavours to ſupport with heaps of quotations out of ancient hiſtorians and records, is, "That William, duke "of Normandy, did by degrees, though not at firſt, "make an abſolute conqueſt of the Engliſh nation. "That he altered the whole conſtitution: brought a "new law, and impoſed it on the people; and from "him,

" him, and his Normans, we received our tenures, the " manner of holding our eſtates in every reſpect, and " the cuſtoms incident to thoſe eſtates. And further, " he took away from the Engliſh their eſtates, " and gave them to his Normans; and this he did " from his firſt coming in." All which Brady aſſerted and maintained, with a view, as was thought, of enlarging the prerogative, of overthrowing all pretences to an original compact, and all claims of rights and privileges, enjoyed by our Saxon anceſtors; and of repreſenting the Engliſh nation as a parcel of ſlaves, who depend for their eſtates and fortunes upon the king. Vide " Biographia Britannica," vol. ii, p. 960.

BRAILLIER (PETER)

An eminent Apothecary at Lyons,

Who dedicated to Claude de Gouffier, Count of Maulevrier, maſter of the horſe to the king of France, in 1557, a book " Of the Abuſes and Ignorance of " Phyſicians," againſt the pſeudonymous author of a treatiſe " Of the Abuſes and Cheateries of Apotheca- " ries," diſguiſed under the name of Licet Benancio. Braillier attributed it to a phyſician in that city, who would not make himſelf known. He finds fault with ſome errors which had crept into the practice of the profeſſion, he reproaches the phyſicians with ignorance, principally for their being unacquainted with the Greek language and with chemiſtry; and he maintains, that the phyſicians ought to explore the native and indigenous medicines of France, rather than preſcribe foreign and unknown remedies, of the effects of which they muſt be ignorant. Theſe two treatiſes may ſerve as a hiſtory of medicine, before the reforma-

tion introduced by the ſtudy of the Greek language, and the doctrine of Paracelſus. Vide "Nouveau Dic-" tionnaire hiſtorique-portatif;" ſupplement to the firſt volume, p. 16, &c.

BRANDT (Sebastian)

A German Chemiſt.

Born in 1458, died May 2, 1521, as he had lived, labouring at the furnace of the magnum opus. Thinking he might find the philoſopher's ſtone in the preparation of urine, he paſſed a great part of his life over that liquor, without making any diſcovery. At laſt, after a ſtrong diſtillation of urines, he found in his recipient a ſhining ſubſtance, ſince called phoſphorus. Brandt ſhewed this ſubſtance to Kunckel, chemiſt to the elector of Saxony, and to ſeveral other perſons; but concealed the proceſs by which he obtained it. After his death, Kunckel found no great trouble in gueſſing what was the ſubject of phoſphorus.

BRASAVOLA (Antonius Musa)

A celebrated Phyſician, born at Ferrara, in 1500, of a noble Family.

His knowledge was not confined to medicine. In conſequence of his having maintained at Paris, for three days ſucceſſively, "Theſes de omni ſcibile," the ſurname of Muſa was given him by Francis I. He was phyſician to that prince, who made him chevalier of the order of St. Michael: to the emperor Charles V, who beſtowed on him the title of count palatine; and to Henry VIII of England. He was not of leſs conſequence in his own country. Succeſſively firſt phyſician to the popes Paul III, Leo X, Clement VII, and Julius III; cheriſhed and favoured by all the other princes

princes of Italy, and particularly by the dukes of Ferrara; he was proceeding in this brilliant career, when he died at Ferrara in 1555, at the age of 55, after having long been profeſſor of medicine there with univerſal applauſe: leaving a great number of works, principally on medicine; and among others,

1. "Commentaries on the Aphoriſms of Hippocrates and Galen," printed at Baſle in 1542, folio.

2. "Index refertiſſimus in Galenii Libros." Venice 1623, folio, which Caſtro, in his Biblioth. Med. ſtyles, "opus indefeſſe elucubrationis & utilitatis inexplicabilis."

BRIGGS (WILLIAM)

An eminent Phyſician,

Was ſon of Auguſtine Briggs, Eſq.; who was deſcended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and had been four times member of parliament for the city of Norwich, where this ſon was born. At thirteen years of age he was ſent to Bennet college in Cambridge, and placed under the care of Dr. Thomas Teniſon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. He took both his degrees in arts, and was choſen fellow of his college, November, 1668.

His genius leading him to the ſtudy of phyſic, he travelled into France, where he attended the lectures of the famous anatomiſt Monſieur Vieuſſens at Montpellier; and, after his return, publiſhed his "Ophthalmographia" in 1677. The year following he was created doctor of phyſic at Cambridge, and ſoon after made fellow of the college of phyſicians of London. In 1682 he reſigned his fellowſhip to his brother; and the ſame year was by Charles II appointed phyſician to St. Thomas's hoſpital. In 1684, he

communicated to the royal ſociety "Two remarkable "Caſes relating to Viſion," which were likewiſe printed in their "Tranſactions;" and in 1685 publiſhed a Latin verſion of his "Theory of Viſion," at the deſire of Mr. afterwards Sir Iſaac Newton, with a recommendatory epiſtle from him prefixed to it. For completing this curious and uſeful ſubject relating to the eye, he promiſed, in the preface, two other treatiſes, one "De Uſu Partium Oculi;" and the other "De ejuſdem Affectibus;" neither of which, however, appears to have been publiſhed: but in 1687, came out a ſecond edition of his "Ophthalmogra-"phia."

He was afterwards made phyſician in ordinary to king William, and continued in great eſteem for his ſkill in his profeſſion, till he died Sept. 4, 1704. He married Anna, ſole daughter and heireſs of Edmund Hobart, Gent. grandſon to Sir Henry Hobart, lord chief juſtice of the common pleas in the reign of James I, by whom he left three children, Mary, Henry, and Hannah. His motto was, "Virtus eſt Dei."

BRISSOT (PETER)

A French Phyſician of Eminence,

Was born at Fontenai-le-Compte, in Poitou, 1478. About 1495, he was ſent to Paris, where he went through a courſe of philoſophy under Villemar, a famous profeſſor of thoſe times. By his advice Briſſot reſolved to become a phyſician, and ſtudied phyſic there for four years. He then began to teach philoſophy in the univerſity of Paris; and after he had done this for ten years he left it off, in order to prepare for the examinations neceſſary to his doctor of phyſic's degree, which he took in May, 1514.

Being

Being one of thoſe men who are not contented with cuſtom and tradition, but chooſe to examine for themſelves, he made an exact compariſon between the practice of his own times, and the doctrines of Hippocrates and Galen: and he found, that the Arabians had introduced many things into phyſic, that were contrary to the doctrine of theſe two great maſters, and alſo to the knowledge which reaſon and experience might furniſh. He ſet himſelf therefore to reform phyſic; and for this purpoſe undertook publicly to explain Galen's books, inſtead of thoſe of Avicenna, Rhaſis, and Meſue, which were commonly explained in the ſchools of phyſic. In this work of reformation he found himſelf obſtructed by his ignorance of botany; and therefore reſolved to travel, in order to acquire the knowledge of plants, and render himſelf capable of correcting pharmacy.

But before he left Paris, he undertook to convince the public of an inveterate error. The conſtant practice of phyſicians, in the pleuriſy, was to bleed from the arm, not on the ſide where the diſtemper was ſituated, but on the oppoſite ſide. Briſſot diſputed about it in the phyſic ſchools, confuted that practice, and ſhewed, that it was falſely pretended to be agreeable to the doctrine of Hippocrates and Galen. He left Paris in 1518, and went to Portugal. He ſtopped there at Ebora, where he practiſed phyſic; but his new way of bleeding in the pleuriſy, notwithſtanding the great ſucceſs he had found by it, did not pleaſe every body. He received a long and diſobliging letter about it from Denys, phyſician to the king of Portugal; but he juſtified it by an apology, which he would have publiſhed, if death had not prevented him in 1522. It was printed three years after at Paris, and reprinted at Baſil in 1529. Renatus Moreau publiſhed a new

edition of it at Paris in 1622, with a treatiſe of his own, "De Miſſione Sanguinis in Pleuritide," and the "Life of Briſſot;" out of which theſe memorials of him are taken. He never would marry, being of opinion, that matrimony did not well agree with ſtudy. One thing is related of him which deſerves to be noticed, becauſe it is ſingular; and it is, that he did not love gain. He cared ſo little for it, they ſay, that when he was called to a ſick perſon he looked into his purſe, and if he found but two pieces of gold in it refuſed to go. This was owing to his great love of ſtudy, from which it was very difficult to take him.

It is remarkable, that the diſpute between Denys and Briſſot raiſed a kind of civil war among the Portugueſe phyſicians. The buſineſs was brought before the tribunal of the univerſity of Salamanca, where it was thoroughly diſcuſſed by the faculty of phyſic; but while they were canvaſſing the reaſons pro and con, the partizans of Denys had recourſe to the ſecular power, and obtained a decree forbidding phyſicians to bleed on the ſame ſide in which the pleuriſy was ſeated. At laſt the univerſity of Salamanca gave their judgment; importing, that the opinion of Briſſot was the true doctrine of Hippocrates and Galen. The followers of Denys appealed to Cæſar about 1529; they thought themſelves ſuperior both in authority and number, ſo that the matter was brought before Charles V. They were not contented to call the doctrine of their adverſaries falſe; they ſaid, moreover, that it was impious, mortal, and as pernicious to the body as Luther's ſchiſm to the ſoul. They not only endeavoured to blacken the reputation of their adverſaries by private arts, but alſo openly accuſed them of ignorance and raſhneſs, of attempts on religion, and of being downright

right Lutherans in phyſic. It fell out unluckily for them, that Charles III, duke of Savoy, happened to die of a pleuriſy, after he had been bled according to the practice which Briſſot oppoſed. Had it not been for this, the emperor, it is thought, would have granted every thing that Briſſot's adverſaries deſired of him; but this accident cauſed him to leave the matter undecided. Two things occur in this relation, which all wiſe men muſt needs condemn; namely, the baſe, the diſingenuous, the unphiloſophic cuſtom of intereſting religion in diſputes about ſcience; and the folly and abſurdity of magiſtrates being concerned in ſuch diſputes. A magiſtrate is, for the moſt part, a very incompetent judge of ſuch matters; and as he knows nothing of them, ſo he ought to imitate Gallio in this reſpect at leaſt, not to care for them; but to leave thoſe, whoſe buſineſs it is, to fight it out among themſelves. Beſides, authority has nothing to do with philoſophy and the ſciences; it ſhould be kept at a great diſtance from them, for the ſame reaſon that armed forces are removed from a borough at the time of a general aſſize; namely, that reaſon and equity may have their full play.

BROCKLESBY (RICHARD, M. D. F. R. S.)

Was the only ſon of Richard Brockleſby, Eſq. of the city of Cork, who poſſeſſed a landed eſtate in that county, on which he lived to conſiderable old age with much hoſpitality and reſpect. Being educated a Quaker, he married a Miſs Mary Alloway, of Minehead, Somerſetſhire, who was of the ſame perſuaſion; and he and his wife being on a viſit to her parents, on the firſt year of their marriage, Richard, of whom we are at preſent ſpeaking, was born there on the 11th of Auguſt,

guſt, 1722, O. S. We notice theſe particulars with accuracy, becauſe it was generally underſtood that Dr. Brocklesby was an Iriſhman; and from his being partly educated in that country, his manners and early dialect may have ſtrengthened this ſuppoſition; but the fact is, that he was born at Minehead, and remained in that town till he was three years old.

On his being brought over to Ireland, he was privately inſtructed in his father's houſe at Cork, in the rudiments of the Engliſh tongue, writing, arithmetic, &c.; and thence was ſent to Ballytore ſchool in the north of Ireland, the ſame ſchool in which the late Mr. Edmund Burke was educated, and which had the credit of giving to the learned profeſſions in Ireland ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons of the preſent times. The doctor being more than ſeven years older than Mr. Burke, they were not of courſe ſtudents at the ſame time; but the latter, treading upon the heels of the former, knew him by report, as well as by many traditional anecdotes, common in all great ſchools, which many years afterwards produced an acquaintance, that terminated in a friendſhip favourable to both parties.

Having completed his claſſical education at Ballytore ſchool, through which he paſſed with great credit and induſtry, his father, intending him for the profeſſion of phyſic, ſent him to Edinburgh, where after continuing the uſual time he proceeded to Leyden, there he graduated under the celebrated Gaubius, who gave ſuch a ſanction to his young pupil's progreſs in his ſtudies, that he correſponded with him for ſeveral years afterwards; a circumſtance no leſs creditable to the doctor's merit, than uſeful to him in the courſe of his profeſſion. His diploma is dated on the 28th of June, 1745, and the ſame year he publiſhed his firſt

literary

literary work, entitled "Diſſertatio Inaug. de Salivâ Sànâ et Morboſâ."

The doctor's firſt reſidence in London was in Broad Street; and as the profeſſion was then filled with many men of eminence, long practice, and family connections, he had to ſtruggle againſt many difficulties.

In 1746 he publiſhed an eſſay concerning the mortality of the horned cattle, and in the beginning of April, 1751, was admitted a licentiate of the college of London. The doctor now began to acquire reputation and practice; and as his manners were naturally mild and conciliating, his knowledge well founded, and his talents well known as an author, he ſoon became acquainted with the leading men in the profeſſion.

On the 18th of September, 1754, he obtained an honorary degree from the univerſity of Dublin, and was admitted at Cambridge *ad eundem* the 16th of December following. In virtue of this degree at Cambridge, he became a fellow of the college of London on the 25th of June, 1756, and on the 7th of October, 1758, on the recommendation of Dr. Shaw, favoured by the patronage of the late lord Barrington, he was appointed phyſician to the army. In this capacity he attended in Germany the greater part of what is called "the ſeven year's war," where he was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by his knowledge, his zeal and humanity; and particularly recommended himſelf to the notice of his grace the duke of Richmond, the late lord Pembroke, and others. On the 27th of October, 1760, he was appointed phyſician to the hoſpitals for the Britiſh forces, and returned to England ſome time before the peace of 1763.

On his return he ſettled in Norfolk-ſtreet in the Strand, where he was conſidered as a phyſician of very

extenſive

extenſive experience, particularly in all diſeaſes incident to the army. His practice ſpread in proportion to his reputation; inſomuch that, beſide the ordinary produce of his profeſſion, he had the care of ſix noble families, at the ſtipulated income of one hundred pounds each, which, with his half pay, and an eſtate of about £.600 per annum, now devolved to him by the death of his father, enabled him to live in a very handſome manner, and his table was frequently filled with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſons for rank, learning, and abilities in the kingdom.

In 1763, the late Mr. Wilkes having a duel with Samuel Martin, Eſq., the member for Camelford, wherein the former was wounded in the belly with a piſtol ſhot, Dr. BROCKLESBY was the phyſician called in by Mr. Wilkes, and confirmed by the houſe of commons; but the houſe afterwards becoming impatient for Wilkes's appearance, in conſequence of a previous complaint urged againſt him as the author of the North Briton, N° 45, they ordered Dr. Heberden and Mr. Hawkins alſo to attend him, to obſerve the progreſs of his cure, and report the ſame to the houſe. Dr. Heberden, with his uſual politeneſs, wrote a note to his friend BROCKLESBY, acquainting him with the circumſtance, and Dr. BROCKLESBY encloſed the ſame, with a copy of the order of the houſe, to Mr. Wilkes, deſiring him to appoint an hour for their joint attendance on the Monday following: but Wilkes, attached to his favourite phyſician, and of too proud a ſpirit to be dictated to in a matter of private concern, wrote the following card to Dr. Heberden, which we inſert as a proof of the good opinion Wilkes had of the doctor's abilities, independent of all party connections:

"Mr. Wilkes preſents his compliments to Dr. "Heberden, and is duly ſenſible of the kind care and

" concern of the houſe of commons, not only for his " health but for his ſpeedy recovery. He is attended " by Dr. BROCKLESBY, of whoſe integrity and ability " he has had the experience of many years, and on " whoſe ſkill he has the moſt perfect reliance. Mr. " Wilkes cannot but ſtill be of opinion that there is a " peculiar propriety in the choice he at firſt made of " Dr. BROCKLESBY, for the cure of what is called a " gunſhot wound, from the circumſtance of the doc- " tor's having been ſeveral years phyſician to the " army; but at the ſame time entertains a real eſteem " for Dr. Heberden's great merit: and though he " cannot ſay that he wiſhes to ſee the doctor at pre- " ſent, he hopes in a few weeks he ſhall be well " enough to beg that honour, to eat a bit of mutton in " Great George-ſtreet."

Wilkes wrote ſomewhat of a ſimilar note to Mr. Hawkins: but in juſtification of the character of Dr. BROCKLESBY and Mr. Graves, he ſent for Dr. Duncan, one of his Majeſty's ſurgeons in ordinary, and Mr. Middleton, one of his Majeſty's ſerjeant ſurgeons, who attended him accordingly: the reaſon he humorouſly gave for ſending for theſe two gentleman was, " That, as " he found the houſe thought it proper he ſhould be " watched, he himſelf thought two Scotchmen the " moſt proper for his ſpies." Wilkes's ſudden recovery gave great increaſe to the doctor's riſing reputation; and what perhaps rendered his popularity of a ſtill more permanent nature, was his well known and ſincere attachment to his country: for though he was a member, in common with ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the kingdom, of " The Conſtitutional Club," and a warm protector of Wilkes reſpecting *General Warrants and the Middleſex Election*, he never once deviated from the reſpect he owed his ſovereign and the laws; and as one proof out of many

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of this ſincerity, he quitted that club the moment it branched out into other doctrines, and under other leaders.

We could give many inſtances of Dr. Brocklesby's acts of benevolence, were it neceſſary to detail them here. We will, however, beg leave to mention one circumſtance in juſtice to departed worth.

Beſide giving his advice to the poor of all deſcriptions, he had always upon his liſt two or three poor widows, to whom he granted ſmall annuities, and who, on the quarter day of receiving their ſtipends, always partook of the hoſpitalities of his table. To ſuch of his relations as wanted his aſſiſtance in their buſineſs or profeſſions, he was not only liberal, but ſo judicious in his liberalities, as to ſuperſede the neceſſity of a repetition of them. To his friend Dr. Johnſon, when it was in agitation among his friends to procure an enlargement of his penſion, the better to enable him to travel for the benefit of his health, he offered an eſtabliſhment of £. 100 per annum during his life, and upon Dr. Johnſon's declining it, he made him a ſecond offer of apartments in his own houſe, for the more immediate benefit of medical advice.

To his old and intimate friend Edmund Burke, he had many years back bequeathed by will the ſum of one thouſand pounds; but recollecting that this event might take place, which it afterwards did, when ſuch a legacy could be of no ſervice to him, he, with that judicious liberality for which he was always diſtinguiſhed, gave it to him in advance *ut pignus amicitiæ*: it was accepted as ſuch by Mr. Burke, accompanied with a letter, which none, but a man feeling the grandeur and purity of friendſhip like him, could dictate.

Paſſing through a life thus honourably occupied in the liberal purſuits of his profeſſion, and in the confi-

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dence and friendſhip of ſome of the firſt characters of the age for rank or literary attainments, the doctor reached his 73d year; and finding the infirmities generally attached to that time of life increaſe upon him, he gave up a good deal of the buſtle of buſineſs. Though debilitated beyond his years, particularly for a man of his conſtant exerciſe, and abſtemious and regular manner of living, he kept up his acquaintance and friendſhips to the laſt, and in a degree partook of the pleaſantries and convivialities of the table. The friends, who knew his habits, frequently indulged him with a nap in his arm-chair after dinner, which greatly refreſhed him; he would then turn about to the company, and join in the converſation, either by anecdote or obſervation, entirely free from the laws or ſeverities of old age.

In the beginning of December, 1797, he ſet out on a viſit to Mrs. Burke at Beaconsfield, the long frequented ſeat of friendſhip and hoſpitality. On propoſing this journey under ſo infirm a ſtate, it was hinted by a friend, that the diſtance, or the lying out of his own bed, might fatigue him too much, he inſtantly caught the force of this ſuggeſtion, and with his uſual placidity replied, "My good friend, I perfectly un-
"derſtand the hint, and am thankful to you for it;
"but where's the difference, whether I die at a friend's
"houſe, at an inn, or in a poſt-chaiſe? I hope I am
"every way prepared for ſuch an event, and perhaps
"it would be as well to elude the expectation of it." He therefore began his journey the following day, and arrived at Beaconsfield the ſame evening, where he was cordially received by the amiable miſtreſs of the manſion, as well as by doctors Lawrence and King, who happened to be there on a viſit. Here he remained

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till the eleventh of December, on which day he returned to his houſe in London.

His two nephews, Mr. Beeby and Dr. Young, were arrived before him, and about nine o'clock he deſired to go to bed; but going up ſtairs fatigued him ſo much, that he was obliged to ſit down in his chair for ſome time before he felt himſelf ſufficiently at eaſe to be undreſſed; recovering he got into bed, and ſeemed perfectly compoſed, giving orders to his man relative to ſome domeſtic affairs, which were to be executed the next day; that day to him, however, was an eternity, as in about five minutes afterwards he yielded to the gentle gradations of decay, and expired without a groan.

His general literature was reſpectable, and his taſte for it ſtill more ſo, as he not only drew about his table ſome of the firſt characters for learning or genius, but always ſupported the cauſe of art and literature either by his aid to public works, or by his private benevolence to men of genius in diſtreſs. As a companion he was polite, cheerful, and entertaining; he often quoted from the beſt authors, ancient and modern, with great propriety, and had a fund of agreeable anecdote, which he told with ſimplicity and without intruſion.—The following is a correct liſt of the doctor's publications:

1. "Diſſertatio Inaug. de Salivâ Sanâ & Morboſâ." Lug. Bat. 4to. 1745.

2. "An Eſſay concerning the Mortality of the Horned Cattle," 8vo. 1746.

3. "Eulogium Medicum ſive Oratio Anniverſaria Harveiana habita in Theatris Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinenſium, Die xviii Octobris." 4to. A. D. 1760.

4. "Œconomical and Medical Obſervations, from 1738

1738 to 1763, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hoſpitals." 8vo. 1764.

5. "An Account of the poiſonous Root lately found mixed with Gentian." Phil. Tranſ. No. 486.

6. "Caſe of a Lady labouring under a Diabetes." Medical Obſervations, No. III.

7. "Experiments relative to the Analyſis and Virtues of Seltzer Water." Ibid. Vol. IV.

8. "Caſe of an Encyſted Tumour in the Orbit of the Eye, cured by Meſſrs. Bromfield and Ingram." Ibid.

9. "A Diſſertation on the Muſic of the Ancients." We do not know the date of this laſt article, but believe it to be among his early literary amuſements. When Dr. Young was at Leyden, a profeſſor underſtanding he was a nephew of Dr. Brocklesby, ſhewed him a tranſlation of it in the German language.

BROSSE (Guy de la)

Phyſician in Ordinary to Lewis XIII,

Obtained from that king, in 1626, letters patent for the eſtabliſhment of the royal garden of medicinal plants, of which he was the firſt director. He immediately ſet about preparing the ground, and then furniſhed it with upwards of 2,000 plants. The liſt of them may be ſeen in his "Deſcription du Jardin Royale," 1636, 4to. Richelieu, Seguier, and Bullion, contributed afterwards to enrich it. He compoſed a treatiſe on the virtues of plants, 1628, 8vo.

BROWNE (Edward)

An eminent Phyſician, Son of Sir Thomas Browne,

Was born about 1642. He was inſtructed in grammar learning at the ſchool of Norwich, and in 1665

took the degree of bachelor of phyſic at Cambridge. Removing afterwards to Merton College, Oxford, he was admitted there to the ſame degree in 1666, and the next year created doctor. In 1668, he viſited part of Germany, and the year following made a wider excurſion into Auſtria, Hungary, and Theſſaly, where the Turkiſh Sultan then kept his court at Lariſſa. He afterwards paſſed through Italy.

Upon his return, he practiſed phyſic in London; was made phyſician firſt to Charles II, and afterwards, in 1682, to St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. About the ſame time he joined his name to thoſe of many other eminent men, in a tranſlation of "Plutarch's Lives." He was firſt cenſor, then elect and treaſurer of the college of phyſicians, of which, in 1705, he was choſen preſident, and held this office till his death, which happened in Auguſt, 1708, after a very ſhort illneſs, at his ſeat at Northfleet, near Greenhithe in Kent. He was acquainted with Hebrew, was a critic in Greek, and no man of his age wrote better Latin; High Dutch, Italian, French, &c. he ſpoke and wrote with as much eaſe as his mother tongue. Phyſic was his buſineſs, and to the promotion thereof all his other acquiſitions were referred. Botany, pharmacy, chemiſtry, he knew and practiſed. King Charles ſaid of him, that "he was as learned as any "of the college, and as well bred as any at court." He was married, and left a ſon and daughter.

BROWN (John *)

Was born in the year 1735 or 1736. He was a native of the pariſh of Buncle, in the county of Berwick.

* We are indebted for this article, to the biographical character of Dr. Brown, prefixed to Dr. Beddoes's edition of the "Elements of Medicine,"

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We cannot minutely trace the ſteps by which this eccentric genius advanced towards intellectual eminence. Mr. Wait, the late reſpectable maſter of Dumfries ſchool, gives the following information: "Young "Brown early diſcovered uncommon talents. His "aptitude for improvement induced his parents, after "having fruitleſsly bound him apprentice to a weaver, "to change his deſtination. He was accordingly ſent "to the grammar ſchool of Dunſe, where, under Mr. "Cruickſhank, an able teacher, he ſtudied with great "ardour and ſucceſs. Indeed he was at that time re-"garded as a prodigy. I went the ſame road to "ſchool with him, and his application, I well remem-"ber, was ſo intenſe, that he was ſeldom without a "book in his hand." It is a ſingular coincidence, that the two individuals, who in theſe times have been celebrated for their attempts to extend the knowledge of animal nature, ſhould have been both natives of Scotland, and that each ſhould have been put to a coarſe mechanical employment; John Brown to the trade of a weaver, and John Hunter (according to common fame, and the report of one of his biographers) to that of a carpenter or wheelwright.

By an anonymous writer, who ſeems well informed, it is aſſerted, that Brown "ſubmitted in his youth to "be a reaper of corn, to procure for himſelf the means "of improvement. With the price of ſuch labour he "put himſelf to ſchool, where his abilities and ardour "attracted the notice of his maſter, and procured him "the place of aſſiſtant to the ſchool." His revolt from the loom, according to this account, muſt have been attended with highly honourable circumſtances. Conſidering the energy of his mind, we cannot be ſurpriſed, that a little cultivation ſhould have rendered the gloomy and uniform labour of a weaver diſtaſte-

ful. The years of BROWN's grammar education appear to have been, in no common degree, well ſpent and happy, and he continued at ſchool until he had nearly attained the age of twenty. In the ſummer of 1755, his reputation as a ſcholar procured him the appointment of tutor in a family of ſome diſtinction in the neighbourhood of Dunſe. But here he did not long continue to be an agreeable inmate. It is likely enough, that he added the ſtiffneſs of pedantry to the ſourneſs of bigotry. When deprived of this employment, he repaired to the univerſity of Edinburgh. In this buſy ſeat of ſcience, after going through the uſual courſe of philoſophy, he regularly entered upon his theological ſtudies: he attended the lectures, diligently applied to the ſtudy of the authors recommended by the profeſſor, and proceeded ſo far, as to deliver in the public hall a diſcourſe upon a preſcribed portion of ſcripture; which is an academical exerciſe previous to ordination as a clergyman of the Scottiſh eſtabliſhment. At this point he ſtopped, and relinquiſhed the profeſſion of divinity altogether: the ſequel will ſufficiently explain his motives for this change. Its immediate conſequence was, his retreat from Edinburgh to Dunſe. Here, to gain time, as may be ſuppoſed, for arranging the plan of his future life, he engaged himſelf as uſher to the ſchool which he had lately quitted. In this capacity he officiated a whole year. In the courſe of this year, one of the claſſes in the high ſchool at Edinburgh becoming vacant, BROWN appeared as a candidate, but proved unſucceſsful. During his reſidence at Dunſe, it was remarked, that the ſtrictneſs of his religious principles was relaxed. He even began to be accounted licentious both in his principles and conduct. At a later

period,

period, he was open enough in his avowal of irreligion.

At the time he renounced divinity, the ſcene before him muſt have directed his thoughts to the ſtudy of medicine. The only difficulty lay in the expence: but his obſervations might have ſuggeſted the means of overcoming this difficulty, independently of the encouraging circumſtance we ſhall mention. He muſt have been aware, that ſtudents of phyſic are, in general, by no means ſuch proficients in claſſical acquirements, as to ſpeak Latin with tolerable fluency. Hence, before the examinations for a doctor's degree, which are carried on in Latin, it is common to have recourſe to a private inſtructor, who converſes with the candidates in that language. This preparation is familiarly called *grinding*, as a ſimilar proceſs at Cambridge is called *cramming*. The tranſlation of inaugural diſſertations into Latin, which the ſtudents, in moſt inſtances, compoſe for themſelves in Engliſh, is another occupation from which a good ſcholar may derive emolument at Edinburgh; the ordinary gratuity for a tranſlation being five, and for an original compoſition, ten guineas.

Of his qualifications for theſe employments, accident, ſhortly after his unſucceſsful competition for a vacancy in the high ſchool, furniſhed him with an agreeable proof. Application being made to one of his friends to recommend a perſon to turn a theſis into Latin, Mr. Brown was mentioned. He performed the taſk in a manner, that exceeded the expectations both of the friend and the candidate. When it was obſerved how much he had excelled the ordinary ſtyle of ſuch compoſitions, he ſaid, "he had now diſcovered "his ſtrength, and was ambitious of riding in his own "carriage as a phyſician." Towards the cloſe of 1759,

therefore, he ſettled at Edinburgh in the double capacity of teacher and ſtudent.

In certain univerſities, deſtitute of foundations or yearly ſtipends for ſcholars, the ſtudents live diſperſed in ordinary dwelling houſes; and this diſperſion is not leſs favourable to diligence and regularity than a reſidence in colleges. In mixed companies, the vicious propenſities, peculiar to any claſs of individuals, will never be countenanced; or, in the language of Dr. Adam Smith, a whole company can never ſympathize in thoſe unbecoming practices, to which a few only feel themſelves inclined.

BROWN, who now ſeems to have ſupported himſelf in affluence as a ſingle man, perceived, in the eſtabliſhment of a boarding houſe for ſtudents, a reſource, which would enable him to maintain a family. His reputation for various attainments was, he thought, likely to draw round him a number ſufficient to fill a large houſe. With this proſpect he married, in 1765, and his ſucceſs anſwered his expectations. His houſe was ſoon filled with reſpectable boarders. But he lived too ſplendidly for his income, and, according to the information of Mr. Wait, "managed ſo ill, that in two or three years he "became bankrupt. Towards the end of 1770, "though reduced in his circumſtances, he maintained "the independence of his character, proving himſelf "to be, in the language of his favourite Horace,

——Satis inter vilia fortis.

"He ſeemed to be happy in his family, and, as far as I "could ever obſerve, acquitted himſelf affectionately "as a huſband and a parent. He ſtill frequented the "medical claſſes, and I heard him ſay, he had now "attended them ten or eleven years."

We have ſeen how liberally BROWN was treated on his

his entrance upon the ſtudy of medicine. From the celebrated Cullen he early received the moſt flattering marks of attention. This ſpeculatiſt, like Boerhaave, and other men of genius in the ſame ſtation, was accuſtomed to watch the fluctuating body of ſtudents with a vigilant eye, and to ſeek the acquaintance of the moſt promiſing. There was a period, when he made the greateſt exertions to gain proſelytes to his opinions, and his mind was doubtleſs alive to that pleaſure, which the encouragement of merit affords to all who are capable of diſcerning it, when no dread of rivalſhip interferes with the gratification. But BROWN's power over the Latin language ſerved him as a peculiar recommendation, and his circumſtances might induce Cullen to believe, that he could render this talent permanently uſeful to himſelf. Taking, therefore, its poſſeſſor "under his immediate patronage," he gave him employment as a private inſtructor in his own family, and ſpared no pains in recommending him to others. A very ſtrict and confidential intimacy enſued. The favoured pupil was at length permitted to give an evening lecture, in which he repeated and perhaps illuſtrated the morning lecture of the profeſſor, for which purpoſe he was entruſted with Cullen's own notes: it is well known, however, that this friendſhip was very far from permanent.

Our materials do not furniſh ſufficient information concerning the cauſe or pretext of an alienation, which was certainly injurious to the dependent party, and perhaps detrimental to ſociety. In a communication from Dr. S—— to Dr. Beddoes, it is ſaid, that after the failure of his boarding houſe, "he became impa-
"tient, and unfortunately quarrelled with Dr. Cullen,
"from a ſuppoſition, that the doctor had it in his
"power to extricate him from embarraſſment, by

"placing him in a more liberal and lucrative situa-
"tion in the medical line." Dr. Beddoes remembers to have heard a report at Edinburgh coinciding with this intimation. When the theoretical chair of medicine became vacant, either on the death of Dr. Alexander Monro Drummond, or the refusal of this promising young man to fill it, BROWN gave in his name as a candidate. On a former occasion, of a nature somewhat similar, he had disdained to avail himself of recommendation, which he might have obtained with ease; and though he acquitted himself in a manner far superior to the other candidates, private interest then prevailed over the more just pretensions of merit. At the present competition he was also without recommendation. Such was his simplicity, that he seems to have conceived nothing beyond pre-eminent qualifications necessary to success. The magistrates of Edinburgh appoint professors to the college as well as masters to the school. They are reported, deridingly, to have enquired who this unknown and unfriended candidate was? and Cullen, on being shewn the name, after some real or affected hesitation, is said to have exclaimed, in the vulgar dialect of the country, —"Why, sure, this can never be our Jock!" with this sneer the application of a man was set aside, whose equal the patrons of the Edinburgh professors will not probably soon have an opportunity of rejecting. Whether such a sarcasm was uttered or not, Cullen completely estranged the mind of his Latin secretary on a subsequent occasion. As we are not sufficiently acquainted with the particulars, we cannot venture to appreciate his conduct; but the mortal affront was given, when BROWN attempted to gain admission into that philosophical society which published the Edinburgh Essays. After this transaction an open rupture took place; but

however

however it arose, the account furnished, if not written, by Brown, evinces that both parties had before conceived a secret jealousy of each other.

"Being estranged from Dr. Culken's family, he gradually became his greatest enemy, and shortly afterwards found out the new theory of physic, which gave occasion to his publishing the "Elementa Medicinæ," in the preface to which work he gives an account of the accident that led to this discovery. The approbation his work met with among his friends encouraged him to give lectures upon his system. Though his lectures were not very numerously attended by the students, on account of their dependance upon the professors, still it was always remarked, that the most clever among them were all, as they were now called by way of nickname, Brunonians. Hence arose that persecution, which was carried on with such rancour, that it at length obliged him to leave Edinburgh." The above quotation is from Dr. S——, which in some particulars is by no means exact, and in others the statement is overcharged. Meanwhile, if it be undeniable, that, as the Cullenian hypotheses were sinking into disrepute, many of the ablest students resorted to the standard of Brown, it ought not to be forgotten, that it was joined also by the most idle and dissolute. Their misconduct, and their master's imprudence in private life, together with the offensive manner in which he spoke of himself and of others, kept the system and the author in constant discredit. He was soon in a state of open hostility with all the medical teachers at Edinburgh, and it required nicer management than he could observe, to keep on fair terms with other practitioners of medicine. Like other reformers, who have had to wrestle with powerful opposition, he committed and sustained injustice. Like them

them too, where his ſyſtem was concerned, he gradually loſt his ſenſe of equity. If we judge by his language, the only way he had to ſhew his diſpoſition, his countryman Knox could ſcarcely have exceeded him in ferocity. Thus, having remarked, that the doctrine of ſpaſm, ſuggeſted by Van Helmont, and clumſily wrought up into a ſyſtem by Hoffman, was baniſhed by Boerhaave from the country which gave it birth, "it found at laſt," he adds, "amidſt a new "perſecution raiſed againſt it by the pupils of Boer-"haave, then in the poſſeſſion of the medical chairs "at Edinburgh, a friend and protector in Dr. Cullen, "who had lately become one of the number of thoſe "profeſſors." "This brat," he proceeds, "the "feeble, half-vital, ſemi-production of frenzy, the "ſtarveling of ſtrained ſyſtematic dulneſs, the forlorn "outcaſt of the foſtering care to which it owed its "inſect vitality, was now to be pampered by a crude "and indigeſtible nutriture, collected from all the ma-"terials which had compoſed the ſeveral fabrications "of former erroneous ſyſtems, was to be decorated "with every foreign plumage, and in this its totally "borrowed and heterogeneous form, inſtead of the "hideous caricatura which it was, contrived to ex-"cite the deriſion of mankind, it was to be oſtenta-"tiouſly obtruded upon the world as a new and re-"ſpectable doctrine, and held up, forthwith, as the "formidable rival of a ſplendid ſyſtem *." Such is the torrent of metaphors that ruſhes upon his imagination, when he thinks of the ſyſtem of his ancient friend and maſter.

During the heat of contention between the oppoſers and defenders of the new ſyſtem, an event hap-

* "Obſervations on the old Syſtems of Phyſic," 1787. p. 31.

pened,

pened, which we wiſh we could fairly paſs over in ſilence; but as it has been already the ſubject of more than one publication, there can be no pretence for the omiſſion.

Mr. Iſaacſon, a ſtudent of medicine, had been ſeized with a fever, which in its progreſs exhibited the moſt alarming ſymptoms. Dr. Duncan was firſt called in, and afterwards Dr. Monro. Dr. Robert Jones, a new graduate, and a friend to Mr. Iſaacſon, tampered with the nurſe to induce her ſecretly to adminiſter ſtrong ſtimulant medicines: they were given, as he aſſerts in his "Enquiry," for about twenty-four hours, with ſuch effect, that, on their next viſit, the phyſicians "declared the patient free from fever," though before he had all the ſymptoms of approaching death. In the afternoon, however, of the ſame day, he was ſeized with a raging delirium, Jones, in his alarm, applied to his preceptor; the preceptor, being told that the nurſe deſired to ſee him, ordered her to be brought before him. When ſhe was brought before him, he complimented her by a ſolemn appeal to her underſtanding concerning the great principles of his ſyſtem. "* He endeavoured to aſſure her, that there was either "no inflammation in the caſe at all, or that it was a "very different affection from the inflammation that "phyſicians were acquainted with; that inſtead of re-"quiring bleeding, and other evacuant antiphlogiſtic "means, it required the very ſame treatment which "had been laſt employed; and he aſſerted with con-"fidence, that the intermiſſion of the ſtimulant powers "through the day, was the cauſe of all that had hap-"pened; that, in ſhort, the preſent affection was a "diſeaſe of debility of the whole ſyſtem, predominant

* Jones's "Enquiry"—p. 136.

"in

" in the brain, in conſequence of the great ſinking of " ſtrength which conſtantly follows a total ceſſation of " the uſe of ſuch highly ſtimulating powers. He " begged, therefore, as the life of a fellow creature was " at ſtake, and as ſhe had been ſo late a witneſs of the " good effects reſulting from the method of cure, the " continuance of which he ſtill recommended, that " ſhe would not allow prejudice and impreſſions from " the falſe theories of phyſicians, among whom ſhe " had been converſant, to prevail over the high pro- " bability of ſucceſs from this mode of cure. He diſ- " miſſed her, after obtaining a promiſe that ſhe would " continue the plan of cure in queſtion."

Brown, for a comic figure, was not inferior to Sancho Panza, or indeed much unlike that entertaining perſonage; and this clandeſtine conference, if it had been delineated by Cervantes, would have made a good companion for the nocturnal interview between Don Quixotte and the venerable duenna Donna Rodriguez.

The patient, however, thanks be to fortune, ſkill, or virtue, recovered. The Brunonians placed the cure to the credit of their practice, which they reported to have been ſucceſsful after Dr. Duncan and Dr. Monro had given the patient over; they publiſhed the caſe; they aſſerted, that the cure " gave great " vexation to the attendant phyſicians, and all their " partizans;" and with the policy uſual among aggreſſors, they complained, that Dr. Brown was ill-treated, becauſe he was blamed in " the numerous " circles of the phyſicians friends, and his enemies, " while no opportunity was offered him of vindicating " himſelf from theſe charges."

A ſtudent of medicine died of a low fever, in ſpite of the full and avowed uſe of diffuſible ſtimulants.

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The body was opened; ſeveral perſons were preſent. During the examination of the appearances, BROWN, with an air of great ſagacity, remarked, that the body was unuſually freſh. The diſſecting ſurgeon, whom perhaps kindred devotion to Bacchus had inſpired with tenderneſs for the doctor, replied, that, conſidering the circumſtances, he had ſcarce ſeen an inſtance where putrefaction had made ſuch little progreſs. "Then, "gentlemen," rejoined the doctor, "I appeal to you, "whether we may not conſider this as a clear proof of "the propriety of our practice."

BROWN was elected preſident of the medical ſociety in 1776, and again in 1780.

Obſerving the ſtudents of medicine frequently to ſeek initiation into the myſteries of free-maſonry, our author thought their youthful curioſity afforded him a chance of proſelytes. In 1784, he inſtituted a meeting of that fraternity, and entitled it, The Lodge of the Roman Eagle. The buſineſs was conducted in the Latin language, "which he ſpoke with the "ſame fluency and animation as he ſpoke Scotch. "I was much diverted, adds Dr. Macdonald, by his "ingenuity in turning into Latin all the terms uſed "in maſonry."

In unfolding his ſyſtem, it was his practice firſt to tranſlate the text book, ſentence by ſentence, and then to expatiate upon the paſſage. For moſt of his pupils, a tranſlation was highly neceſſary, and he muſt have conſidered it as politic to combine literary with ſcientific inſtruction. The proſpect of this double advantage might, perhaps, from time to time, bring him a few additional hearers; but whatever was the abſolute or comparative merit of the theory he taught, his ſeats were ſeldom crowded.

The introductory lecture was intended to impreſs upon

upon his audience, a ſenſe of the importance of the lecturer's diſcoveries; its effect was rather to render him ridiculous. He uſually proceeded to open his ſyſtem with animation; but he did not always perſevere with the ſame ſpirit. He was apt, as he advanced, to fail in punctuality of attendance. As the maſter's ardour abated, ſlackneſs ſtole upon his pupils, ſo that his courſes not very unfrequently ſhared the fate of Butler's ſtory of the bear and fiddle. The numerous inaccuracies with which, in ſpite of the remonſtrances of his well-wiſhers, he ſuffered both editions of his "Elements" to paſs through the preſs, evince his negligence in thoſe concerns, which might be ſuppoſed to lie neareſt his heart. When he found himſelf languid, he ſometimes placed a bottle of whiſky in one hand, and a phial of laudanum in the other, and before he began his lecture, he would take forty or fifty drops of laudanum in a glaſs of whiſky, repeating the quantity four or five times during the lecture. Between the effects of theſe ſtimulants and voluntary exertion, he ſoon waxed warm, and by degrees his imagination was exalted into phrenzy. A few words will deſcribe the tenour of this unfortunate and imprudent man's life, till his removal from Scotland. He was ſo reduced in his circumſtances, as to be committed to priſon for debt, where his pupils attended his lectures. In the abuſe of intoxicating liquors, he obſerved no moderation.

His proſpect of maintaining himſelf by teaching medicine at Edinburgh becoming every year more deplorable, he at length carried into execution a deſign, which he had long meditated, and to which he had received ſome encouragement. In 1786, therefore, he embarked for London, bearing in mind, moſt probably, if he did not utter, Scipio's exclamation againſt

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the ingratitude of his country. Immediately on his arrival, an incident not very uncommon to ſtrangers occurred, which we ſhall relate in proof of his ſimplicity. The peculiarity of his appearance as he moved along, a ſhort ſquare figure, with an air of dignity, in a black ſuit, which heightened the ſcarlet of his cheeks and noſe, fixed the attention of ſome *gentlemen* in the ſtreet. They addreſſed him in the dialect of his country; his heart, heavy, as it muſt have been, from the precarioufneſs of his ſituation, and diſtance from his accuſtomed haunts, expanded at theſe agreeable ſounds. A converſation enſued, and the parties, by common conſent, adjourned to a tavern. Here the ſtranger was kindly welcomed to town, and after the glaſs had circulated for a time, ſomething was propoſed by way of ſober amuſement, a game at cards, or whatever the doctor might prefer. The doctor had been too civilly treated to demur, but his purſe was ſcantily furniſhed, and it was neceſſary to quit his new friends in ſearch of a ſupply. Mr. Murray, the bookſeller, was the perſon to whom he had recourſe: the reader will not wonder, that his interference ſhould have ſpoiled the adventure.

A London ſharper of another denomination afterwards tried to make advantage by the doctor. This was an ingenious ſpeculator in public medicines. He thought a compoſition of the moſt powerful ſtimulants might have a run, under the title of Dr. Brown's *exciting pill:* and for the privilege of his name, offered him a ſum in hand by no means contemptible, as well as a ſhare of the contingent profits. Poor Brown, needy as he was, ſpurned at the propoſal.

Change of reſidence, however, wrought no change of conduct. Some of his friends were diſguſted by thoſe habits, which repetition had unalterably fixed.

In

In dictating Brown's reſolutions, pride had always a ſhare: Cullen, who never mentioned his abilities without praiſe, uſed to add, that his temper rendered it difficult to deal with him. Brown ſpoke in ſanguine terms of the probability, that his ſyſtem would become at length triumphant: but whatever he ſaid or imagined, he effected little. In 1787, he publiſhed, without his name, thoſe "Obſervations," from which we have already borrowed a paſſage. He could not in reaſon expect to find a cordial welcome among his brethren in England. Public opinion can alone awe the body of eſtabliſhed phyſicians in any country into toleration of innovators; and knowledge on this ſubject was too little diffuſed, for public opinion to operate with effect in his favour. Theſe "Obſervations" were therefore properly intended for general peruſal; but the author was extremely defective in the talent of rendering ſcience popular, and he was neither patient nor rich enough, to wait for the beneficial conſequences, that might have reſulted, if he could have rendered his doctrine a ſubject of univerſal curioſity.

He perſiſted in his old irregularities for ſome time, meditating great deſigns, with expectations not leſs ardent, than if the ſpring of life, in all its bloom of hope, had been opening before him. At length, on the ſeventh of October, 1788, when he was about fifty-two years of age, he was ſeized with a fatal fit of apoplexy. He died in the night, having ſwallowed, as he went to bed, a very large doſe of laudanum; a ſpecies of dram, to which he had been long addicted. Vide "The Elements of Medicine of John Brown, M. D." a new edition, reviſed and corrected by Thomas Beddoes, M. D.—p. xxxv, &c.

BROWNE (THOMAS) M. D.

WAS author of the "Religio Medici," a paradoxical piece, written with great ſpirit, and tranſlated almoſt into every European language. This book was heavily cenſured by ſome, as tending to infidelity, and even to atheiſm; others, with much more reaſon, have applauded the piety, as well as the parts and learning of the author. In his "Pſeudo-doxia Epidemica," &c., he has clearly refuted a great many popular errours, taken upon truſt, and confirmed by tradition and cuſtom. This book, which was publiſhed in folio, 1646, was his principal work. There is an edition of his works in folio, Lond. 1686, but this does not contain all his poſthumous works.

BROWNE (Sir WILLIAM)

A Phyſician of our own Times,

Settled originally as a practitioner at Lynn in Norfolk; where he publiſhed "Dr. Gregory's Elements of Catoptrics, and Dioptrics: Tranſlated from the Latin Original, by WILLIAM BROWNE, M. D. at Lynn Regis in Norfolk. By whom is added, 1. A Method for finding the Foci of all Specula, as well as Lenſes, univerſally; as alſo magnifying or leſſening a given Object by a given Speculum, or Lens, in any aſſigned Proportion. 2. A Solution of thoſe Problems, which Dr. Gregory has left undemonſtrated. 3. A particular Account of Microſcopes, and Teleſcopes, from Huygens; with the Diſcoveries made by Catoptrics and Dioptrics. The Second Edition. Illuſtrated with uſeful Cuts, curiouſly and correctly engraved by Mr. Senex," 8vo. From the epigram

tranſcribed below *, he appears to have been the champion of the fair ſex at Lynn in 1748.

HAVING acquired a competence by his profeſſion, he removed to Queen's-Square, Ormond-Street, London, where he reſided till his death, which happened March 10, 1774, at the age of 82. By his will he left two prize medals to be annually contended for by the Cambridge poets. By his lady, who died July 25, 1763, in her 60th year, he had one daughter, grandmother to Sir Martin Browne Folkes, Bart. A great number of lively eſſays, both in proſe and verſe, the production of his pen, were printed and circulated among his friends. Among theſe were,

1. "Ode in Imitation of Horace, addreſſed to the Right honourable Sir Robert Walpole, on ceaſing to be Miniſter, Feb. 6, 1741; deſigned as a juſt Panegyric on a great Miniſter, the glorious Revolution, Proteſtant Succeſſion, and Principles of Liberty. To which is added, the original Ode, defended, in Commentariolo, by Sir WILLIAM BROWNE, M. D. 1765." 4to.

2. "Opuſcula varia, utriuſque Linguæ, Medicinam, Medicorum Collegium; Literas, utraſque Acade-

* Domino WILHELMO BROWNE, Militi.

Sis miles, terror, caſtigatorque gigantis,
Victima cui virgo nocte dieque cadit,
Herculeo monſtris purgata eſt Lerna labore,
Monſtris purgetur Lenna labore tuo.

IN ENGLISH.

Be thou, O knight, the giant's ſcourge and dread,
Who night and day preys on the victim maid—
Herculean labours Lerna's monſters ſlew:
Oh! may thy labours thoſe of Lynn ſubdue.

mias;

mias; Empiricos, eorum Cultores; Solicitatorem, Preſtigiatorem; Poeticen, Criticen; Patronum, Patriam; Religionem, Libertatem, ſpectantia. Cum Præfatione eorum Editionem defendente. Auctore D. Gulielmo Browne, Equite Aurato, M. D. utriuſque, et medicorum et phyſicorum, S. R. S. 1765." 4to.

3. "Appendix altera ad Opuſcula; Oratiuncula Collegii Medicorum Londinenſis Cathedræ valedicens. In comitiis, poſtridie Divi Michaelis, 1767, ad Collegii Adminiſtrationem renovandam deſignatis; Machinaque incendiis extinguendis apta contra Permiſſos Rebelles munitis; habita a D. Gulielmo Browne, Equite Aurato, Præſide, 1768." 4to.

4. "A farewell Oration, &c. (a tranſlation of the preceding article) 1768." 4to.

5. "Fragmentum Iſaaci Hawkins Browne, Arm. Sive Anti-Bolinbrokius, Liber primus, tranſlated for a Second Religio Medici; by Sir William Browne, late Preſident, now Father of the College of Phyſicians, and F. R. S. 1768." 4to.

6. "Fragmentum Iſaaci Browne completum, 1769." 4to.

7. "Appendix ad Opuſcula: Six Odes, 1770." 4to.

8. "Three more Odes, 1771." 4to.

9. "A Propoſal on our Coin; to remedy all preſent, and prevent all future Diſorders. To which are prefixed, preceding Propoſals of Sir John Barnard, and of William Shirley, Eſq. on the ſame Subject. With Remarks, 1774." 4to.

10. "A New Year's Gift. A Problem and Demonſtration on the xxxix Articles, 1772." 4to.

11. "The Pill Plot. To Doctor Ward, a Quack of merry Memory, written at Lynn, Nov. 30, 1734, 1772." 4to.

12. "Corrections in Verſe, from the Father of the College, on Sen Cadogan's Gout Diſſertation, containing Falſe Phyſic, Falſe Logic, Falſe Philoſophy, 1772." 4to.

13. "Speech to the Royal Society, 1772." 4to.

14. "Elogy and Addreſs, 1773." 4to.

15. "A Latin Verſion of Job," unfiniſhed, 4to. We ſhall ſubjoin a well known epigram by Sir William Browne, which the critics have pronounced to be a good one:

"The king to Oxford ſent a troop of horſe,
"For Tories own no argument but force;
"With equal ſkill to Cambridge books he ſent,
"For Whigs admit no force but argument."

BRUHIER D'ALAINCOURT (John James)
Of Beauvais, Doctor in Medicine of the Academy of Angiers,

Died in 1756, and was one of the moſt fertile writers of his age. The following is a liſt of his works.

1. "A Tranſlation of the Rational Medicine of Hoffman."

2. "A Memoir, preſented to the King, upon the Neceſſity of a general Regulation on the Subject of Interments and Funerals."

3. "Letters on divers Subjects." The author in theſe letters has ſhewn himſelf a phyſician, a metaphyſician, a moraliſt, and critic.

4. "A Memoir, towards preſerving Anecdotes of the Life of M. Silva."

5. "A Treatiſe on Fevers, tranſlated from Hoffman."

6. "The Policy of a Phyſician, tranſlated from Hoffman."

He was for many years induſtrious in the compilation

lation of the "Journal des Sçavans," which he enriched with many judicious and valuable articles. Vide "Nouveau Dictonnaire hiſtorique portatif," in the ſupplement to the firſt volume, p. 17, &c.

BUCQUET (JOHN MICHAEL BAPTIST)

Cenſor Royal, Doctor Regent, and Profeſſor of Chemiſtry to the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, Aſſiſtant of the Academy of Sciences, Ordinary Aſſociate of the Royal Society of Medicine,

Was born at Paris, on the 18th of February, 1746, of Anthony Joſeph Bucquet, advocate in parliament, and Martha Dennis Marotin.

AT the commencement of his education, M. BUCQUET diſplayed a retentive memory, a quick conception, a love of induſtry, and a qualification not always found in men of ſuperior abilities, the talent of ſpeaking with facility and energy. His father, aſtoniſhed at this union of happy qualities, thought his genius would be more conſpicuous at the bar than in any other profeſſion: but the ſon could not reſiſt the charms which the ſtudy of nature preſented to his imagination. It is not to be wondered, that this allurement, eſpecially in youth, attracts all perſons of diſtinguiſhed abilities, and opens a more agreeable proſpect, than the ſtudy of the moral ſciences.

Some ſituation was, however, neceſſary for M. BUCQUET; and the only one which accorded with his inclination was that of a phyſician. He accordingly commenced his ſtudies in this profeſſion, and united with them an attention to the ſciences in general. Wiſhing to unite the practice with the theory of medicine, he divided his time between the amphitheatres and the hoſpitals, and employed the greateſt parts of his nights in digeſting what he had read and ſeen in the courſe of the day. He ſtudied botany, not as a phy-

ſician, to obtain a knowledge of medicinal plants only, but as a botaniſt, zealous after the general ſcience of the vegetable kingdom. He joined to the ſtudy of anatomy that of ſurgery; and that he might become a better chemiſt, he wiſhed to be a natural philoſopher. His talent for teaching developed itſelf at the ſame time as his facility for learning: he ſoon became a maſter of pupils, at the requeſt of ſeveral ſtudents: in a word, he had not completed his ſtudies before he had acquired a diſtinguiſhed reputation among the moſt celebrated profeſſors.

He firſt delivered a courſe of lectures, in which he combined the ſciences of mineralogy and chemiſtry. The deſcription of many bodies diffuſed over the ſurface of the earth, or buried in its bowels; the manner in which they are there diſpoſed, or in which they have been formed; the connection of the particular hiſtories of theſe bodies, with the general hiſtory of the globe; were the abſtruſe ſubjects which M. Bucquet elucidated in an intelligent and maſterly manner.

M. Bucquet reſolved not to ſeparate natural hiſtory from chemiſtry in his lectures. His courſe obtained the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. The ſtudy of theſe ſciences united loſes all the diſagreeable dryneſs, which each ſeparately may poſſeſs: this form of lecture was peculiarly adapted to the encouragement of ſtudents, removing every thing obnoxious to ſtudy, by ſome attraction of curioſity, or by the importance of ſome uſeful application. The lectures of M. Bucquet, from this circumſtance, became much more ſeducing to the men of the world, who, leſs deſirous of acquiring knowledge, than of appearing to poſſeſs it, are particularly ſolicitous to procure for themſelves ſome means of paſſing through life without diſguſt, and of deſtroying that time ſo precious to learned men, but

tedious

tedious to thoſe who know only how to occupy it in the cares of vanity, or the pleaſures of diſſipation.

In theſe courſes, M. Bucquet treated very fully upon the chemiſtry of the vegetable kingdom, a ſubject at once important and difficult: he alſo treated upon the chemiſtry of the animal kingdom, a branch of chemiſtry yet in a ſtate of infancy. To the intereſting form which he well knew how to give to his courſes, he joined the rare talent of an impreſſive orator: he ſpoke with clearneſs and preciſion, with facility and boldneſs, with method and vivacity. The zeal which he diſcovered in ſearching after truth, the pleaſure he evinced in having found it, appeared in the manner in which he preſented it to his pupils: he explained many tedious paſſages, many abſtract theories, with an ardour, which was generally communicated to his audience.

Perceiving that his lectures would be rendered more uſeful, and eaſier to be comprehended, by publiſhing a ſyllabus of the courſes, this he accordingly did, under the titles of "An Introduction to the Analyſis of the Mineral Kingdom," and, "An Introduction to the Analyſis of the vegetable Kingdom."

Theſe two works poſſeſs every thing that is requiſite in an elementary book upon the phyſical ſciences: the vocabulary is as ſimple as the actual ſtate of the ſubject will admit; the order he has obſerved is methodical and clear; the experiments are minutely deſcribed; the theories explained with perſpicuity, and that philoſophical judgment, which draws the line of diſtinction between thoſe things that have been proved, and thoſe that have only been adopted by the learned. The introduction to the analyſis of the vegetable kingdom poſſeſſes greater merit. It is well known how much this part of chemiſtry is indebted to the French philoſophers, and that it was born in the ſchool of

Meſſrs. Rouelle, in which this ſcience had made a rapid progreſs. But theſe gentlemen, more occupied in the pleaſure of diſcovering uſeful facts, than in the care of reducing them into ſome order, and probably more adapted, by the nature of their genius, and the manner of their lives, to make experiments, than to compoſe works, have not publiſhed any thing upon this important part of their reſearches.

We ſhall not enter into a detail of the various memoirs preſented to the academy of ſciences by M. BUCQUET: their ſubjects were always conducive to the progreſs of ſcience, or uſeful to the arts or to medicine. This ſociety, conſidering M. BUCQUET as a learned and exact chemiſt, and as a phyſician of ſound judgment, admitted him into the number of its members, upon the death of M. Bourdelin. Senſible of the honour of being admitted into the academy, of being called to it by the eſteem, the confidence, and the unanimous vote of his fellow-aſſociates, M. BUCQUET redoubled his ardour for ſtudy, and ever afterwards made it his duty to fulfil the object of the inſtitution.

M. BUCQUET undertook, with M. Lavoiſier, a ſeries of experiments to aſcertain the manner in which heat is communicated to different fluids which are plunged into the ſame bath; and preſented to the academy a number of ſingular and well proved facts upon this ſubject. We muſt alſo enumerate, among the great undertakings in which he was engaged, a number of comparative analyſes of many different ſubſtances, hitherto little known; an analyſis of zeolith, printed in the memoirs of foreign learned men, was the firſt eſſay on this work. M. BUCQUET afterwards preſented to the academy a memoir upon the analyſis of the ſtone called trapp, and upon that which, from its ſingular configuration,

configuration, has been called pierre-de-croix. He had procured these substances from the collection of the duke de Rochefoucault, who took a share in the analyses, and who, modest as celebrated, could not obtain his wish of remaining concealed. The remainder of these analyses, though complete, had not been presented to the academy. Some part of the substances had been procured from Sweden; the two learned Frenchmen thought it their duty, to do homage in their work to M. Bergman, who had analysed a part of the same substances; they did not wish to publish their researches, until they had repeated their experiments, and discovered the cause why some of their results differed from those of the celebrated Swede.

Many memoirs, interesting both to the sciences of chemistry and medicine, had already been presented to the academy by M. Bucquet: as, an analysis of the blood; a process for preparing nitrous æther, without much expence; and a method of preparing marine æther, without the use of metallic salts. He read in the meetings of the society of medicine many other memoirs of the same nature; one upon a method of separating from opium its poisonous parts, and of drawing from it a transparent extract, which should possess only its soporiferous qualities.

The application of chemistry to medicine was one of the grand projects, which he pursued with ardour; his activity prevented him from perceiving the swiftness of time, even to those who employ it in the most economical manner, and from knowing, that his strength would neither permit him to make any great efforts, nor to flatter himself with the hope of a long career of glory.

We have before remarked, that M. Bucquet had sedulously embraced the study of the sciences connected with

with medicine; and, in 1776, after the death of M. Roux, he was entruſted with a courſe of chemiſtry in the ſchools of medicine; the execution of which office was rendered an arduous and difficult taſk, by the merited reputation M. Roux had acquired. M. BUCQUET devoted himſelf at the ſame time to the practice of phyſic: he divided his time between his lectures, his laboratories, and his patients; as in his youth, and during the proſecution of his ſtudies, he had divided it between the amphitheatres and the hoſpitals.

M. BUCQUET was married to one of his relations, with whom an ardent and reciprocal affection had united him. Having lived with her from his infancy, he had obſerved her many virtues and amiable qualities, which daily increaſed: he wiſhed to find in a wife a tender friend, and an affectionate mother to his children; in joining himſelf to ſo worthy a woman, he anticipated the happy comforts they would mutually enjoy. Unfortunately, his health ſoon began to change; the intereſt of his family, however, prevented him from reſigning either his courſes or his practice; the ſtudy of the ſciences, and the occupations of his laboratory were eſſential to his happineſs; he did not even wiſh to give up the courſe of chemiſtry of the faculty of medicine: engaged in the diſcuſſions, which at that time embroiled that ſociety, he was fearful of being accuſed of wanting zeal for the intereſt of the body, and he imagined, that, to avoid theſe reproaches, he ought to diſcharge the duty, which that faculty had impoſed upon him, however injurious it might prove to his declining conſtitution.

As long as M. BUCQUET preſerved his uſual activity, in the midſt of his ſufferings and a rapid conſumption,

ſumption, which alarmed his friends long before he himſelf perceived his danger, he nouriſhed ſanguine hopes of a recovery; but the exceſſive weakneſs, to which he was reduced ſome months previous to his death, compelled him to acknowledge, that he muſt ſoon renounce the projects and labours, which had occupied the whole of his life, and be ſeparated from every thing he held moſt dear. Sedatives gave ſome eaſe to his pains, and enabled him to amuſe himſelf in his former occupations. He took in one day two pints of æther, and a hundred grains of opium, and in this manner he paſſed the laſt months of his life, dragging on a miſerable exiſtence. The laſt time of his appearing at the academy was to read a memoir. The ſingular phenomenon, which inflammable air preſented, at that time attracted the attention of phyſicians; and conſcious, that he muſt ſoon renounce the pleaſure of enjoying, and the glory of partaking in their diſcoveries, he wiſhed at leaſt to explain to the academy his ideas upon the difference obſerved between the inflammable air of metals, and that of marſhes; and to propoſe a method of reducing the inflammable air of bogs to the ſame degree of purity, with that which is drawn from metallic ſubſtances.

He died on the 24th of January, 1780, leaving two children, one of whom was born the ſame day on which its father died. Theſe received ſcarcely any other portion, than the reputation of their father's name. Vide "Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1780, p. 60, &c.

BULLEYN (William)
A learned Phyſician and Botaniſt,

Was deſcended from an ancient family, and born in the Iſle of Ely, about the beginning of Henry the VIIIth's reign. He was bred up at Cambridge, as ſome ſay; at Oxford, according to others; but the truth ſeems to be, that both theſe nurſeries of learning had a ſhare in his education.

We know but little of this perſon, though he was famous in his profeſſion, and a member of the college of phyſicians in London, except what we are able to collect from his works. Tanner ſays, that he was a divine as well as a phyſician; that he wrote a book againſt tranſubſtantiation; and that in June, 1550, he was inducted into the rectory of Blaxhall in Suffolk, which he reſigned in November, 1554. From his works we learn, that he had been a traveller over ſeveral parts of Germany, Scotland, and eſpecially England; and he ſeems to have made it his buſineſs, to acquaint himſelf with the natural hiſtory of each place, and with the products of its ſoil, eſpecially vegetables. It appears, however, that he was more permanently ſettled at Durham, where he practiſed phyſic with great reputation; and, among others of the moſt eminent inhabitants, was in great favour with Sir Thomas Hilton, knight, baron of Hilton, to whom he dedicated a book in the laſt year of queen Mary's reign.

In 1560 he went to London; where, to his infinite ſurpriſe, he found himſelf accuſed, by Mr. William Hilton of Biddick, of having murdered Sir Thomas, above-mentioned, his brother; who really died among his own friends of a malignant fever. The innocent doctor was eaſily cleared; yet did not his enemy ceaſe

to

to thirſt after his blood, but hired ſome ruffians to aſſaſſinate him. This alſo proving ineffectual, the ſaid William Hilton arreſted Dr. BULLEYN in an action, and confined him in priſon a long time; where he wrote ſome of thoſe medical treatiſes, which will be mentioned below. He was a very learned, experienced, and able phyſician. He was very intimate with the works of the ancient phyſicians and naturaliſts, both Greek, Roman, and Arabian. He was alſo a man of probity and piety; and though he lived in the times of popery, does not appear to have been tainted with its principles. He died in 1576, and was buried, in the ſame grave with his brother Richard Bulleyn, a divine, who died 13 years before, in the church of St. Giles, Cripplegate. There is an inſcription on their tomb, with ſome Latin verſes in praiſe of them, wherein they are ſaid to be men famous for their learning and piety: of Dr. BULLEYN, particularly, it is ſaid, that he was always ready to accommodate the poor as well as the rich, with medicines for the relief of their diſtempers.

He wrote, 1. "The Government of Health, 1558." 8vo. 2. "Regimen againſt the Pleuriſy, 1562." 8vo. "3. Bulwark of Defence againſt all Sickneſs, Soreneſs, and Wounds, that daily aſſault Mankind, &c. 1562." folio. This work conſiſts of firſt "The Book of Compounds," with a table of their names, and the apothecaries rules or terms; ſecondly, "The Book of the Uſe of Sick Men, and Medicines." Before which is prefixed a wooden print of an old man, in a fur gown and a flat bonnet, his purſe or ſcrip by his ſide, ſupporting himſelf on a ſtaff, and a death's head at his feet. Theſe are both compoſed in dialogues between Sickneſs and Health. Then follows, thirdly, "The Book of Simples," being an herbal, in the form of a dialogue;

dialogue; at the end of which are the wooden cuts of ſome plants, and of ſome limbecks or ſtills; and fourthly, "A Dialogue between Soreneſs and Chirurgery, concerning Impoſtumations and Wounds, and their Cauſes and Cures." This tract has three wooden cuts in it, one repreſenting a man's body on the fore part, full of ſores and ſwellings; the other, in like manner, behind; the third is alſo a human figure, in which the veins, that are to be opened in phlebotomy, are pointed out and named. 4. "A Dialogue, both pleaſant and pitiful, wherein is ſhewed a Godly Regimen againſt the Plague, with Conſolations and Comfort againſt death; 1564." 8vo. Some other pieces of a ſmaller nature are aſcribed to Dr. BULLEYN; but as they are of very little conſequence, we do not think it worth while to be minute in our enquiries about them. Vide "Tanner's Bibl. Brit. Hibernica."—"Dr. BULLEYN's Preface to his Bulwark of Defence."

BULWER (JOHN) M. D.

WAS author of "The Language of the Hand, of Phyſiognomy, and of Inſtructions to the Deaf and Dumb," intended, as he expreſſes it, "to bring thoſe who are ſo "born to hear the ſound of words with their eyes, and "thence to learn to ſpeak with their tongues." He was alſo author of "Pathomyotomia, or a Diſſection of the ſignificative Muſcles of the Affections of the Mind." 12mo, 1649. The moſt curious of his works is his "Anthropo-Metamorphoſis," "Man transformed, or the artificial Changeling," ſhewing the ſtrange variety of ſhapes and dreſſes in which mankind have appeared in the different ages of the world.

BURMAN (JOHN)

Profeſſor of Botany and Medicine at Amſterdam,

PUBLISHED, 1. "Rariorum Africanarum Plantarum Decades X." Amſterdam 1738 and 1739, 4to. with Plates.—2. "Theſaurus Zeylanicus," 1737, 4to. cum figuris. They are curious and ſcarce.

BURNET (DR. THOMAS)

A Phyſician of Scotland,

Of whoſe birth, life, and death, we find nothing recorded, except what the title pages of his books ſet forth; namely, that he was, "M. D. Medicus Regius, et Collegii Regii Medicorum Edinburgenſis Socius." His name deſerves to be preſerved, however, for the ſake of two uſeful works, which he has left.

ONE is "Theſaurus Medicinæ Practicæ," Lond. 1673, in 4to.; a collection from the beſt practical writers, the laſt edition of which, greatly enlarged by himſelf, was publiſhed at Geneva, 1698, in 4to.

The other "Hippocrates contractus, in quo Hippocratis omnia in brevem Epitomen redacta habentur," Edinburgh 1685, in 8vo. A neat edition of this was printed at London, 1743, in 12mo. Vide "Mangeti Biblioth. Medic. Genev. 1731."

BUTLER (WILLIAM)

Was born at Ipſwich, about the year 1535, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which college he became fellow. Without taking a medical degree, he ſettled at Cambridge as a phyſician, and became the moſt popular and celebrated practitioner of phyſic in the kingdom.

The means, by which he arrived at this eminence, were ſomewhat different from thoſe employed by moſt of his predeceſſors in fame, but have been uſed to advantage by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors. It does not appear, that, like Linacre or Caius, he made himſelf conſpicuous for critical, polite, or philoſophical knowledge; but he ſeems to have been bold and ſingular in his practice, and to have poſſeſſed a natural ſagacity in judging of diſeaſes; and what was more than all, his manners were extremely odd and capricious, which, with the vulgar, generally paſſes for a mark of extraordinary abilities. The following incident, which is ſaid to have been the occaſion of his being firſt taken notice of, will ſerve to give an idea of his character; if, indeed, it be not a travelling ſtory, as from the nature of the preſcription may be ſuſpected: "A clergyman in Cambridgeſhire, by exceſſive application in "compoſing a learned ſermon, which he was to "preach before the king at Newmarket, had brought "himſelf into ſuch a way, that he could not ſleep. "His friends were adviſed to give him opium, which "he took in ſo large a quantity, that it threw him into "a profound lethargy. Dr. Butler was ſent for from "Cambridge; who, upon ſeeing and hearing his caſe, "flew into a paſſion, and told his wife, that ſhe was in "danger of being hanged for killing her huſband, and "very abruptly left the room. As he was going "through the yard, in his return home, he ſaw ſeveral "cows, and aſked her to whom they belonged; ſhe "ſaid, to her huſband. Will you, ſays the doctor, "give me one of them, if I reſtore him to life? She "replied, with all my heart. He preſently ordered a "cow to be killed, and the patient to be put into the "warm carcaſe, which in a ſhort time recovered him *."

* M. S. of Mr. Aubrey, in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, quoted by Granger in his "Biographical Hiſtory."

Probably,

Probably, however, it was not by ſuch remedies as theſe that he acquired his reputation, but by chemical preparations, which he is ſaid to have been the firſt who uſed in England. Other inſtances of his oddities are recorded: as, that it was uſual for him to ſit among the boys at St. Margaret's church in Cambridge; and that being ſent for to king James at Newmarket, he ſuddenly turned back to go home, ſo that the meſſenger was forced to drive him before him. Fuller paints this humouriſt in the following ſtriking colours. "Knowing himſelf to be the prince of phyſicians, he "would be obſerved accordingly. Compliments "would prevail nothing with him; intreaties but lit-"tle; ſurly threatenings would do much; and a witty "jeer do any thing. He was better pleaſed with pre-"ſents than money; loved what was pretty, rather "than what was coſtly; and preferred rarities before "riches. Neatneſs he neglected into ſlovenlineſs; "and, accounting cuffs to be manacles, he may be ſaid "not to have made himſelf ready for ſome ſeven "years together. He made his humourſomeneſs to "become him; wherein ſome of his profeſſion have "rather aped than imitated him, who had moroſitatem "æquabilem, and kept the tenor of the ſame ſurlineſs "to all perſons."

Dr. BUTLER ſeems to have reſided conſtantly at Cambridge, though he ſometimes went to London upon particular buſineſs. Dr. Goodall has printed a letter from lord treaſurer Burleigh, to the preſident of the college of phyſicians, dated February, 1592, in which, at the requeſt of BUTLER himſelf, he deſires, that the doctor might be allowed the liberty of practiſing phyſic in London, whenever called there occaſionally, or going up on private buſineſs. This the college granted; provided that, if he came to ſettle in Lon-

don, he would ſubmit to the uſual examinations, and pay the cuſtomary fees. We find he was conſulted, along with Sir Theodore Mayerne and others, in the ſickneſs which proved fatal to prince Henry; and it is reported, that, at the firſt ſight of him, BUTLER, from his cadaverous look, made an unfavourable prognoſtic. An inſtance, either of the credulity of the times, or of the ſingular practice of BUTLER, is quoted by Wood, in his account of Francis Treſham, Eſq., who, as an author, relates, "being ſick in the tower, and Dr. W. "BUTLER, the great phyſician at Cambridge, coming to "viſit him, as his faſhion was, gave him a piece of very "pure gold in his mouth; and upon taking out that "gold, BUTLER ſaid he was poiſoned." This mode of trial muſt probably have been founded on ſuperſtitious notions concerning the qualities of gold; yet it is poſſible, that a mercurial poiſon might affect the colour of gold put into the mouth.

Sir Theodore Mayerne records the following inſtance of BUTLER's extraordinary practice. A perſon applying to him who was tormented with a violent defluxion on his teeth, BUTLER told him, that "a hard "knot muſt be ſplit with a hard wedge," and directed him to ſmoke tobacco without intermiſſion, till he had conſumed an ounce of the herb. The man was accuſtomed to ſmoke: he therefore took twenty-five pipes at a ſitting. This firſt occaſioned extreme ſickneſs, and then a flux of ſaliva, which, with gradual abatement of the pain, ran off to the quantity of two quarts. The diſorder was entirely cured, and did not return for ſeventeen years.

Dr. BUTLER was ſuſpected of attachment to popery, but, as Fuller thinks, falſely, ſince he left none of his eſtate to an only brother, who went abroad and turned papiſt. He died, January 29, 1617, in the eighty-third

third year of his age. He was buried in St. Mary's church, Cambridge, and the following pompous but elegant epitaph was placed over him.

" Gulielmus Butlerus, Clarenſis Aulæ quondam " Socius, Medicorum omnium quos præſens ætas vi- " dit facile princeps, hoc ſub marmore ſecundum " Chriſti adventum expectat: et monumentum hoc " privata pietas ſtatuit; quod debuit publica. Abi " viator, et, ad tuos reverſus, narra te vidiſſe locum in " quo ſalus jacet."

He never was an author, or left any writings behind him. Vide Aikin's " Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 186.

BUTTE, or BUTTS (Sir William)

Was educated at Gonville hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. In 1529, he was admitted a member of the college of phyſicians, in the annals of which he is entered with the following character; " Vir gravis; eximiâ literarum cognitione, ſingulari " judicio, ſummâ experientiâ, et prudenti conſilio " Doctor."

He was phyſician to king Henry VIII; and is immortalized by Shakſpeare in his hiſtorical play on that monarch's reign, where he is repreſented as making the king witneſs to the ignominious treatment beſtowed on Cranmer by the lords of the council. Strype, in his life of that prelate, gives an account of this tranſaction nearly the ſame with that of Shakſpeare. As it is a curious piece of private hiſtory, and connected with our ſubject, we ſhall quote it. " The " next morning, according to the king's monition, and " his own expectation, the council ſent for him by " eight of the clock in the morning; and when he

" came to the council-chamber door, he was not per-
" mitted to enter into the council-chamber, but ſtood
" without among ſerving men and lacquies, above
" three quarters of an hour; many councellors and
" others going in and out. The matter ſeemed
" ſtrange unto his ſecretary, who then attended upon
" him; which made him ſlip away to Dr. BUTTS,
" to whom he related the manner of the thing; who
" by and by came, and kept my lord company. And
" yet ere he was called in to the council, Dr. BUTTS
" went to the king, and told him that he had ſeen a
" ſtrange ſight. 'What is that?' ſaid the king. 'Marry,'
" ſaid he, 'my lord of Canterbury is become a lac-
" quey, or a ſerving man; for to my knowledge he
" hath ſtood among them this hour almoſt at the coun-
" cil-chamber door?' 'Have they ſerved my lord ſo?
" it is well enough,' ſaid the king; 'I ſhall talk with
" them by and by.' Life of Cranmer, p. 125.

From this anecdote we may imagine our phyſician to have been a friend to the reformation; and indeed this is confirmed by various other circumſtances. He firſt, as we are told by biſhop Tanner, invited that celebrated reformer, Hugh Latimer, to court. He alſo recommended Dr. Thirlby to Cranmer, by whoſe favour he afterward became biſhop of Wincheſter, and then of Norwich. Fox, the martyrologiſt, and biſhop Parkhurſt, ſpeak highly in favour of Dr. BUTTS.

Strype, in his life of Sir John Cheke, mentions this phyſician as a favourer of learning and reformation in general, and as the particular patron of Cheke, whom he aſſiſted in his education, and his introduction to the world, with truly paternal kindneſs. In return, when he lay ill of the diſorder which put an end to his life, Cheke addreſſed a letter to him, full of expreſſions

of

of gratitude and pious condolence. It is in Latin, and is printed in Strype's work.

Dr. BUTTS was knighted by Henry VIII, by the ſtyle of Sir WILLIAM BUTTS, of Norfolk. He died, Nov. 17, 1545, and was buried in Fulham church. His portrait is in the picture of the delivery of the charter to the ſurgeon's company. Vide "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," by Aikin, p. 417.

C.

CÆLIUS AURELIANUS,

Or as ſome have called him, Lucius Cælius Arianus, an ancient Phyſician, and the only one of the Sect of the Methodiſts of whom we have any remains,

Was of Sicca, a town of Numidia, in Africa. This we learn from Pliny the elder, and we might almoſt have collected it, without any information at all, from his ſtyle, which is very barbarous, and much reſembling that of the African writers. It is half Greek, half Latin, harſh, and difficult: yet ſtrong, maſculine, full of good ſenſe, and valuable for the matter it contains. It is frequently very acute and ſmart, eſpecially where he expoſes the errours of other phyſicians, and always nervous.

IN what age CÆLIUS AURELIANUS flouriſhed, we cannot determine, there being ſo profound a ſilence about it among the ancients; but it is very probable, that he lived before Galen, ſince it is not conceivable, that he ſhould mention, as he does, all the phyſicians before him, great as well as ſmall, and yet not make the leaſt mention of Galen. He was not only a care-

ful imitator of Sorenus, but alſo a ſtrenuous advocate for him. He had read over very diligently the ancient phyſicians of all the ſects; and we are obliged to him for the knowledge of many dogmas, which are not to be found but in his books, "De celeribus, et tardis Paſſionibus." The beſt edition of theſe books is that publiſhed at Amſterdam, 1722, in 4to. He wrote, as he himſelf tells us, ſeveral others works; but they have all periſhed. This, however, which has eſcaped the ruins of time and barbariſm, is highly valued, as being the only monument of the Medicina Methodica now extant. He is allowed by all to be admirable in the hiſtory and deſcription of diſeaſes.

CÆSALPINUS (Andreas)

An eminent Philoſopher and Phyſician,

Was born at Arezzo, about 1159. After being a long time profeſſor at Piſa, he became firſt phyſician to pope Clement VIII. It ſhould ſeem, from a paſſage in his "Quæſtiones Peripatetica," that he had ſome idea of the circulation of the blood. "The lungs, ſays he, "drawing the warm blood through a vein "(the pulmonary artery) like the arteries out of the "right ventricle of the heart, and returning it by an "anaſtomoſis to the ventral artery (the pulmonary "vein) which goes to the left ventricle of the heart, "the cool air being in the mean time let in through "the canals of the aſpera arteria, which are ex-"tended along the venal artery, but do not commu-"nicate with it by inoſculations, as Galen imagined, "cools it only by touching. To this circulation of "the blood out of the right ventricle of the heart, "through the lungs into its left ventricle, what appears "upon diſſection anſwers very well: for there are two

"veſſels,

" veſſels which end in the right ventricle, and two in " the left; but one only carries the blood in, the other " ſends it out, the membranes being contrived for that " purpoſe."

His treatiſe " De Plantis" entitles him to a place among the capital writers in botany; for he there makes a diſtribution of plants after a regular method, formed on their natural ſimilitude, as being the moſt ſafe and the moſt uſeful for helping the memory, and diſcovering their virtues. Yet, which is very ſurpriſing, it was not followed, or even underſtood, for near a hundred years. The reſtorer of method was Robert Moriſon, the firſt profeſſor of botany at Oxford.

Cæsalpinus died at Rome, Feb. 23, 1603. His " Hortus Siccus," conſiſting of 768 dried ſpecimens paſted on 266 large pages, is ſtill in being. The titles of his writings are, " Κατοπτρον, ſive Speculum " Artis medicæ Hippocraticum. De Plantis, Libri " xvi. cum Appendice;" printed at Florence in 1583. " De Metallicis, Libri iii. Queſtionum medicarum, " Libri ii. De Medicamentorum Facultatibus, Libri " ii. Praxis Medicinæ univerſæ. Demonum Inveſti- " gatio Peripatetica. Queſtiones Peripateticarum, " Libri v." Vide " General Diction."

CAIUS, or KAYES (Dr. John)
A very eminent Engliſh Phyſician,

Was born at Norwich, Oct. 6, 1510; and, after he had been well initiated into the belles lettres at a ſchool in that city, was ſent to Gonville hall in Cambridge, Sept. 12, 1529. He took the degree of B. and M. A. at the regular times; and was choſen fellow of his college in 1533.

To accompliſh himſelf as much as poſſible, he formed a ſcheme of travelling; and, in 1539, he ſet out for Italy, taking France, Flanders, and Germany in his road. He ſtudied at the univerſity of Padua under John Baptiſt Montanus, and took a doctor of phyſic's degree there in 1541. He returned to England in 1544; and diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo greatly by his learning and uncommon ſkill in his profeſſion, that he became at length phyſician to king Edward VI; and was afterwards continued in that place by the queens Mary and Elizabeth, till 1568, when he was turned out, as it is ſaid, upon a ſuſpicion of being too much attached to the popiſh religion.

He wrote a great many books in Latin, among which were, 1. "De Ephemerâ Britannicâ." 2. "De Antiquitate Cantabrigienſis Academiæ." 3. "De Canibus Britannicis." 4. "De Annalibus Collegii Gonevilli et Caii." Beſides theſe original works, he tranſlated a great part of Galen and Celſus into Latin, and made large annotations upon theſe authors.

He died at Cambridge in 1573, and at his death gave his eſtate to build a new college to Gonville hall, and to maintain ſome ſtudents therein. This houſe is now called Gonville and Kayes college, where the founder has a monument in the chapel, with this inſcription, "Fui Caius." Vide "Tanner's Bibliotheca Britanico-Hibernica," "Camden's Hiſtory of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," &c.

CALDWALL, or CHALDWELL, (Richard)

An Engliſh Phyſician, born in Staffordſhire, about 1513.

He was admitted into Brazen-noſe college, in Oxford, of which he was in due ſeaſon elected fellow. When he took his degree of M. A. he entered upon the phyſic

ſic line, and became one of the ſenior ſtudents of Chriſt-church in 1547, which was a little after it's laſt foundation by king Henry VIII. Afterwards he took the degrees in the ſaid faculty, and grew into ſuch high eſteem for his learning and ſkill, that he was examined, approved, admitted, and made cenſor of the college of phyſicians at London, all in one and the ſame day. Six weeks after he was choſen one of the elect of the college, and, in 1570, made preſident of it.

Wood tells us, that he wrote ſeveral pieces upon ſubjects relating to his profeſſion, but does not ſay what they were. He mentions a book, written by Horatio More, a Florentine phyſician, and called "The Tables of Surgery, briefly comprehending the whole Art and Practice thereof," which CALDWALL tranſlated into Engliſh, and publiſhed at London in 1585. We learn from Camden, that CALDWALL founded a chirurgical lecture in the college of phyſicians, and endowed it with a handſome ſalary. He died in 1585, and was buried at the church of St. Bennet, near Paul's Wharf. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon." "In. Annal. Elizabeth Regin." &c.

CAMUS (ANTOINE LE)

BORN at Paris in 1722, died in the ſame city in 1772, at 50 years of age, practiſed medicine there with great ſucceſs, and wrote on the art he practiſed. He wrote, 1. "Phyſic for the Mind," Paris 1753, 2 Vols. 12mo. It is written with eaſe and energy. His reaſonings are not always juſt; but his conjectures are in general very ingenious, and may be of great ſervice. 2. "Abdeker, or the Art of preſerving Beauty," 1756, 4 Vols. ſmall 12mo. A Romance, in which the author introduces a variety

variety of receipts and precepts for the benefit of the ladies. The true cosmetics are exercise and temperance. 3. "On Various Subjects of Medicine;" and many other Tracts.

CANCAH, or CANGHAH, or also KENGCH,

An Indian Philosopher, Physician, and Astronomer, whose Erudition has been much celebrated by Abu Maaschar.

Beside the "Asrar al Mavalid," which M. D'Herbelot has rightly translated "The Secrets of Nativities," he wrote, 2. "Kitab al keranat al cabir os-Sagir, the great and the little book of Syzyges, or of the Conjunction of the Planets." 3. "A Manual of Medicine." 4. "Fi-l-tavahumi, of Physiognomy." 5. "Menazel ol camari, de Mansionibus Lunæ," and several other works of less consequence.

CANTWELL (Andrew)

Physician, of the County of Tipperary, in Ireland, F. R. S.

Who died the 11th of July, 1764, acquired distinction by several publications of merit. The most known, are: 1. "Latin Dissertations on Medicine; on Fevers; on the Secretions." 2. "New Experiments on Mrs. Stephens's Remedies." 3. "History of a Remedy for Weaknesses of the Eyes." 4. "Account of the Small Pox," 1758, 12mo. 5. "Dissertation on Inoculation."

CARDAN (Jerom)

An Italian of extraordinary Genius,

Was born at Pavia, Sept. 24, 1501. As his mother was not married, she tried every method to procure an abortion, but without effect. She was three days in labour, and they were forced at last to cut the child from

from her. He was born with his head covered with black curled hair. When he was four years old, he was carried to Milan, in which city his father was an advocate. At the age of 20, he went to ſtudy at the univerſity of Pavia, where two years after he explained Euclid. In 1524, he went to Padua; the ſame year was admitted to the degree of M. A.; and toward the end of the following year took the degree of M. D.

He married about the end of 1531. For ten years before, his impotency hindered him from having knowledge of a woman, which was a great mortification to him. He attributed it to the evil influences of the planet under which he was born. When he enumerates, as he does in more places than one, the greateſt misfortunes of his life, this ten years impotency is always one. At the age of 33, he became profeſſor of mathematics at Milan. Two years after he was offered the place of profeſſor of medicine at Pavia, which he refuſed, not ſeeing a likelihood of having his ſalary regularly paid. In 1539, he was admitted a member of the college of phyſicians at Milan; in 1543, he read public lectures in medicine in that city, and at Pavia the year following, but diſcontinued them becauſe he could not obtain payment of his ſalary, and returned to Milan. In 1547, his friend Andrew Veſalius procured him, from the king of Denmark, an offer of a penſion of 800 crowns and his table, which he tells us he refuſed on account of the coldneſs of the climate; and becauſe, to be well received in that kingdom, he muſt renounce the Romiſh religion, in which he had been bred.

In 1552, he went into Scotland, having been ſent for by the archbiſhop of St. Andrew's, who had applied in vain to the French king's phyſicians, and afterwards

terwards to thoſe of the emperor. This prelate, then 40 years old, had been for ten years afflicted with a ſhortneſs of breath, which returned every week for the laſt two years. He began to recover from the moment that CARDAN preſcribed for him. CARDAN took his leave of him at the end of ſix weeks and two days, leaving him preſcriptions, which in two years wrought a complete cure. CARDAN's journey to Scotland gave him an opportunity of viſiting ſeveral countries. He croſſed France in going thither, and returned through the Low Countries and Germany, along the banks of the Rhine. It was on this occaſion he went to London, and calculated king Edward's nativity. This tour took up about ten months, after which, coming back to Milan, he continued there till October 1552, and then went to Pavia, whence he was invited to Bologna in 1562. He taught in this laſt city till 1570, at which time he was thrown into priſon, but ſome months after was ſent to his own houſe; he was not reſtored to his liberty, his own houſe being aſſigned him for a priſon; but he recovered it ſoon after. He left Bologna in 1571, and went to Rome, where he lived without any public employment. He was, however, admitted a member of the college of phyſicians, and received a penſion from the pope. He died at Rome, September 21, 1575, according to Thuanus.

This account might be ſufficient to ſhew the reader, that CARDAN was of a very fickle temper, but he will have a much better idea of his ſingular and odd turn of mind, by examining what he himſelf tells us concerning his good and bad qualities. This ingenuouſneſs is itſelf a proof that his mind was of a very particular caſt. He informs us, that when he felt no pain naturally, he would excite that diſagreeable ſenſation in himſelf,

himſelf, by biting his lips, and ſqueezing his fingers till he cried. He did this, he adds, to prevent a greater evil; for when he happened to be without pain, he felt ſuch violent ſallies of the imagination, and impreſſions on the brain, as were more inſupportable than any bodily pain. He ſays elſewhere, that in his greateſt tortures of ſoul, he uſed to whip his legs with rods, and bite his left arm; and that it was a great relief to him to weep, but very often he could not. He was ſometimes tempted to lay violent hands on himſelf, which he calls heroic love, and imagined that ſeveral other perſons have been poſſeſſed with it, though they did not own it. Nothing gave him more pleaſure, than to talk of things which made the whole company uneaſy; he ſpoke on all ſubjects, in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, and was ſo fond of games of chance, as to ſpend whole days in them, to the great prejudice of his family and reputation; for he even ſtaked his furniture and his wife's jewels. He obſerves, that the poverty to which he was reduced never compelled him to do any thing beneath his birth or virtue, and that one of the methods he took to earn a ſubſiſtence was the making of almanacks.

J. C. Scaliger affirms, that CARDAN, having fixed the time of his death, abſtained from food that his prediction might be fulfilled, and that his continuance to live might not diſcredit his art. CARDAN wrote a great number of books; for the Lyons edition of his works, printed in 1663, contains ten volumes in folio. His poverty was one reaſon why he wrote ſo many treatiſes, the digreſſions and obſcurity whereof puzzle the reader, who often finds in them what he could not expect to meet there; as, for inſtance, in his arithmetic, he introduces ſeveral diſcourſes concerning the motion of the planets, the creation, and the tower of Babel;

Babel; and in his logic, he has inſerted his judgment of hiſtorians and letter writers. He owns, that he made theſe digreſſions to fill up his bargain with the bookſellers, being ſo much a ſheet, and he wrote as much for bread as for reputation. With regard to the obſcurity of his writings, Naudæus alledges the following among other reaſons for it, that CARDAN imagined that many things, being familiar to him, needed not to be expreſſed; and beſides, the heat of his imagination, and his extenſive genius, hurried him from one thing to another, without ſtaying to explain the medium or connection between them. Naudæus adds, that the amazing contradictions in his writings are an evident proof, that he was not always in his ſenſes; that they can be imputed neither to a defect of memory, nor to artifice; and that the little relation there is between his ſeveral variations proceeded from the different fits of madneſs with which he was ſeized.

CELSUS (AURELIUS CORNELIUS)

A Philoſopher and Phyſician, who flouriſhed under the Reign of Auguſtus and Tiberius.

HE lived at Rome, and ſpent the greateſt part of his days there, but whether he was born in that city, or ever made free of it, muſt remain, as it is, uncertain. He wrote upon ſeveral ſubjects, as we learn from Quintilian. Upon Rhetoric, for which he is often quoted and commended by this great maſter; upon the Art Military; upon Agriculture; and we have ſtill extant his eight books "De Medicinâ" which are written in very fine Latin. There is a paſſage in one of theſe books which deſerves to be quoted, becauſe it ſhews a generous and enlarged way of thinking; becauſe, too, it is applicable to more profeſſions than one, and

may

may help to cure that obſtinacy and bigotry which is ſo natural to the pride of the human heart. Hippocrates, as ſkilful a phyſician and ſurgeon as he was, yet once took a fracture of the ſkull for the natural future, and was afterwards ſo ingenuous as to confeſs his miſtake, and even to leave it upon record. "This, "ſays CELSUS, was acting like a truly great man. "Little geniuſſes, conſcious to themſelves that they "have nothing to ſpare, cannot bear the leaſt diminu- "tion of their prerogative, or ſuffer themſelves to depart "from any opinion which they have once embraced, "however falſe and pernicious that opinion may be; "while the man of real abilities is always ready to "make a frank acknowledgment of his errours, and "eſpecially in a profeſſion where it is of importance "to poſterity to record the truth."

Boerhaave tells us, that CELSUS is one of the beſt authors of antiquity, for explaining the true meaning and opinions of Hippocrates; and that, without him, the writings of this father in phyſic would be often unintelligible, often miſunderſtood by us. Dr. Mead alſo ſpeaks of him in the higheſt terms, and ſays, that he endeavours not only to imitate his ſenſe, but, as often as he can, his language too, and wiſhes that he could have done it oftener: "Quo enim auc- "tore," ſays he, "potius uterer, quam eo, qui ex "Græcis tam medicis quam chirurgis præcipue, quæ ad "artem noſtram pertinent, in linguam latinam elegan- "tiſſime tranſtulit." True it is, that he is called by Quintilian, as referred to above, "virum mediocri in- "genio;" but we preſume this mediocrity only to be meant relatively, and as compared with the great original power of ſuch men as Homer, Plato, Ariſtotle, &c. who are there enumerated. Quintilian was an able man, and a very great critic, yet, as we

may preſume, would have called himſelf, under the ſame point of view, "virum medicocri ingenio." Obſerve how he expreſſes himſelf upon the compariſon: "illis enim hæc invenienda fuerunt, nobis cog-"noſcenda ſunt. Tot nos preceptoribus, tot exem-"plis, inſtruxit antiquitas, ut, &c." At leaſt, if this be not Quintilian's meaning, we humbly conceive, that he has placed CELSUS too low. The books "De "Medicinâ" have been often printed; the beſt edition is ſuppoſed to be that of Leyden. Vide "Mead Præfat. ad Monita," &c.

CHAMBRE (JOHN)

Is principally remarkable for being firſt named among the king's phyſicians, as a petitioner for the foundation of the college of phyſicians. He was educated in Morton College, Oxford, and became M. A. in 1502. He then travelled into Italy, and ſtudied phyſic at Padua, where he took a doctor's degree; in which he was incorporated in Oxford in 1531. He was made phyſician to king Henry VIII on his return; and alſo appears, from a paſſage in an epiſtle of Linacre's to archbiſhop Warham, to have been domeſtic phyſician to that prelate. Linacre calls him "obſervantiſſimus "paternitatis tuæ famulus."

He was in holy orders, and had ſeveral church preferments; among the reſt that of dean of the chapel royal and college adjoining to Weſtminſter-hall, to which he built a very curious cloiſter at a large expence. He was likewiſe made warden of Morton College in 1526, which poſt he reſigned in 1545, and died in 1549. Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 50, &c.

CHARAS (Moses)

A very ſkilful Apothecary, born at Uſez,

Was elected to give the Courſe of Chemiſtry in the Royal Botanic Garden at Paris, and acquitted himſelf in this office with general applauſe during the ſpace of nine years. His "Pharmacopœia" was the fruit of his lectures and ſtudies. It has been tranſlated into all the European languages, and even into the Chineſe, for the uſe of the emperor.

The decrees which had been iſſued againſt the Calviniſts having obliged him to quit his native country in 1680, he paſſed over into England, thence into Holland, and afterwards into Spain with the ambaſſador, who took him to the aſſiſtance of his maſter Charles II, at that time dangerouſly ill. It was a prevailing opinion in Spain, that the vipers for twelve leagues round Toledo were not poiſonous. Our author oppoſed this error. The phyſicians of the court, jealous of the merit of Charas, were highly exaſperated with his preſumption. He was accuſed before the inquiſition, and was not liberated from its chains, until he had abjured the proteſtant religion.

Charas was at that time 72 years old. He then returned to Paris, was accepted into the Academy of Sciences, and died a good catholic in 1698. The works which he left, beſide his "Royal Pharmacopœia," are, an excellent "Treatiſe upon Theriaca," and a no leſs valuable one "Upon the Viper." To this is added, a Latin poem upon that animal. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique-portatif." Tom. I, p. 484, &c.

CHARLETON (WALTER)

A learned Phyſician,

Was ſon of Walter Charleton, rector of Shepton Mallet in Somerſetſhire, and born there Feb. 2, 1619. He was entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford; very early applied himſelf to medicine; and had the degree of doctor of that faculty conferred on him in February, 1642.

SOON after he was made one of the phyſicians in ordinary to Charles the firſt. Upon the decline of that prince's affairs, he removed to London, was admitted into the college of phyſicians, and came into conſiderable practice. In the ſpace of ten years before the reſtoration, he wrote and publiſhed ſeveral treatiſes on various ſubjects; the titles of which may be ſeen in the Biographia Britannica. Wood tells us, that he became phyſician in ordinary to Charles the ſecond, while in exile, and retained that honour after the king's return. Upon the founding of the Royal Society, he was one of its firſt members. In 1689, he was choſen preſident of the college of phyſicians. Soon after, the narrowneſs of his circumſtances obliged him to retire to the iſland of Jerſey.

He died in 1707, aged 87. Vide "Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii, coll. 1112.—Hiſt. of Europe for 1707. p. 517.—Biographia Britan." &c.

CHARMIS.

An empirical Phyſician of Marſeilles.

UPON the theatre of which city his talents being too much confined, he went to ſhew off his abilities upon that of Rome, under the emperor Nero. He procured a certain reputation, by preſcribing every thing contrary

trary to what his brethren preſcribed. He made his patients plunge into the cold bath during the utmoſt ſeverity of the winter ſeaſon. Seneca, in ſpite of all his wiſdom, uſed to boaſt, that he had followed his ridiculous preſcriptions. CHARMIS was uncommonly extravagant in his demands. It is ſaid, that he required of a man of Provence, whom he had attended during a long diſeaſe, upwards of 800 pounds ſterling. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique-portatif," p. 522.

CHESELDEN (WILLIAM)

An eminent Engliſh Surgeon and Anatomiſt,

Was born at Somerby in Leiceſterſhire, 1688. After a ſchool education, he was placed, about 1703, under Cowper, the celebrated anatomiſt, in whoſe houſe he reſided; and ſtudied ſurgery under Mr. Ferne, head ſurgeon of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, whom he afterwards ſucceeded for 19 years. In 1711, he was elected F. R. S.

So early as the age of 22, he read lectures in anatomy, of which the "Syllabus" was firſt printed in 1711, and afterwards annexed to his "Anatomy of the Human Body," printed firſt in 1713, 8vo. He continued his lectures for 20 years, and during that period obliged the public with many curious and ſingular caſes, which are printed in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," the "Memoirs of the Academy of Surgery at Paris," and other valuable repoſitories. His "Oſteography," inſcribed to queen Caroline, was publiſhed by ſubſcription, in a handſome folio, 1733. A peeviſh critique on this work was printed by Dr. Douglas, in 1735, under the title of "Remarks on that pompous Book, the Oſteography of

Mr. CHESELDEN." It was animadverted on more candidly by the illuſtrious Haller, who, while he pointed out what was abſurd in it, yet paid Mr. CHESELDEN all the praiſes he deſerved. Heiſter alſo, in his "Compendium of Anatomy," has done juſtice to his merit. In his ſeveral publications on anatomy, he never failed to introduce ſelect caſes in ſurgery: and to "Le Dran's Operations in Surgery," which he publiſhed in 1749, he annexed 21 uſeful plates, and a variety of valuable remarks, ſome of which he had made ſo early as while he was a pupil under Mr. Ferne.

But what more particularly engaged his attention, was the operation of cutting for the ſtone. In 1722, he gained ſtriking applauſe in this part of ſurgery; and the year after publiſhed his "Treatiſe on the high Operation for the Stone." In 1729, he was elected a correſponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and on the inſtitution of the Royal Academy of Surgery in that city, 1732, had the honour of being the firſt foreigner aſſociated to their learned body. In 1728, he immortalized himſelf by giving ſight to a lad near 14 years old, who had been totally blind from his birth, by the cloſure of the iris, without the leaſt admiſſion for light. He drew up a particular account of the whole proceſs, and the various obſervations made by the patient after he had recovered his ſight.

His fame was now ſo fully eſtabliſhed, that he was eſteemed the firſt man of his profeſſion. He was elected head ſurgeon of St. Thomas's hoſpital. At St. George's, and the Weſtminſter Infirmary, he was choſen conſulting ſurgeon, and was alſo appointed principal ſurgeon to queen Caroline. Having now obtained the utmoſt of his wiſhes, as to fame and fortune, he ſought for that moſt deſirable of bleſſings, a life of tranquillity,

tranquillity, and found it, 1737, in the appointment of head ſurgeon to Chelſea hoſpital, which he held to his death. In 1738, Mr. Sharpe dedicated his "Treatiſe on the Operations of Surgery" to Mr. CHESELDEN; to whom he acknowledges himſelf "chiefly indebted for whatever knowledge he can pretend to in ſurgery;" calls him "the ornament of his profeſſion," and ſays, that "to him poſterity will be for ever indebted for the ſignal ſervices he has done to ſurgery."

In the latter end of 1751, he was ſeized with a paralytic ſtroke, from which, to appearance, he was perfectly recovered; when, April 10, 1752, a ſudden ſtroke of apoplexy hurried him to the grave, at the age of 64. He was intimate with Pope, by whom he is often mentioned with honour, as well as affection. Vide Anecdotes of Bowyer, by Nichols, p. 341, &c.

CHEYNE (GEORGE)

Was born of a good family in Scotland, in 1671. He was educated at Edinburgh under Dr. Pitcairn. He paſſed his youth in cloſe ſtudy, and great abſtemiouſneſs; but coming to London when about 30, he changed on a ſudden his whole manner of living. He found the bottle companions, the younger gentry, and free livers, the moſt eaſy of acceſs and ſuſceptible of friendſhip; and being naturally of a cheerful temper and lively imagination, ſoon became much careſſed by them, and grew daily in bulk, and in friendſhip with theſe gay gentlemen and their acquaintance. He continued this courſe not only from a natural inclination, but to obtain practice, having obſerved this method to ſucceed with ſome others; and by theſe means his health was in a few years much impaired. He be-

came exceſſively fat, ſhort breath'd, lethargic, and liſtleſs. He ſwelled to ſuch an enormous ſize, that he exceeded thirty-two ſtone in weight. Upon ſtepping into his chariot quickly and with any effort, he was ready to faint for want of breath, and his face turned black. He was not able to walk up above one pair of ſtairs at a time, without extreme pain and blowing. He laboured likewiſe under a nervous and ſcorbutic diſorder to the moſt violent degree; his life was an intolerable burden, and his condition the moſt deplorable.

HAVING tried all the power of medicine in vain, he reſolved at laſt to uſe milk and a vegetable diet, which removed his complaints. His ſize was reduced to almoſt one-third; he recovered his ſtrength, activity, and cheerfulneſs, with the free and perfect uſe of his faculties; and by a regular obſervance of regimen, he reached a mature period, for he died at Bath in his 72d year. He was fellow of the college of phyſicians at Edinburgh, and of the royal ſociety.

He favoured the public with ſome writings, viz. 1. "An Eſſay on Health and long Life."—2. "Tractatus de Infirmorum Sanitate tuenda, Vitaque producenda, Libro ejuſdem Argumenti Anglico Editio longe auctior et limatior, huic acceſſit de Naturâ Fibræ ejuſque laxæ ſive reſolutæ Morbis Tractatus nunc primum editus." 3. "An Eſſay of the true Nature and due Method of treating the Gout, together with the Nature and Quality of the Bath Waters, the Manner of uſing them, and the Diſeaſes in which they are proper; as alſo of the Nature and Cure of moſt chronical Diſeaſes. 4. "A new Theory of acute and ſlow continued Fevers; to which is prefixed, an Eſſay concerning the Improvement of the Theory of Medicine." 5. "Philoſophical Principles of Religion, natural

tural and revealed, in two parts. 6. "Fluxionum Methodus inverſa: ſive Quantitatum fluentium Leges generaliores." 7. "The Engliſh Malady; or a Treatiſe of Nervous Diſeaſes of all Kinds, in three parts."

CHICOINEAU (FRANCIS)

Born at Montpellier in 1702,

Received the firſt rudiments of education under his father, who was afterwards counſellor of ſtate and firſt phyſician to the king. The celebrated Chirac afterwards taught him the principles of medicine at Paris; of Winſlow and Verney he learned anatomy; and he ſtudied botany under Vaillant.

ENDUED with a penetrating genius, CHICOINEAU made rapid progreſs under theſe able maſters. Botanical Demonſtrator was his firſt employment in the univerſity of Montpellier, which he executed with the moſt brilliant ſucceſs. The royal garden, the moſt ancient in the kingdom, and the work of Henry IVth, was in a very ſhort time entirely renewed. With no inferior degree of diſtinction he preſided over the public courſes of anatomy. His father having wiſhed to inveſt him with the office of counſellor to the "Cour des Aides," he ſpoke the language of the laws with the ſame grace and facility as that of medicine, but with much leſs pleaſure. He died in 1740, aged 38 years.

He was a man poſſeſſed of much vivacity and wit, and very engaging in his manners. He was the fifth of his family, who had enjoyed the honour of profeſſor and chancellor in the univerſity of Montpellier. CHICOINEAU read many memoirs in the aſſemblies of the academy of ſciences, of which he was an active mem-

ber. We find in all his writings the characteriſtic traits of an accurate obſerver, as well as of an elegant writer. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique-portatif." Tom. 1, p. 528, &c.

CHIFFLET (John James)

A Phyſician, born at Beſançon, a Town of Franche-comte, in 1588.

He was deſcended from a family, which had greatly diſtinguiſhed itſelf by literary merit, as well as by the ſervices it had done its country. He was educated at Beſançon, and then travelled through ſeveral parts of Europe, where he became acquainted with all the men of letters, and in every place made his way into the cabinets of the curious. At his return he applied himſelf to the practice of phyſic, but being ſent by the town of Beſançon, where he had been conſul, on an embaſſy to Elizabeth Clara Eugenia, archduchеſs of the Low Countries, that princeſs was ſo pleaſed with him, that ſhe prevailed with him to continue with her in quality of phyſician in ordinary. Afterwards he became phyſician to Philip the fourth of Spain, who honoured him very highly, and treated him with great kindneſs.

Chiffet imagined, that theſe bounties and honours obliged him to take up arms againſt all who were at variance with his maſter; and this induced him to write his book, entitled, "Vindiciæ Hiſpanicæ," againſt the French. He wrote ſeveral pieces in Latin, which were both ingenious and learned. He died very old, and left a ſon, John Chifflet, who afterwards made a figure in the republic of letters, and particularly for his knowledge of the Hebrew. He had another ſon, called Julius Chifflet, well ſkilled in languages

guages and the civil law, who had the honour to be invited to Madrid by the king of Spain in 1648, where he was made chancellor of the order of the golden fleece. There was alſo Philip Chifflet, canon of Beſançon, &c.; and Lawrence and Peter Chifflet, Jeſuits, men of high reputation in the learned world.

CHIRAC (PETER)

First Phyſician to the King of France, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris,

Was born in 1650, at Conques in Rouergue. The celebrated Chicoineau, counſellor of the univerſity of Montpellier, knowing the extenſive talents of this young man, then an eccleſiaſtic, entruſted to him the education of his two ſons, one of whom was afterwards firſt phyſician to the king. The taſte of the Abbe CHIRAC for the ſtudy of medicine appearing predominant over his eccleſiaſtical purſuits, he became a member of the faculty of Montpellier in 1682, and taught five years afterwards in that univerſity with the greateſt ſucceſs.

From the theory of medicine he proceeded to the practice, and was not leſs applauded. The Mareſchal de Noailles, at the requeſt of Barbeirac, the moſt celebrated phyſician in Montpellier, gave him the poſt of phyſician to the army of Rouſſillon, in 1692. This army being attacked with the dyſentery the year following, his method of treating the complaint was very ſucceſsful. The Duke of Orleans was anxious to take CHIRAC with him into Italy in 1706, and into Spain in 1707. Hombert dying in 1715, that prince, then regent of the kingdom, made him his firſt phyſician. This eminent phyſician died in 1732, in his eighty-

ſecond year. The following are the works of M. CHIRAC, ſtill extant:

1. A long diſſertation, in form of a theſis, upon Plagues; tranſlated ſoon after into French.

2. A part of the conſultations which are to be found in the ſecond volume of the Collection, entitled "Diſſertations et Conſultations Médicinales de Meſſrs. Chirac et Sylva."

3. "Two Letters againſt Vieuſſens," a celebrated phyſician of Montpellier, on the diſcovery of the acid of blood, in which we find too much vivacity and perſonality. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique-portatif." Tom. 1. p. 532, &c.

CLEGHORN (GEORGE)

Was born of reputable parents at Granton, in the pariſh of Crammond, near Edinburgh, on the 18th of December, 1716. His father died in 1719, and left a widow and five children. George, who was the youngeſt ſon, received the rudiments of his education in the grammar ſchool of Crammond, and in the year 1728, was ſent to Edinburgh, to be further inſtructed in the Latin, Greek, and French; where, to a ſingular proficiency in theſe languages, he added a conſiderable ſtock of mathematical knowledge.

IN the beginning of the year 1731, he reſolved to ſtudy phyſic and ſurgery, and had the happineſs of being placed under the tuition of the late Dr. Alexander Monro, a name that will be revered in that univerſity, as long as ſcience ſhall be cheriſhed and cultivated. This great profeſſor was eſteemed by all, but eſpecially by thoſe who were more immediately under his direction. It was the lot of young CLEGHORN to live under his roof; and, in one of his letters, his pupil appeared

appeared to dwell with peculiar pleaſure upon this circumſtance; obſerving, that "his amiable man-"ners, and unremitting activity in promoting the "public welfare, endeared him to all his acquaintance, "but more particularly to thoſe who lived under his "roof, and had daily opportunities of admiring the "ſweetneſs of his converſation, and the invariable "benignity of his diſpoſition." For five years he continued to profit by the inſtruction and example of his excellent maſter, viſiting patients in company with him, and aſſiſting at the diſſections in the anatomical theatre; at the ſame time he attended in their turn the lectures in botany, materia medica, chemiſtry, and the theory and practice of medicine; and by extraordinary diligence he attracted the notice of all his preceptors.

On Dr. Fothergill's arrival from England at this univerſity, in the year 1733, Dr. CLEGHORN was introduced to his acquaintance, and ſoon became his inſeparable companion. Theſe pupils then ſtudied together the different branches of ſcience under the ſame maſters, with equal ardour and ſucceſs; they frequently met to compare the notes they had collected from the profeſſors, and to communicate their reſpective obſervations. Their moments of relaxation, if that time can be called relaxation which is devoted to ſocial ſtudies, were ſpent in a ſelect ſociety of fellow ſtudents, of which Fothergill, Ruſſel, and Cuming, were aſſociates; a ſociety ſince incorporated under the name of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh.

Early in the Year 1736, when young CLEGHORN had ſcarcely entered into his twentieth year, ſo great had been his progreſs, and ſo high a character had he acquired, that, upon the recommendation of Dr. St. Clair, he was appointed ſurgeon in the 22d regiment of foot,

foot, then ſtationed in Minorca, under the command of General St. Clair. During a reſidence of thirteen years in that iſland, whatever time could be ſpared from attending the duties of his ſtation he employed, either in inveſtigating the nature of epidemic diſeaſes, or in gratifying the early paſſion he had imbibed for anatomy; frequently diſſecting human bodies, and thoſe of apes, which he had procured from Barbary, and comparing their ſtructure with the deſcriptions of Galen and Veſalius. In theſe purſuits he was much aſſiſted by his correſpondent Dr. Fothergill, who, he acknowledges, was indefatigable in ſearching the London ſhops for ſuch books as he wanted.

In 1749 he left Minorca, and went to Ireland with the 22d regiment; and in the autumn of 1750, he went to London, and, during the publication of "The Diſeaſes of Minorca," attended Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures. In the publication of his book, he was materially aſſiſted by Dr. Fothergill. Of this work the following eulogium has been pronounced by a competent judge: "It forms a juſt model for the "imitation of future medical writers; it not only ex-"hibits an accurate ſtate of the air, but a minute de-"tail of the vegetable productions of the iſland, and "concludes with medical obſervations important in "every point of view, and in ſome inſtances either "new, or applied in a manner which preceding prac-"titioners had not admitted." It is a practice for which we ſtand indebted to Dr. Cleghorn, to recommend aceſcent vegetables in low, remittent, and putrid fevers, and the early and copious exhibition of bark, which had been interdicted from miſtaken facts, deduced from falſe theories.

In 1751, the doctor ſettled in Dublin; and, in imitation of Monro and Hunter, began to give annual courſes

courſes of anatomy. A few years after his reſidence in Dublin, he was admitted into the univerſity as lecturer in anatomy. In the year 1784, the college of phyſicians of that city elected him an honorary member; after which, from lecturer in anatomy, he was made profeſſor, and had likewiſe the honour of being one of the original members of the Iriſh academy for promoting arts and ſciences, which is now eſtabliſhed by royal authority. In 1777, when the royal medical ſociety was eſtabliſhed at Paris, he was nominated a fellow of it.

About 1774, on the death of his only brother in Scotland, he ſent for his ſurviving family, conſiſting of the widow and nine children, and ſettled them in Dublin under his own eye, that he might have it more in his power to afford them that protection and aſſiſtance of which they might ſtand in need. His eldeſt nephew, William, he educated in the medical profeſſion; but after giving him the beſt education which Europe could afford, and getting him joined with himſelf in the lectureſhip, the doctor's pleaſing hopes were unfortunately fruſtrated by the young gentleman's death, which happened about the year 1784.

Dr. CLEGHORN, with an acquired independence, devoted his moments of leiſure to farming and horticulture.

> Parva ſeges ſatis eſt. Satis eſt requieſcere recto,
> Si licet, et ſolito membra levare toro.

But his attention to theſe employments did not diminiſh his care of his relations, who, from a grateful and affectionate regard, looked up to him as a parent: the duties of which ſtation he ſo tenderly ſupplied, as to induce Doctor Lettſom, from whoſe memoirs this account is taken, to apply to him the words of Horace,

Notus

Notus in fratres animi paterni. Dr. CLEGHORN died in December, 1789.

CLEMENT (JOHN)

At what preciſe time, or in what part of England, this learned phyſician was born, we are not informed. He was educated at Oxford, and was honoured with a very early acquaintance with Sir Thomas More, who took him into his family, made him tutor to his children, and ſeems to have regarded him with paternal kindneſs. The following paſſage from that illuſtrious perſon to Petrus Ægidius * is a pleaſing declaration of his ſentiments concerning CLEMENT, and his treatment of him. He is ſpeaking of a literary difficulty ſtarted by his young friend: "Nam et JOANNES CLE-"MENS, puer meus, qui adfuit, ut ſcis, una, ut quem a "nullo patior ſermone abeſſe, in quo aliquid eſſe frac-"tus poteſt, quoniam ab hâc herbâ, quæ et latinis "literis et græcis cæpit evireſcere, egregiam aliquando "frugem ſpero, in magnam me conjecit dubitatio-"nem." In another letter he mentions him as teaching Greek to Colet, afterwards dean of St. Paul's and founder of St. Paul's ſchool.

THE friendſhip of Sir Thomas More was not of ſuch an intereſted nature, as to be a reſtraint upon the advancement of CLEMENT. On the contrary, we find him, about the year 1519, ſettled at Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford as profeſſor of rhetoric, and afterwards of Greek in that univerſity, in conſequence of his patron's recommendation to cardinal Wolſey. Theſe employments he filled with great reputation; and it is remarked, to the honour of the medical fa-

* Jortin's Eraſmus, vol. ii. p. 625.

culty,

culty, that as Linacre was the firſt who taught Greek at Oxford, ſo CLEMENT was the ſecond teacher there of any note in that language. Till this period it does not appear, that his ſtudies had been directed to any particular profeſſion; but he now gave himſelf entirely up to the purſuit of medical knowledge. Thus More, in one of his epiſtles, mentioning Lupſet as profeſſor of the languages at Oxford, ſays, "Succeſſit enim "JOANNI CLEMENTI meo; nam is ſe totum addixit "rei medicæ, nemini aliquando ceſſurus, niſi homi- "nem (quod abominor) hominibus inviderint Parcæ." This was in the year 1521 or 1522. His ſucceſs in medical ſtudies appears to have been ſuch as might have been expected from his learning and abilities. He was made a fellow of the college of phyſicians in London, and was one of the phyſicians ſent by Henry 8th to Wolſey, when he lay languiſhing at Eſher, in 1529. In the reign of Edward 6th, he left his country for the ſake of the roman catholic religion, a ſtrong attachment to which he had probably imbibed in the family of his patron Sir Thomas More. Some circumſtances muſt have rendered him peculiarly obnoxious to the court, ſince we find him, with ſome other papiſts, excepted from a general pardon granted by Edward in the year 1552. It was during his continuance abroad on this occaſion, that, as Wood thinks, he took the degree of doctor of phyſic. On the acceſſion of queen Mary he returned, and practiſed his profeſſion in a part of Eſſex near London. At her death he went abroad a ſecond time, and there ſpent the remainder of his days. He died at Mechlin, where he had reſided and practiſed ſeveral years, on July 1, 1572.

He married, about the year 1526, a lady named Margaret, who was in the family of Sir Thomas More at the ſame time with himſelf. Pits calls her,

 "Marga-

"Margaritam illam, quam inter filias ſuas, tanquam "filiam, educari fecerat Morus." She was little inferior to her huſband in a knowledge of the learned languages, and gave him conſiderable aſſiſtance in his tranſlations from the Greek. She lived with him above forty-four years, dying in 1570; and in an epitaph, which he wrote for her monument, among other ſubjects of praiſe, he relates her teaching her ſons and daughters Greek and Latin.

The only works which CLEMENT publiſhed were, ſome tranſlations of pieces in divinity from the Greek, and a book of Latin epigrams and other verſes. Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 89, &c.

CLOWES (WILLIAM)

An eminent Surgeon in the Fifteenth Century.

His maſter in the art of ſurgery was George Keble, who probably practiſed in London, and for whom he expreſſes much eſteem and gratitude. CLOWES was for ſome time a navy ſurgeon; for he mentions ſerving on board one of the queen's ſhips called the Aid, when the emperor's daughter married Philip king of Spain, in 1570.

HE returned home ſoon after this; for one of his cures, wrought upon a perſon of Town Malling, in Kent, is dated the ſame year. From the relation of another caſe, it appears, that he reſided in London in 1573. Here he ſoon gained great reputation, as may be inferred from his having been ſeveral years ſurgeon to St. Bartholomew's and Chriſt's hoſpitals, before he was ſent for by letters from the earl of Leiceſter, general of the Engliſh forces in the Low Countries, to take upon him the care of the wounded men.

men. This was in 1586, and he went by command of the queen, together with William Godorus, her ſerjeant ſurgeon. Whether it were before or after this period, that he was appointed ſurgeon to her majeſty, we are not informed. In an epiſtle of his, prefixed to a book of Baniſter's, he mentions, as a particular cauſe of friendſhip to the author, that they both ſerved under the earl of Warwick. He alſo ſpeaks in another place of having been a retainer to lord Abergavenny. The lateſt date in his works is 1596, at which time he ſeems to have been in full practice.

There is a difficulty reſpecting the time to which he lived, that it is not eaſy to ſolve. Dr. Alexander Read, in his lectures at Surgeon's-hall delivered about the year 1631, ſpeaks of him as then dead: "Maſter Clowes, who, while he lived, was a famous member of this company." On the other hand, Woodall, in his "Epiſtle of Salutations" to the company of ſurgeons, prefixed to the edition of his works in 1638, begins his addreſs, "To William Clowes, Eſq. ſerjeant-ſurgeon to his Majeſty, and, at preſent, maſter of the company." As Read's teſtimony concerning his death cannot be diſputed, Woodall muſt either have copied his dedication from a former edition, or the Clowes he addreſſes muſt have been another perſon, perhaps ſon of our author.

The earlieſt publication of Clowes is entitled, "A briefe and neceſſary Treatiſe touching the Cure of the Diſeaſe now uſually called Lues Venerea." This was firſt printed in 1585. An improved edition was publiſhed in 1596, and was reprinted in 1637. He begins with lamenting the frequency of this diſeaſe in England, of which he gives this proof, that in the ſpace of five years he had cured about a thouſand

venereal patients in St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. His principal method of cure is ſalivation by unction, together with profuſe ſweating, in the utmoſt ſeverity of the old diſcipline. He alſo mentions turbith mineral, and mercurius diaphoreticus, as efficacious medicines, and gives many miſcellaneous formulæ of purging potions, diet drink, fumigations, ointments, plaſters, cauſtics, &c. He has a chapter on the nature of mercury, which he ſuppoſes hot and moiſt from its fluidity; and another on the practice of embalming. He cloſes with a ſtrenuous defence of writing medical books in the vernacular tongue, adducing the example of many authors, both foreign and Engliſh, in ſupport of the practice. Of the latter he enumerates ſeveral, and among others, doctors Langton and Bright, and ſurgeon Jemeny. In the preface to this treatiſe, he mentions a work on the venereal diſeaſe by a doctor Theredehere, a French phyſician, which had been tranſlated into Engliſh by William Martyn, ſurgeon, in London. The next and moſt important work of CLOWES is entitled,

"Aproved Practiſe for all young Chirurgeons, concerning Burnings with Gun-powder, and Wounds made with Gun-ſhot, Sword, Halbard, Pike, Launce, or ſuch other." This piece conſiſts of caſes and remarks from his own practice, and obſervations collected from other authors. The firſt tract begins with caſes of burns from gun-powder. His chief remedies are a liniment of common ſalt and onion juice, where the ſkin is left on, and emollient ointments to the excoriated parts. A very elegant cooling lotion uſed by a good gentlewoman is mentioned, which is a whey of verjuice and milk; this may deſerve to ſtand at the head of the *Pharmacopœia Anilis*. In the treatment of gun-ſhot wounds, he adopts what is com-

monly ſuppoſed a more modern improvement, the uſe of mild mucilaginous cataplaſms; and in the relation of ſeveral dangerous and complicated caſes of this nature, he ſhews himſelf a ſkilful practitioner. Some inſtances of punctured nerves and tendons are mentioned, in which he diſapproves of very ſharp and irritating applications; though indeed, under the idea of comforting and fortifying, he uſes warmer remedies than the preſent practice allows. A caſe of a fractured ſkull, in which he applied the trepan in two places with ſucceſs, is related; and another, of both legs much ſhattered by a ball, which, notwithſtanding, he cured without amputation. In a ſimple fracture of the thigh he appears not to have been ſo judicious or ſucceſsful. The extenſion made was violent; the bandaging very ſtrict; and though a very confined poſition was ſteadily preſerved, the diſeaſed limb was left ſhorter than the other. He next deſcribes the method of amputating, in which there is nothing very obſervable, except the ſuppreſſion of the hæmorrhage, which he performs with buttons of an abſorbent and mildly aſtringent powder applied to the veſſels, and ſuſtained by bolſters of lint and tow, and ſtrong compreſſion. This, he ſays, never failed him; and though he was acquainted with the method of drawing out and tying the arteries, uſed by ſome French ſurgeons, he never practiſed it. After the caſes follow many recipes of oils, cerates, ointments, &c. ſome of his own, but moſt of them collected from other writers. There are beſides two wooden cuts of ſurgeons inſtruments.

To the edition of this work in 1591 are added, the tranſlation of "A Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſeaſe, by John Almenar," a Spaniſh phyſician; and ſome aphoriſms relative to ſurgery, in Engliſh and Latin.

The firſt of theſe pieces, he ſays, was delivered to him by a friend for publication; the latter he happened to find in MS. among ſome old books of ſurgery.

On the whole, CLOWES appears to have been a very ſkilful practitioner of ſurgery, as it ſtood in his time; and even an improver of his art. His quotations from Galen and Celſus, as well as from many later authors who wrote in Latin, ſhew him to have poſſeſſed a competent ſhare of learning. His ſtyle is clear, and not incorrect. He ſpeaks every where with great reſpect of his contemporaries of the profeſſion, both native and foreign; and very candidly acknowledges any inſtructions he received from them. He is not leſs ſevere upon empirical pretenders, many of whom, he laments, were entruſted to practiſe on board her majeſty's ſhips, to the great detriment of the ſervice. He relates a ſtory in one of his prefaces, which may ſerve to ſhew the credulity of the times, and the petty knavery of an impoſtor in low life. An old woman, who had made a practice of pretending to cure all kinds of diſeaſes by a charm, for the reward of a penny and a loaf of bread, was committed for ſorcery and witchcraft by ſome of the juſtices of the country, and arraigned for theſe crimes at the aſſizes. The judges told the woman ſhe ſhould be diſcharged, if ſhe would faithfully declare in court what her charm was. She confeſſed that it conſiſted entirely in theſe verſes, pronounced after ſhe had received her fee.

" My loaf in my lap,
" My penny in my purſe:
" Thou art ne'er better
" Nor I am ne'er worſe.

It would have been happy for mankind if quackery and

and impoſture had always been as innocent as this. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 192, &c.

COCCHI (Anthony)

Of Florence, Profeſſor of Phyſic at Piſa, afterwards of Surgery and Anatomy at Florence,

Died in 1758, at the age of 62. This great man was the intimate friend of Newton and Boerhaave. The emperor made him his antiquary, and he was eſteemed both for his theoretical and practical knowledge. He wrote "Epiſtolæ phyſico-medicæ," 1732, 4to. He publiſhed a Greek manuſcript, with a Latin tranſlation, on fractures and luxations, extracted from Oribaſus and from Soranus, Florence 1754, fol. and ſome few other works.

COCCHI (Anthony Celestine)

Was born at Mugello in Tuſcany in 1695, was ſucceſſively profeſſor of phyſic at Piſa, of philoſophy at Florence, and antiquary to the grand duke. Though the principal object of his ſtudies had been medicine, he alſo excelled in polite literature. He tranſlated into Latin the romance of Ambrocoſmus and Anthia by Xenophon, which was printed in London, 1726, Greek and Latin, 4to. He pronounced alſo ſeveral medical diſcourſes in the Italian language, which were printed at Florence in 1761, two parts. His diſcourſe on the Pythagorean regimen was tranſlated into French, and publiſhed in 8vo.

COLLINS (Samuel)

Studied at Padua, and was incorporated M. D. at Oxford 1659. Mr. Wood informs us, that he was

known by the name of Dr. Samuel Collins, junior. He was author of "The preſent State of Ruſſia," 1671, 8vo. He afterwards publiſhed a book of anatomy, in folio, which is of leſs value than the head that is placed before it. Dr. Garth ſpeaks of this author in his "Diſpenſatory," in the following terms:

> "Where would the long neglected Collins fly,
> "If bounteous Caius ſhould refuſe to buy?"

The name of Samuel Collins is in the liſt of the college of phyſicians, 1700; at which time he was cenſor. It occurs again in 1707.

COLLINSON (Peter)

The family of this ingenious Botaniſt is of ancient ſtanding in the north. Peter and James were the great grandſons of Peter Collinſon, who lived on his paternal eſtate called Hugal Hall, or Height of Hugal, near Windermere Lake, in the pariſh of Staveley, about ten miles from Kendal, in Weſtmoreland. Peter, whilſt a youth, diſcloſed his attachment to natural hiſtory. He began early to make a collection of dried ſpecimens of plants, had acceſs to the beſt gardens at that time in the neighbourhood of London, and became early acquainted with the moſt eminent naturaliſts of his time. The doctors Derham, Woodward, Dale, Lloyd, and Sloane, were in the number of his friends. Among the great variety of articles which form that ſuperb collection, the Britiſh Muſeum, ſmall was the number of thoſe with the hiſtory of which Collinson was not well acquainted, he being one of thoſe few who viſited Sir Hans at all times familiarly, as their inclinations and their purſuits in reſpect to natural

natural hiſtory being the ſame, a firm friendſhip had early been eſtabliſhed between them.

Peter Collinson was elected F. R. S. December 12th, 1728, and perhaps was one of the moſt diligent and uſeful members, not only in ſupplying the ſociety with many curious obſervations himſelf, but in promoting and preſerving a very extenſive correſpondence with learned and ingenious foreigners in all countries, and on every uſeful ſubject. Beſide his attention to natural hiſtory, he minuted every ſtriking hint that occurred, either in reading or converſation, and from this ſource he derived much information, as there were very few men of learning and ingenuity who were not of his acquaintance at home; and moſt foreigners of eminence in natural hiſtory, or in arts and ſciences, were recommended to his notice and friendſhip. His diligence and economy of time were ſuch, that though he never appeared to be in a hurry, he maintained an extenſive correſpondence with great punctuality, acquainting the learned and ingenious in diſtant parts of the globe with the diſcoveries and improvements in natural hiſtory in this country, and receiving the like information from the moſt eminent perſons in almoſt every other. His correſpondence with the ingenious Cadwallader Colden, Eſq., of New York, and the juſtly celebrated Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, furniſh inſtances of the benefit reſulting from his attention to all improvements. The latter of theſe gentlemen communicated his firſt Eſſays on Electricity to Collinson, in a ſeries of letters, which were then publiſhed, and have been re-printed in a late edition of the Doctor's ingenious diſcoveries and improvements. Perhaps in ſome future period, the account procured of the management of ſheep in Spain, publiſhed in the "Gentleman's Magazine," for May and June, 1764, may

not be conſidered as the leaſt of the benefits accruing from his extenſive and inquiſitive correſpondence.

His converſation, cheerful and uſefully entertaining, rendered his acquaintance much deſired by thoſe who had a reliſh for natural hiſtory, or were ſtudious in cultivating rural improvements, and ſecured him the intimate friendſhip of ſome of the moſt eminent perſonages in this kingdom, as diſtinguiſhed by their taſte in planting and horticulture, as by their rank and dignity. He was the firſt who introduced the great variety of trees and ſhrubs, which are the principal ornaments of every garden; and it was owing to his indefatigable induſtry that ſo many perſons of the firſt diſtinction are now enabled to behold groves tranſplanted from the weſtern continent flouriſhing ſo luxuriantly in their ſeveral domains, as if they were already become indigenous to Britain. He had ſome correſpondents in almoſt every nation in Europe; ſome in Aſia, and even at Pekin, who all tranſmitted to him the moſt valuable ſeeds they could collect, in return for the treaſures of America. The great Linnæus, during his reſidence in England, contracted an intimate friendſhip with him, which was reciprocally increaſed by a multitude of good offices, and continued to the laſt.

Beſide his attachment to natural hiſtory, he was very converſant in the antiquities of our own country, having been elected F. S. A. April 7, 1737; and he often ſupplied this ſociety with many curious articles of intelligence, and obſervations reſpecting both our own and other countries.

His perſon was rather ſhort than tall; he had a pleaſing and ſocial aſpect, of a temper open and communicative, capable of feeling for diſtreſs, and ready to relieve and ſympathize. Excepting ſome attacks of the gout, he enjoyed in general perfect health, and great

great equability of ſpirits. In his 75th year, being on a viſit to lord Petre, for whom he had a ſingular regard, he was ſeized with a total ſuppreſſion of urine, which, baffling every attempt to relieve it, proved fatal, Auguſt 11, 1768. Mr. COLLINSON left behind him many materials for the improvement of natural hiſtory; and the preſent refined taſte of horticulture may in ſome reſpects be attributed to his induſtry and abilities. The late lord Petre, the late duke of Richmond, and others of the firſt rank in life and letters, were his friends, and he was continually urging them to proſecute the moſt liberal improvements.

COLLOT (GERMAIN)

An eminent French Surgeon, in the reign of Lewis the Eleventh,

Was the firſt in that kingdom who tried the operation for the ſtone by the apparatus major. Before this experiment, the Italian ſurgeons were called into France to perform this operation. COLLOT, obſerving the practice of theſe Italians, firſt practiſed the operation upon dead bodies, and at length upon a criminal condemned to death. This wretched man, for many years afflicted with the ſtone, bore the operation in the moſt heroic manner, and by this means his life was preſerved, Lewis the eleventh having promiſed him a pardon on his recovery; and he was never afterwards tormented with the ſtone. His ſkill in this operation deſcended to his poſterity, and his family continued to practiſe it with the greateſt ſucceſs.

PHILIP COLLOT, who died in 1656, introduced ſome valuble improvements, and freed the method of operating from every thing rude or difficult.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique portatif," tom. i, p. 586, &c.

COLONNA

COLONNA (Fabio)

Was born at Naples, in 1567. He devoted himſelf from his youth to the purſuit of natural hiſtory, and particularly to that of plants. He ſtudied them in the writings of the ancients; and, by his indefatigable application, brought to light, from under the errata with which the manuſcripts abounded, what would have remained hidden from every other reſearcher, leſs penetrating, leſs unremittingly laborious. The languages, muſic, mathematics, drawing, painting, optics, the civil and canon law, filled up the moments which he did not beſtow on botany. The works he publiſhed in the laſt-mentioned department, were conſidered as maſter-pieces, previous to the appearance of the labours of the latter botaniſts. We are indebted to him for:

1. "Plantarum aliquot ac Piſcium hiſtoria."

2. "Minus cognitarum rariorumque Stirpium Deſcriptio, itemque de Aquatilibus, aliiſque nonnullis Animalibus Libellus."

This work, which may be conſidered as a ſequel to the foregoing, was received with equal applauſe. The author, in deſcribing ſeveral ſingular plants, compares them with the ſame plants, as they are found in the books of the ancients and the moderns. This compariſon affords him a frequent opportunity of exerting a judicious critique in oppoſition to Matthiolo, Dioſcorides, Theophraſtus, Pliny, &c. The author publiſhed a ſecond part, at the ſolicitation of the duke of Aqua-Sparta, who had been much pleaſed with the former. The impreſſion was entruſted to the printer of the academy of the Lyncæi, a ſociety of literati, formed by that duke, and principally employed in the ſtudy of natural hiſtory. This ſociety, which ſubſiſted only

till

till 1630, that is, till the death of its illuſtrious patron, was the model on which all the others in Europe were formed. Galileo, Porta, Achillini, and COLONNA, were ſome of its ornaments.

3. "A Diſſertation on the Gloſſopetræ," in Latin, to be found with a work of Auguſtine Scilla, on marine ſubſtances, Rome, 1647, 4to.

4. He was concerned in the American plants of Hernandez, Rome, 1651, fol. fig.

5. "A Diſſertation on the Porpura," in Latin; a piece much eſteemed, but become ſcarce, was re-printed at Kiel, 1675, 4to, with notes by Daniel Major, a German phyſician. The firſt edition is of 1616, 4to.

COMMERSON (PHILIBERT)

Doctor of Phyſic, King's Botaniſt, and Member of the Faculty of Montpellier,

Was born at Châtillon-les-Bombes, near Bourg-en-Breſſe, in 1727. He diſcovered an early propenſity to botany, and other branches of natural hiſtory, which he purſued with unremitting ardour; for after finiſhing his academical courſe, and during his reſidence at Montpellier as a phyſician, he conſulted the gratifying his botanical avidity, more than either decency or diſcretion allowed. He would pluck the rareſt and moſt precious plants in the king's garden, to enrich his herbal; and when on this account the directors of the garden refuſed him admittance, he ſcaled the walls by night to continue his depredations. The reputation he gained during a reſidence of four years at Montpellier was ſo extenſive, that he was choſen by Linnæus to form the queen of Sweden's collection of the rareſt fiſhes in the Mediterranean, and to compoſe

poſe accurate deſcriptions of them; which undertaking he executed with great labour and dexterity, producing a complete icthyology, in 2 vols. 4to; with a dictionary and bibliography, containing accounts of all the authors who had treated of that branch of natural hiſtory.

Among his various productions is a diſſertation entitled "The Martyrology of Botany," containing accounts of all the authors who loſt their lives by the fatigues and accidents incident to their zeal for acquiring natural curioſities. Sometimes he has been found in his cloſet with a candle burning long after ſun-riſe, with his head bent over his herbal, unconſcious of the return of day; and would come from his botanical excurſions in a piteous condition, torn with briars, bruiſed with falls from rocks, emaciated with hunger and fatigue, after many narrow eſcapes from precipices and torrents. Theſe ardent occupations did not, however, extinguiſh ſentiments of a more tender nature. M. Commerson married, in 1760, a wife, who died in child-bed two years after; and whoſe memory he preſerved by naming a new kind of plant, the fruit of which ſeemed to contain two united hearts, "Pulcheria Commerſonia."

He arrived at Paris in 1764, where he became connected with all the learned botaniſts, particularly the celebrated Juſſieu; and was recommended to the duke de Praſlin, miniſter for the marine department, to accompany M. Bougainville in his voyage round the world. The duke conceived the higheſt idea of his merit, from the ſketch he drew of the obſervations that might be made relative to natural hiſtory in ſuch a voyage; and he ſailed accordingly in 1766, making the moſt induſtrious uſe of every opportunity to fulfil his engagements. He died at the Iſle of France in

1773,

1773, and by his will left to the king's cabinet all his botanical collections, which, before he engaged in this voyage, amounted to above 200 volumes folio; thoſe made during the voyage, together with his papers and herbal, were ſent home in 32 caſes, containing an ineſtimable treaſure of hitherto unknown materials for natural hiſtory, Meſſrs. Juſſieu, D'Aubenton, and Thouin, were commiſſioned to examine and arrange them. Among the high mountains in the interior parts of the iſland of Madagaſcar, M. COMMERSON relates in his letters, that he found a nation of dwarfs, about 3½ feet high, called Kimoſſe, or Quimoſſe, in the language of the country; ſomewhat paler than the other blacks, but with intellectual faculties not inferior to their neighbours. The above particulars are derived from the eulogy of M. de la Lande on this famous botaniſt.

CONNOR (Dr. BERNARD)
A Phyſician, and learned Writer,

Was deſcended from an ancient family in Ireland, and born in the county of Kerry, about 1666. His family being of the popiſh religion, he was not educated regularly in the grammar ſchools and univerſity of that iſland; nevertheleſs, he had all proper learning given him, and when he grew up, applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic.

ABOUT 1686 he went to France, reſided for ſome time in the univerſity of Montpellier; whence he repaired to Paris, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in his art, and became particularly celebrated in anatomy and chemiſtry. He profeſſed himſelf deſirous of travelling; and as there were two ſons of the high chancellor of Poland then on the point of returning to their

own

own country, it was thought expedient, that they ſhould take that long journey under the care and inſpection of CONNOR. He accordingly conducted them very ſafely to Venice, where he found the honourable William Legge, afterwards baron and earl of Dartmouth, very ill of a fever. Him he recovered, and accompanied to Padua; whence he went through Tyrol, Bavaria, and Auſtria, down the Danube to Vienna; and after having made ſome ſtay at the court of the emperor Leopold, paſſed through Moravia and Sileſia to Cracow, and thence in eight days to Warſaw. He was well received at the court of king John Sobieſki, and was afterwards made his phyſician. This was very extraordinary preferment for ſo young a man, and in ſo ſhort a time; for it happened in the beginning of 1694, when CONNOR was not above 28 years of age.

His reputation in the court of Poland was very great, and highly raiſed by the judgement he paſſed on the dutcheſs of Bedzivil's diſtemper. All the phyſicians of the court took it to be no more than an ague, from which ſhe might eaſily be recovered by the bark; but CONNOR inſiſted, that ſhe had an abſceſs in her liver, and that her caſe was deſperate. As this lady was the king's only ſiſter, his prediction made a great noiſe, more eſpecially when it was juſtified by the event, for ſhe not only died within a month, but upon the opening of her body, the doctor's opinion of her malady was fully verified. Great as CONNOR's fame was in Poland, he did not propoſe to remain longer there, than was requiſite to finiſh his inquiries into natural hiſtory, and whatever elſe was remarkable in that kingdom; and as he ſaw the king could not continue long, and that he had no proſpects of advantage afterwards, he reſolved to quit that country, and to return to England.

England. A fair occaſion ſoon preſented itſelf. The king had an only daughter, the princeſs Tereſa Cunigunda, who had eſpouſed the elector of Bavaria by proxy in Auguſt 1694. As ſhe was to make a journey from Warſaw to Bruſſels, of near 1000 miles, and in the midſt of winter, it was thought neceſſary, that ſhe ſhould be attended by a phyſician. CONNOR procured himſelf to be nominated to that employment; and after reaching Bruſſels, took leave of the princeſs, ſet out for Holland, and thence to England, where he arrived in February, 1695.

He ſtaid ſome ſhort time at London, and then went to Oxford, where he read public lectures upon the animal economy. In his travels through Italy, he had converſed with Malpighi, Bellini, Redi, and other celebrated perſons, of whoſe acquaintance he had made a proper uſe; and he now explained the new diſcoveries in anatomy, chemiſtry, and phyſic, in ſo clear and judicious a manner, that his reputation was ſoon raiſed to a conſiderable height. It was increaſed by printing, during his reſidence at Oxford, ſome learned and accurate diſſertations in Latin, under the following general title, "Diſſertationes Medico-Phyſicæ de Antris Lethiferis, de Montis Veſuvii Incendio, de Stupendo Oſſium Coalitu, de Immani Hypogaſtri Sarcomate." Many curious queſtions are diſcuſſed, and curious facts related, in theſe diſſertations, which diſcover their author to have been a man of much thought and obſervation, as well as of great reading and general knowledge.

In the ſummer of 1695 he returned to London, where he read lectures as he had done at Oxford, and became ſoon after a member of the royal ſociety, and alſo of the college of phyſicians. In 1696 he went to Cambridge, and read lectures there; and upon his re-

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turn to London was honoured with a letter from the biſhop of Ploſkow, in which was contained the caſe of his old maſter the king of Poland. His advice was deſired upon it, but before he could ſend it, the news came of that monarch's death.

In 1697 he publiſhed his "Evangelium Medici: ſeu Medicina myſtica de ſuſpenſis Naturæ Legibus ſive de Miraculis: reliquiſque εν τοις βιβλιοις memoratis, quæ Medicæ Indagini ſubjici poſſunt. Ubi perpenſis prius corporum natura, ſano et morboſo corporis humani ſtatu, nec non motus legibus, rerum ſtatus ſuper naturam, præcipue qui corpus humanum et animam ſpectant, juxta medicinæ principia explicantur." This little treatiſe, containing ſixteen ſections only, made a great noiſe, and was reprinted within the year. The author acquired reputation by the ingenuity and learning he had diſplayed in it, but his orthodoxy and religion were called in queſtion, and he even paſſed for an atheiſt with many; we need only obſerve how a celebrated philoſopher treated him on this occaſion, in a book which was printed the year after. "To prove," ſays he, "that our moderns are as wild, extravagant, "and preſumptuous as any of the ancients, either poets "or philoſophers, I may inſtance in Dr. Connor, "whoſe imagination has taken a flight beyond the "ſpheres of ſenſe and reaſon. Other philoſophers "were only ambitious to explicate nature, and the "common effects of it: but no leſs a ſubject can ſa-"tisfy him, than the omnipotent Author of nature, and "his extraordinary and miraculous acts, which he pre-"tends to explain; for he thinks he underſtands them "as well as he does the common phænomena of nature. "This, I believe, will be granted him without much "difficulty, for there is very good reaſon to believe, "that the works of nature are as much hid from him

"as

" as the myſteries of it, which he treats of, are from " others. And though he talks that he has well con- " ſidered the laws of motion, and the force of nature, " yet it is plain that he knows not how to determine " what proportion of motion there is in two bodies " whoſe bulks and velocities are given. One can " neither be wiſer nor better for what he has written, " except to be convinced of the reaſonableneſs and " excellency of modeſty and humility, ſeeing his at- " tempts are as unſucceſsful as they are ſhamefully " impudent: and yet his book muſt have the ſacred " name of Evangelium prefixed to it, for which the " divines ſhould ſeverely chaſtiſe him, to whom I leave " him." But whatever room there might be for this very ſevere treatment, CONNOR is ſaid to have meant no harm at the bottom; though it muſt be allowed, that his book had not a favourable aſpect toward revelation, ſince it looked like an attempt to account for the miracles of the Bible upon natural principles.

The Poliſh election, upon the death of Sobieſki, having a ſtrong influence upon the general ſyſtem of affairs in Europe, and being a common topic of diſcourſe at that time, induced many conſiderable perſons to ſeek the acquaintance of CONNOR, that they might learn from him the ſtate of that kingdom, which being little known, the Doctor was deſired to publiſh what he knew of the Poliſh nation and country. He did ſo, and his work came out under the Title of " The Hiſtory of Poland, in ſeveral letters to perſons of quality, giving an account of the ancient and preſent ſtate of that kingdom, hiſtorical, geographical, political, and eccleſiaſtical: its origin and extent: with a deſcription of its towns and provinces; the ſucceſſion and remarkable actions of all its kings, and of the great dukes of Lithuania, &c." The two volumes of which this work

conſiſts, were publiſhed ſeparately, and the laſt more eſpecially carries in it many marks of precipitation; but it is ſuppoſed to be the beſt book we have upon the ſubject, and may be read with pleaſure and advantage. There are ſome particulars, which fell more immediately under the author's inſpection, that are very curious, and not to be met with elſewhere; ſuch as his account of the ſalt mines, of young children carried away and nouriſhed by bears, and of the diſeaſes peculiar to that country.

CONNOR was likely to prove a very eminent man in his profeſſion; but in the flower of his age, and juſt as he began to reap the fruits of his learning, ſtudy, and travels, he was attacked by a fever, which, after a ſhort illneſs, carried him off, October 1698, when he was little more than thirty-two years of age. He had, as we obſerved before, been bred in the Romiſh religion, but had embraced that of the church of England upon his firſt coming over from Holland. It has nevertheleſs been a matter of doubt in what communion he died; but from his funeral ſermon, preached by Dr. Hayley, rector of Saint Giles's in the Fields, where he was interred, it ſeems reaſonable to conclude, that he continued in the proteſtant profeſſion while he retained his ſenſes, though a creeping popiſh prieſt might take ſome advantage of him after he had loſt them. Vide "Sir James Ware's Works," vol. iii, p. 258.—An account alſo of this gentleman by Dr. Hayley in his ſeveral ſermons.—"Biographia Britannica."—"Keil's Examination of Burnet's theory," &c.

CONSTANTIN (ROBERT)

Doctor of Phyſic, and Profeſſor of the Belles Lettres in the Univerſity of Caen.

In which town he was born in 1502. He acquired great reputation by his ſkill in the Greek language.

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Lived to 103 years of age, it is ſaid without any failure of powers in either body or mind; and died of a pleuriſy in 1605. He has left:

1. "A Lexicon, Greek and Latin," better digeſted and conducted, as ſome think, than that of Henry Stephens; Stephens arranging the Greek words according to their roots; Conſtantin in alphabetical order.

2. "Three Books of Greek and Latin Antiquities."

3. "Theſaurus rerum et verborum utriuſque Linguæ."

4. "Supplementum Linguæ Latinæ, ſeu Dictionarium abſtruſorum Vocabulorum," &c.

CORDUS (EURICIUS.)

A German Phyſician, and Poet.

Died at Fremen the 24th of December, 1535, after having publiſhed ſeveral works on the art of medicine. He was in habits of intimacy with many of the learned of his time, among others with Eraſmus; but his too great ſincerity and openneſs of character ſometimes raiſed him enemies. His Latin poems appeared at Leyden in 1623, 8vo.

CORNARIUS, or HAGUENBOT (JOHN)

An eminent Phyſician of Zwickow,

Who diligently peruſed the writings of the moſt celebrated Greek phyſicians, and employed about fifteen years in tranſlating them into Latin. He was particularly attached to the productions of Hippocrates, Ætius, Ægineta, and a part of thoſe of Galen. This prodigious labour did not prevent him from practiſing phyſic with reputation at Zwickow, Frankfort, Marpurg, Nordhauſen, and Jena, where he died of an apoplexy, in 1558, aged forty-eight years. His preceptor had prevailed upon him to change his name from HA-

GUENBOT to that of CORNARIUS, by which he is generally known. Beſide his tranſlations, he has left the following works:

1. "Some Treatiſes on Medicine."

2. "An Edition of ſome Poems of the Ancients upon Phyſic and Botany."

3. "Some Latin Poems."

4. "Tranſlations of ſome Writings of the Fathers of the Church." Vide "Nouveau Dictionaire hiſtorique-portatif." tom 1. p. 621.

COWPER (WILLIAM) M. D. F. S. A.

Practiſed phyſic many years at Cheſter with great reputation. He publiſhed, without his name, 1. "A Summary of the Life of St. Werburgh, with a hiſtorical Account of the Images upon her Shrine (now the epiſcopal throne) in the Choir of Cheſter. Collected from ancient Chronicles and old Writings. By a Citizen of Cheſter. Publiſhed for the Benefit of the Charity School, Cheſter, 1749," 4to; and by this Eſſay in Antiquarianiſm, which he is ſaid to have ſtolen from the manuſcripts of Mr. Stone, raiſed a great outcry againſt himſelf.

HE was alſo author of "Il Penſeroſo: an Evening's Contemplation in St. John's Church Yard, Cheſter. A Rhapſody, written more than twenty years ago; and now firſt publiſhed, illuſtrated with Notes Hiſtorical and Explanatory." Lond. 1767. 4to. (addreſſed, under the name of M. Meanwell, to the reverend John Allen, M. A. ſenior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and rector of Torporley, in Cheſhire.) In this he takes a view of ſome of the moſt remarkable places round Cheſter, diſtinguiſhed by memorable perſonages and events.

He died October 20, 1767, while he was preparing a memorial of his native city. He had alſo made collections

lections for the county, which are now in the hands of his brother, an attorney near Chester, but consist of little more than transcripts from printed books, and minute modern transactions, interweaving with the history of the county and city, a great mass of other general history. Vide Gough's "British Topography," vol. i, p. 249, 253; and Gower's "Sketch of Materials for a History of Cheshire." "Anecdotes of Bowyer, by Nicholls."

COYTIER (JAMES)

Physician to Lewis XI, of France,

Memorable for nothing particularly, but the dexterity he shewed in managing this monarch. Lewis had not a single principle by which any one could lay hold of him; but he had an intense fear of dying, of which most contemptible cowardice COYTIER took the advantage; and often threatening his master with a speedy dissolution, obtained from time to time great and innumerable favours.

LEWIS, however, once recovered strength of mind enough to be ashamed of his weakness; and feeling a momentary resentment for what he then thought the insolence of his physician, ordered him to be privately dispatched. COYTIER, apprized of this by the officer, who was his intimate friend, replied: "that the only "concern he felt about himself was, not that he must "die, but that the king could not survive him more "than four days; that he knew this by a particular "science, and only mentioned it to him in confidence, "as an intimate friend." Lewis, informed of this, was frightened more than ever, and ordered COYTIER to be at large as usual.—The famous prince of Condé used to say, "that no man was a hero to his own valet de "chambre;" and were all heroes like Lewis, who could wonder?

CULLEN (WILLIAM)

Was born of reſpectable parents, in Lanarkſhire. Having ſerved a ſhort apprenticeſhip to a ſurgeon and apothecary in Glaſgow, he obtained the place of a ſurgeon in one of the merchant veſſels from London to the Weſt-Indies. Not liking his employment, he returned to his country, where he practiſed a ſhort time in the pariſh of Shotts, among the farmers and country people. Thence he removed to Hamilton, intending to practice there as a phyſician.

WHILE he reſided near Shotts, Archibald duke of Argyle, made a viſit to a gentleman in that neighbourhood. His Grace was engaged in ſome chemical reſearches, which required elucidation by experiments, for which he then wanted the proper apparatus. The gentleman, recollecting young CULLEN, mentioned him as a perſon who could moſt probably ſupply his wants. He was conſequently invited to dinner, and preſented to the Duke, with whom he commenced an acquaintance, to which he was probably indebted for all his future fortune. The name of CULLEN having thus become known, his reputation as a practitioner was ſoon eſtabliſhed in the neighbourhood. The Duke of Hamilton reſided then for a ſhort time in that part of the country, and having been ſuddenly taken ill, was induced by the character which he had heard of CULLEN, to ſend for his aſſiſtance. The Duke was not only beneficially aided by his ſcience in medicine, but amply gratified with his converſation. He accordingly obtained for him a place in the univerſity of Glaſgow, where his talents ſoon became more conſpicuous.

During his reſidence in the country, he had formed a connexion with a man, who, like himſelf, afterwards

became eminent in his profeſſion. William Hunter, ſince celebrated for his lectures on anatomy in London, was at that time not more affluent than CULLEN. They agreed to purſue their ſtudies together, and entered into a partnerſhip as ſurgeons and apothecaries, on condition that alternately one ſhould practiſe the buſineſs, while the other might ſtudy medicine in whatever univerſity he preferred. CULLEN was allowed the firſt choice, and in conſequence went to Edinburgh. The next winter Hunter choſe London for the ſame purpoſe. His excellence in diſſection, and in anatomical preparations, while he reſided in that city, was ſo ſoon diſcovered, that Dr. Douglas, a lecturer on anatomy and man-midwifry, choſe him as an aſſiſtant. On the death of Dr. Douglas, Hunter ſucceeded him in both his profeſſions; in which he acquitted himſelf much to his own reputation, and the ſatisfaction of the public. Thus was the partnerſhip ſuddenly diſſolved; but CULLEN, unwilling that an engagement with him ſhould prevent the ſucceſs of his partner, gave up the articles of agreement, and entered into a friendly correſpondence with his former aſſociate in buſineſs.

While Dr. CULLEN practiſed in the country, he became attached to Miſs Johnſtone, the daughter of a clergyman in the neighbourhood, and obtained her hand in marriage; when, without fortune or powerful friends, his own perſonal qualifications and profeſſional abilities were his only recommendations. This lady, who was about his own age, poſſeſſed in an eminent degree the moſt amiable qualities that adorn her ſex. Though her fortune would now be accounted ſmall, it was no contemptible acquiſition at that time in that country, eſpecially to one whoſe ſituation and proſpects in life were then ſo confined. After having participated with him in his various changes of fortune, ſhe died in the ſum-

mer of 1786, leaving behind her a numerous family, with her huſband, to regret the loſs.

He had taken his degree as doctor of phyſic in 1740. In 1746, he was appointed lecturer in chemiſtry in the univerſity of Glaſgow, and began his lectures in the latter term of the ſame year. Now his various talents and endowments were diſplayed in a point of view that attracted the attention of the ſtudents, and rendered their purſuits more intereſting to them than they had ever been before. Some few were envious of his ſucceſs; but he purſued his literary career, regardleſs of their efforts. His practice as a phyſician increaſed daily, and on a vacancy in the year 1751, he was appointed by the king profeſſor of medicine in the ſame univerſity; an advancement which ſtill more increaſed his fame.

On the death of Dr. Plumber, profeſſor of chemiſtry at Edinburgh, in the year 1756, he was invited to accept the vacant place by the unanimous vote of that univerſity. Having accordingly reſigned his employment at Glaſgow, he began his lectures in the month of October of the ſame year. On the appointment of Dr. CULLEN to the profeſſorſhip, chemiſtry, which had before been diſregarded, became the favourite ſtudy, and his lectures were more frequented than any others, excepting thoſe of anatomy. His ſucceſs excited envy among his colleagues. They formed a party of oppoſition among the ſtudents, who, miſrepreſenting his doctrines, induced ſome men of the greateſt eminence in the univerſity to oppoſe a ſyſtem, which they knew only by report. CULLEN, no officious inquirer into the opinions of others, and inattentive to what might be ſaid of his own, was regardleſs of their efforts; never was he

heard

heard to traduce the profeſſional character of any one who might have been thought a rival, either as a profeſſor or a phyſician. The envy which his abilities had created, and his contempt, or rather diſregard of his opponents, contributed to increaſe his reputation. He became more reſpected as he became more known. In his addreſs, affable and engaging; in his manners, open and kind; and in his conduct, free from the leaſt imputation of intereſted views. He was the friend and companion of every family, that had occaſion for his medical aſſiſtance; and they who had once employed Dr. CULLEN, could not be ſatisfied if they wanted a phyſician, without ſending for him again.

On the death of Dr. Alſton, profeſſor of medicine, in 1763, the magiſtrates of Edinburgh appointed Dr. CULLEN to ſucceed him, with a requeſt, that he would finiſh a courſe of lectures which his predeceſſor had begun. He conſented, but inſtead of contenting himſelf with reading the imperfect copy which had been conſigned to him, undertook a new courſe which was entirely his own. The number of ſtudents increaſed, and added to the popularity of the new profeſſor. An inaccurate copy of his lectures having been printed, he thought it expedient afterwards to publiſh a more correct edition. The infirmities of age increaſing, he reſigned his office in favour of Dr. Black, who had been formerly his pupil. On the death of Dr. Rutherford, who had long given lectures on the practice of phyſic, Dr. CULLEN and Dr. John Gregory became candidates for the vacant place. But previous to the time appointed for the election, the parties agreed to a compromiſe. It was ſtipulated, that each ſhould give lectures alternately during their reſpective lives; but that the ſurvivor ſhould retain

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the claſs, to which he ſhould give the preference. The arrangement having thus been made, Dr. CULLEN delivered the firſt courſe of lectures in 1766, and Dr. Gregory in the year following ſucceeded him. On the unexpected death of his colleague, Dr. CULLEN continued to give lectures till within a few months before his death; an event which, to the regret of his friends and family, happened on the eleventh of October, in the year 1790.

CULPEPER (NICHOLAS)

Son of Nicholas Culpeper, a Clergyman, and Grandſon of Sir Thomas Culpeper, Bart.

He was ſome time a ſtudent in the univerſity of Cambridge, which he left without degrees. He was ſoon after bound apprentice to an apothecary, and employed all his leiſure hours in the ſtudy of aſtrology, which fallacious ſtudy he afterwards profeſſed. He was a writer of many books, and likewiſe tranſlated ſome out of Latin. He was much reſorted to for his advice, which he gave gratis to the poor. He died in 1654, at his houſe in Spitalfields. The moſt noted of his works is his "Herbal." In this book he tells us under what planets the ſimples grow, and ſpeaks of their good and bad qualities as if he had calculated their nativities.

CUMING (WILLIAM)

Born in 1714, was the Son of Mr. James Cuming, an eminent Merchant in Edinburgh.

After a ſuitable education in the high ſchool of that city, and under the particular tuition of Mr. Alexander Muir, formerly profeſſor of philoſophy at Aberdeen; he applied himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic four years in the

the univerſity of Edinburgh, and became acquainted with ſome of the moſt eminent ſtudents in that line. In 1735, he ſpent nine months at Paris, improving himſelf in anatomy and the French language; and he paſſed ſome time at Leyden the following year, but returned juſt before the death of his father. In 1738, he quitted Edinburgh for London, and while his friends were meditating a ſettlement for him at Lynn, in the room of the late Sir William Browne, his friend Dr. Fothergill found out a more promiſing one for him at Dorcheſter, where he remained to the laſt, notwithſtanding the preſſing invitations from his friend Fothergill, to ſucceed Dr. Ruſſel in London.

In the ſpace of a few years after his eſtabliſhment at Dorcheſter, he came to be employed in many, and in proceſs of time, with an exception of three or four at moſt, in all the families of diſtinction within the county, and frequently in the adjacent ones. At length his chaſte manners, his learning, and his probity, as they were more generally known, rendered him not only the phyſician, but the confidential friend of ſome of the beſt families into which he was introduced. His warm and friendly attention to the intereſt of the late Mr. Hutchins, author of the "Hiſtory of Dorſet," in bringing into light that well written, and well arranged work, cannot better be expreſſed than in the grateful language of its author. "One of the gen-
"tlemen to whom my acknowledgments are emi-
"nently due, permitted part of that time, which is
"ſo beneficially employed to far better purpoſes, and
"is ſo precious to a gentleman of his extenſive prac-
"tice, to be devoted to the work in hand, the publi-
"cation of which he patroniſed and promoted with
"great zeal and aſſiduity; nor did his ſucceſs fall ſhort
"of his zeal. Without his friendly aſſiſtance my pa-

"pers

" pers might yet have remained undelivered to the " preſs; or if they had been committed to the public, " would have wanted ſeveral advantages and emolu- " ments with which they now appear." The Doctor bequeathed his interleaved copy of this work to his friend and coadjutor in its publication.

In 1752, he received a diploma from the univerſity of Edinburgh, and was ſoon after elected a fellow of the royal college of phyſicians there, and died a ſenior fellow thereof. He was elected in 1759, fellow of the ſociety of antiquaries of London; and in 1781, of that of Scotland. The tenderneſs of his eyes was, through life, the greateſt misfortune he had to ſtruggle with; and, conſidering the many obſtacles which the complaints incident to thoſe organs have occaſioned in the purſuit of knowledge, it is wonderful how he attained the degree of erudition which he was well known to poſſeſs. He died of a dropſy, in the 74th year of his age, on the 25th of March, 1788. Vide Lettſom's " Life of Dr. Fothergill."

CUNINGHAM (WILLIAM)

Was a phyſician of eminence in London, and reſided in Coleman Street, much applauded for his knowledge in aſtronomy and medicine. He alſo lived at Norwich, in 1556-1559, as appears from a work of his, in which he gives a plate of the city of Norwich. He was a public lecturer in Surgeon's-hall, London, in 1563. He wrote the following works.

1. " Speculum Coſmographiæ, ſive de Principiis Coſmographiæ, Geographiæ, Hydrographiæ, ſive Navigationis;" lib. 5. London, 1559, fol. and 4to.

2. " Two Letters between W. C. and John Hall, Chirugeon, 1565, touching the Cure of the Pox." MS. Bodl.

3. " A

3. "A new Almanack and Prognoſtication, calculated for the Longitude of London, for the year 1566." London 1566, 8vo.

4. "An invective Epiſtle in Defence of Aſtrologers." This is frequently quoted in William Fulke's "Invective againſt Aſtrologers."

Gale, in his "Inſtitution of a Chirurgeon," makes mention of a work written by CUNINGHAM, and intended for publication, on the venereal diſeaſe, called by him Chamæleontiaſis, from ſome ſuppoſed reſemblance between perſons afflicted with it, and the chameleon. As the work never made its appearance, we ſhall quote that part of Gale's dialogue which relates to it.

"John Yates. And doth not he number chamæ-
"leontiaſis among tumours againſt nature?"

"Thomas Gale. Nothing leſs; for he accounteth
"all thoſe tumours, ſwellings, knots, ulcers, and ſuch
"like infeſting the body of man, but as accidents, and
"no part of the infirmity: neither laboureth he ſo
"much in theſe, as in expelling the ſickneſs which
"bringeth forth theſe accidents; for theſe are to be
"removed without difficulty or great travail."

"John Yates. I judge his new invented way of
"curation to be extreme and dangerous to the pa-
"tient; for both the fumes, unguents, and ſtrait order
"of diet, with the woods, are well known to be dan-
"gerous, and yet many times do not that which they
"promiſe. But yet if his way be perfect, it is more
"to be liked, and he worthy praiſe.

"John Field. His way is void of danger, eaſy to
"the patient, exact alſo and perfect."

Dr. CUNINGHAM wrote prefatory epiſtles to ſome works of Gale and Halle, which prove him to have been a man of conſiderable learning. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 137.

CUSPINIAN (JOHN)

A German, was born at Sweinfurt, in 1473, and died at Vienna, in 1529. He was firſt phyſician to the Emperor Maximilian the Firſt, and employed by that prince in ſeveral delicate negotiations. We have of his in Latin:

1. "A Hiſtory of the Roman Emperors, from Julius Cæſar to the Death of Maximilian the Firſt." Degory Wheare, in his "Methodus legendæ Hiſtoriæ," calls this "Herculeanum vel Herculeum ſane "opus, et omnium lectione digniſſimum."

2. "A Hiſtory of Auſtria," a kind of continuation of the preceding.

3. "A Hiſtory of the Origin of the Turks, and of their Cruelties towards Chriſtians."

Gerard Voſſius calls CUSPINIAN, "Magnum ſuo "ævo hiſtoriæ lumen."

D.

DALECHAMPS (JAMES)
A learned Phyſician,

Was born of a gentleman's family at Caen in Normandy, in 1513. He was excellently ſkilled in the belles lettres; and was the author of ſome works which ſhewed his learning to be very general.

HE wrote "A general Hiſtory of Plants," conſiſting of eighteen books, in French; three books, "De Peſte;" and "Scholia in Pauli Æginetæ," lib. vii. He publiſhed Pliny's "Natural Hiſtory with Notes;"

againſt

againſt which Scaliger was greatly prejudiced before it appeared; thinking, that though otherwiſe a very learned man, he had not talents for a work of this nature. "I know," ſays he, "that DALECHAMPS is "one of thoſe raſh critics, who take the liberty of "ſtriking out of an author all words that do not pleaſe "them, and of ſubſtituting often worſe in their place." It ſeems, however, that Scaliger was happily deceived; at leaſt, he owns in another place, that his edition of Pliny was the beſt which had appeared. He tranſlated alſo into Latin the fifteen books of Athenæus, and ſpent, it is ſaid, thirty years about them. Caſaubon obſerves, that "content with expreſſing the "ſenſe of his author, he was little ſolicitous about ad-"hering to his words; nevertheleſs, that whoever will "be at the pains to compare the tranſlation with the "original, will find no great reaſon to be diſſatisfied "with the Tranſlator."

He practiſed phyſic at Lyons, from 1552 to 1588, when he died, aged 75. Vide "Baillet Jugemens des Sçavans," tom. vi.—"Prima Scaligerana," p. 69, 189. "Pref. ad Animadv. in Athen."

DARWIN (CHARLES, Eſq.)

Son of the preſent ingenious Dr. DARWIN *, of Derby,

Was born at Lichfield, where his father then reſided, on the 3d of September, 1758. This gentleman was from his infancy accuſtomed to examine all natural objects with more attention than is uſual: firſt, by his ſenſes ſimply; then by tools, which were his play-

* Author of the beautiful poem, entitled, "The Botanic Gar-"den."—"Zoonomia," 2 vols. 4to. "A Treatiſe on Female "Education;" and a variety of other ingenious works.

things.

things. By this early uſe of his hands, he gained accurate ideas of many of the qualities of bodies, and was thence afterwards enabled to acquire the knowledge of mechanics with eaſe and with accuracy; and the invention and improvement of machines was one of the firſt efforts of his ingenuity, and one of the firſt ſources of his amuſement.

He had frequent opportunities, in his early years, of obſerving the various foſſile productions in their native beds; and deſcended the mines, and climbed the precipices of Derbyſhire, and of ſome other counties, with uncommon pleaſure and obſervation. He collected, with care, the products of theſe counties; and examined them by ſuch experiments, as he had been taught, or had diſcovered: hence he obtained not only diſtinct but indelible ideas of the properties of bodies, at the very time when he learned the names of them; thus the complicate ſcience of chemiſtry became not only eaſy, but delightful to him; and under ſo excellent a preceptor as his father, we need not wonder at his amazing attainments at this early period of life. About the age of nine, he travelled into France with an ingenious botaniſt, Mr. Dickenſon, of Blimhill, in Shropſhire, and thus acquired a taſte for that branch of ſcience; and had, at the ſame time, his ear accuſtomed to the tones of the French language, without taking off his attention from his favourite purſuit of the properties and diſtinctions of natural bodies.

Ye claſſic ſchools! ye not only overcome the ſtruggling efforts of genius, and bind his Proteus-forms, till he ſpeaks the language you require; but you then divert his attention from the nice compariſon of things with each other, and from aſſociating the ideas of cauſes with their effects, and amuſe him with the looſe analogies, the vain verbal alluſions, which conſtitute the

the ornaments of poetry and of oratory!—Mr. DARWIN acquired a competent knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages, chiefly by reading books of uſeful knowledge, or which contained the elements of ſcience, and which were more agreeable to him than the monſtrous and immoral tales of heathen mythology, or of fabulous hiſtory. He was of opinion, that to ſtudy theſe dead languages ſo accurately as to criticiſe their beauties, and at a time when all their books of real value had been repeatedly tranſlated, was a prodigality of labour, which might ſuit the retirement of a pedant, but was unbecoming an active philoſopher: that to acquire a taſte for Greek poetry by years of ill-employed induſtry, was not much more important, than to acquire the power of playing well on ſome one muſical inſtrument: and that, in the ſchools of language, as in the ſchools of painting, a man of ſcience ſhould learn the uſe of the pen and pencil, as far as they are concerned in the expreſſion or communication of diſtinct or uſeful ideas: but to waſte the firſt twenty years of life in learning the metaphors of language, or the drapery of drawing, might ſerve thoſe who made poetry or painting their profeſſion; but was liable to diſqualify the mind for the more energetic purſuits of buſineſs or philoſophy.

During the time employed in the acquiſition of theſe languages, beſide his occaſional advancement in botany, foſſile hiſtory, and chemiſtry, he had the opportunity of learning the outlines of anatomy, and of applying himſelf to natural philoſophy experimentally, as well as to the elements of algebra and geometry; and whenever it was in his power, he ſedulouſly ſought the ſociety of ingenious men, who were judges of his acquirements and induſtry, and whoſe attention flat-

tered him, at the ſame time that their converſation improved him.

About the commencement of his ſixteenth year, he was induced, by the advice of his friends, to admit himſelf of Chriſt Church college, in Oxford, and paſſed a year rather againſt his inclination in that univerſity; where he thought the vigour of the mind languiſhed in the purſuit of claſſical elegance, like Hercules at the diſtaff, and ſighed to be removed to the robuſter exerciſes of the medical ſchools of Edinburgh.

Here his genius breathed its natural element, ſprung aloft, and ſoared on ſtrong and glittering wing, till the arrow of contagion reached his flight, and plunged him into the grave!

Too oft, when virtue launches her adventurous ſkiff, to ſave her wrecked companions, ſhe periſhes in the wave herſelf! Such is the government of this world!

At the univerſity, he not only heard the numerous medical lectures with unwearied attention, duly viſited the general hoſpitals, aſſiſted his much valued friend, Dr. Duncan, in his public diſpenſary*, was buſied in the diſputations and treatiſes of the medical ſocieties; but undertook the care and attended with diligence all the ſick poor of the pariſh of Waterleith, and ſupplied them with the neceſſary medicines. Here it was, about the end of April, that he had employed the greater part of the day in accurately diſſecting the brain of a child, who had died of the hydrocephalus internus. That very evening he was ſeized with a ſevere head-ach, to which, on the next morning, febrile ſymptoms ſupervened, with delirium, petechiæ, hemorrhage, paralyſis of the bladder, and other cir-

* Medical Caſes by Dr. A. Duncan, Preface, and page 353.

cumſtances

cumſtances of extreme debility, which terminated in death. The following character of the much lamented Mr. DARWIN is extracted from the Medical and Philoſophical Commentaries, publiſhed periodically at Edinburgh, vol. v, p. 332; and vol. vi, p. 227.

"Thus was the medical world deprived of a young "man, from the continued exertions of whoſe induſtry "and genius there was reaſon to entertain the moſt "ſanguine expectations: with great natural acuteneſs, "he poſſeſſed the moſt unremitting induſtry; and "during his three years reſidence in Edinburgh, to re-"ceive and communicate information, conſtituted his "greateſt pleaſure. This admirable young man, whoſe "early exertions were thus calculated to raiſe ſuch high "expectations, was cut off ere he had reached the "twenty-firſt year of his age. By his death, the pub-"lic has been deprived of an individual, by whoſe "genius and induſtry the art of medicine might have "been much improved: his teachers have loſt a pupil, "who might have been the boaſt of every ſeminary of "education, where he happened to have been placed; "and thoſe, who were the companions of his ſtudies, "have been bereaved of a friend, to whoſe extenſive "knowledge and deep penetration they could have had "recourſe on every difficulty."

About two months before his death, Mr. DARWIN had been honoured with the firſt prize medal propoſed by the Æſculapian Society of Edinburgh, for the beſt eſſay on the means of diſtinguiſhing pus from mucus. This eſſay, which contained a variety of new, ingenious, and uſeful obſervations, deduced from actual experiments, ſufficiently proved the extenſive knowledge and abilities of the writer. From theſe experiments it appears, that ſtrong vitriolic acid and water, diluted vitriolic acid, and cauſtic alkaline lixivium and water,

will ſerve to diſtinguiſh pus from mucus: that the vitriolic acid can ſeparate it from coagulable lymph, and alkaline lixivium from ſerum. "And hence," ſays Mr. DARWIN, "when a perſon has any expecto-"rated material, the compoſition of which he wiſhes "to aſcertain, let him diſſolve it in vitriolic acid, and "in cauſtic alkaline lixivium; and then add pure "water to both ſolutions; and if there is a fair preci-"pitation in each, he may be aſſured that ſome pus is "preſent; if in neither a precipitation occurs, it is a "certain teſt that the material is entirely mucus: if "the material cannot be made to diſſolve in alkaline "lixivium, we have alſo reaſon to believe that it is "pus." Mr. DARWIN left alſo behind him, an ingenious "Account of the retrograde Motions of the "abſorbent Veſſels of animal Bodies in ſome Diſeaſes." This diſſertation was written in claſſical Latin, and was deſigned for his inaugural theſis. The preſent Dr. Darwin tranſlated it into Engliſh, and publiſhed it, and the prize medal eſſay together. To this pamphlet is prefixed an elegant dedication to Dr. Andrew Duncan, the great friend of Mr. DARWIN. This gentleman wrote alſo a very elaborate paper on the pulſe, which was read to the medical ſociety; and an Eſſay on Diabetes.

A marble monument is erected to his memory in the church-yard belonging to the chapel of St. Cuthbert, at Edinburgh, on which is the following inſcription:

CHARLES DARWIN
was born at Lichfield,
September 3, 1758,
and died at Edinburgh,
May 15, 1778.

Poſſeſſed

Poſſeſſed of uncommon abilities and activity, he had acquired knowledge in every department of medical and philoſophical ſcience, much beyond his years. He gained the firſt prize medal offered by the Æſculapian Society for a criterion to diſtinguiſh

Matter from Mucus,

and had prepared a treatiſe for his graduation on

The retrograde Motion of the lymphatic Veſſels in ſome Diſeaſes.

He cultivated with ſucceſs, the friendſhip of ingenious men, and was buried, by favour of Dr. A. Duncan, in this his family-vault.

Fame's boaſtful chiſel, Fortune's ſilver plume,
Mark but the mouldering urn, or deck the tomb!

Our friend, Dr. Darwin, of Derby, has favoured us with the following addition to the above life of his ingenious and much lamented ſon, which we tranſcribed from his "Eſſay on Pus and Mucus," publiſhed by Cadell, London. "Mr. CHARLES DARWIN's "experiments for a chemical diſtinction of pus from "mucus, were ſo well received by the profeſſors of "medicine at Edinburgh, that their honorary gold "medal was preſented to him for that eſſay, after "many had repeated his experiments with ſimilar "events: but he was unfortunately acquainted with "a German ſtudent of the name of Soemmering, "who was writing on the abſorbent veſſels, and was, "I believe, told by Mr. DARWIN, that ſome experi-"ments on diabetes (ſince related in the firſt volume "of Zoonomia) were not made by himſelf, but ſent "to him by his father; which this foreign gentle-

" man ſeems to have underſtood to have related alſo " to the experiments on pus and mucus; and has " aſſerted, in a publication of his abroad, (after re- " lating Mr. DARWIN's ideas on diabetes) that his " friend Mr. CHARLES DARWIN had told him, that he " did not make any experiments on pus and mucus, " but wrote them altogether from conjecture."

" An ingenuous and ingenious phyſician, Dr. " Robert Cappe, of York, in his inaugural diſſertation " on hectic fever, has mentioned, with proper aſperity, " this miſtaken aſſertion of Dr. Soemmering; and " adds, that he has himſelf made the principal experi- " ments of Mr. CHARLES DARWIN, with ſimilar " events to thoſe obſerved by Mr. DARWIN, except " that, when he added water to a ſolution of mucus in " ſulphuric acid, the mixture only became ſome- " what turbid, but did not ſeparate: and that Dr. " Ryan, in his Eſſay on Conſumption, Dublin, 1788, " makes the ſame obſervation, to which, with true " candor, Dr. Cappe ſubjoins, that this is not to be " wondered at, as in theſe, as well as in many other " experiments, different quantities of the mixed mate- " rials may alter, in ſome reſpect, their appearance."

DAVID (DE POMIS)

A Jewiſh Phyſician of the ſixteenth Century,

Pretended to derive his deſcent from an ancient family of the tribe of Juda. He wrote,

1. " De Senum Affectibus," Venice, 1588, 8vo.

2. " A Hebrew and Rabbinical Dictionary; Hebrew and Latin," publiſhed at Venice in 1587, folio, very uſeful to thoſe who wiſh to read the Rabbins, and abounding in learned remarks on the literature of the Jews.

DESAULT (Peter Joseph)

Surgeon in Chief of the Hotel Dieu, in Paris.

Was editor of a work in great eſtimation among ſurgeons, entitled, "Journal de Chirurgie;" of which an Engliſh tranſlation was publiſhed by the late Mr. Goſling.

He died at Paris, on the 4th of June, 1795, in the 46th year of his age, not without ſuſpicion of having been poiſoned, during his attendance on the late Lewis XVII; and it is worthy of obſervation, that Chopart, who ſucceeded Desault in his attendance on the Dauphin, and likewiſe Doublet, who alſo viſited him, both followed him to the grave within four days.—Vide "The Gentleman's Magazine," for the year 1795, p. 878.

DICK (Sir Alexander)

Born at Preſtonfield, on the 23d of October, 1703.

He was the third ſon of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, by Dame Janet Dick, the only child and heireſs of Sir James Dick, of Preſtonfield. While his two elder brothers ſucceeded to ample fortunes, the one as heir to his father, the other to his mother, the proviſion made for a younger ſon was not ſufficient to enable him to live in a manner agreeable to his wiſhes, without the aid of his own exertions.

His inclination led him to make choice of the profeſſion of medicine: and after being inſtructed in the preliminary branches of education at Edinburgh, he began his academical ſtudies in the ſcience of phyſic at the univerſity of Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave, at that time the moſt eminent medical profeſſor in Europe. After having completed the

uſual academical courſe under Boerhaave and his colleagues, he obtained the degree of doctor of medicine from the univerſity of Leyden, on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 1725; and upon that occaſion, he publiſhed an inaugural diſſertation, "De Epilepſiâ," which did him much credit. Not long after this, he returned to his native country, and had the honour of receiving a ſecond diploma for the degree of doctor of medicine, which was conferred upon him by the univerſity of St. Andrew's, on the 23d of January, 1727; and on the 7th of November, in the ſame year, he was admitted a fellow of the royal college of phyſicians of Edinburgh.

But after Dr. CUNNINGHAM, for at that time he bore the name of his father, had received theſe diſtinguiſhing marks of attention at home, he was ſtill anxious to obtain farther knowledge of his profeſſion, by the proſecution of his ſtudies abroad. With this intention he made the tour of Europe; and, although medicine was uniformly his firſt and principal object, yet other arts and ſciences were not neglected. During this tour, he reſided a conſiderable time in Italy, and there an elegant claſſical taſte, and extenſive knowledge of the hiſtory and antiquities of the country, could not fail to afford him a very high degree of gratification.

Upon his return to Britain, Mr. Hooke, a gentleman with whom he had formed an intimate friendſhip, and who poſſeſſed a large fortune in Pembrokeſhire, perſuaded him to ſettle as a phyſician in that county. For ſeveral years he practiſed medicine there with great reputation and ſucceſs, and was much reſpected and admired, both as a phyſician and a man. But his immediate elder brother, Sir William Dick, dying without iſſue, he ſucceeded to the family eſtate and title,

title, aſſuming, from that time, in terms of the patent and entail of that eſtate, the name and arms of DICK. Very ſoon after the death of his brother, he left Pembrokeſhire, and fixed his reſidence at the family ſeat of Preſtonfield, in Mid Lothian, little more than a mile from the city of Edinburgh.

Although he now reſolved to relinquiſh medicine as a lucrative profeſſion, yet from inclination he ſtill continued to cultivate it as an uſeful ſcience. With this view, he ſupported a friendly and intimate correſpondence with the phyſicians of Edinburgh: and he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by paying particular attention to the buſineſs of the royal college, among the liſt of whoſe members his name had been inrolled at a very early period of his life. In the year 1756, he was unanimouſly choſen preſident of the college; and as his fellow-members were fully convinced of his zeal, as well as of his abilities, they afterwards elected him to that office for ſeven years ſucceſſively. It was their earneſt wiſh, that he ſhould have continued ſtill longer as their head; but this he poſitively declined, as he thought he ſhould thus deprive other gentlemen of a dignity, to which, from their merit, they were well entitled. But, after his reſignation of the office of preſident, his attachment to the college, and his earneſt endeavours to promote its intereſt, continued unabated. He not only contributed liberally towards the building a hall for the accommodation of its members, but ſtrenuouſly exerted himſelf in promoting every undertaking, in which he thought that the honour or intereſt of the college was concerned. As a teſtimony of the ſenſe which his fellow-members entertained of his ſervices, a portrait of him was, by their unanimous ſuffrages, hung up in their hall; a mark of diſtinction, which has never been beſtowed, either

either before or ſince that time, upon any other member.

But the college of phyſicians were not the only ſet of men who were benefited by his exertions. He was long diſtinguiſhed as a zealous and active member of the philoſophical ſociety of Edinburgh; and when this ſociety reſolved to join their influence as a body, in ſeconding an application to the crown from the univerſity, for the eſtabliſhment of a new ſociety under royal patronage, and on a more extended plan, having for its object the cultivation of every branch of ſcience, erudition, and taſte, he had an active hand in procuring the eſtabliſhment of this inſtitution. Accordingly, when his majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to grant a charter for incorporating the royal ſociety of Edinburgh, the name of Sir ALEXANDER DICK ſtands enrolled as one of the firſt in the liſt. For many years he diſcharged the duties of a faithful and vigilant manager of the royal infirmary of Edinburgh. It was his conſtant endeavour, to render this eſtabliſhment at once ſubſervient to the relief of the diſtreſſed, and to the advancement of medical education; and while he ſhewed himſelf a ſincere friend to the poor, he was alſo remarkable for the countenance and encouragement which he gave to modeſt merit, particularly among the ſtudents of medicine. Poſſeſſing, indeed, a high degree of public ſpirit, he took an active ſhare in promoting every undertaking, which he thought would be beneficial, either to his country in general, or to the city of Edinburgh in particular. To him, its inhabitants are indebted for many high roads in the neighbourhood; and hardly one internal improvement was ſuggeſted or executed, during his reſidence at Preſtonfield, which he was not inſtrumental

mental in promoting, with an activity that did him the higheſt honour.

When the ſeeds of the true rhubarb were firſt introduced into Britain by Doctor Mounſey, of Peterſburg, he not only beſtowed great attention on the culture of the plant, but alſo on the drying of the root, and preparing it for the market. His ſucceſs in theſe particulars was ſo great, that the ſociety in London for the encouragement of arts and commerce preſented him, in the year 1774, with a gold medal, which is inſcribed to Sir ALEXANDER DICK, bart. for the beſt ſpecimen of Britiſh rhubarb.

Sir ALEXANDER was twice married, and left children by both marriages. In April, 1736, he married his couſin, miſs Janet Dick, the daughter of Alexander Dick, eſq. merchant in Edinburgh, and repreſentative of the family of Sir William Dick, of Braid. By her he had five children, but of theſe two daughters only ſurvived him. In March, 1762, he married miſs Mary Butler, the daughter of David Butler, eſq. of Pembrokeſhire. By this lady, who ſurvived him, he had ſeven children, of whom three ſons and three daughters are ſtill alive.

It would be a difficult matter to ſum up the character of Sir ALEXANDER DICK in a few words. But it may with juſtice be ſaid, that while he was ſteady in the purſuit of every object which engaged his attention, his conduct in every tranſaction through life was marked with the ſtricteſt honour and integrity. This diſpoſition, and this conduct, not only led him to be conſtant and warm in his friendſhip to thoſe with whom he lived in habits of intimacy, but alſo procured him the love and eſteem of all who really knew him. Notwithſtanding the keenneſs and activity of his temper, yet its ſtriking features were mildneſs

and

and ſweetneſs. He was naturally diſpoſed to put the moſt favourable conſtruction on the conduct and actions of others. This was both productive of much happineſs to himſelf, and of general benevolence to mankind. And that ſerenity and cheerfulneſs, which accompanied his conduct through life, were the attendants even of his laſt moments: for on the 10th of November, 1785, he died with a ſmile upon his countenance. Although he had already paſſed the 82d year of his age, a period at which the faculties both of body and mind have in general ſo far failed, that death is rather to be wiſhed for than otherwiſe, yet not only his judgment, but his ſpirit for exertion, ſtill remained unimpaired. His death, therefore, at that advanced age, was a great loſs to ſociety. Vide "Tranſactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," vol. ii, p. 58, &c.

DICKINSON (EDMUND)

A celebrated Phyſician and Chemiſt,

Was ſon of William Dickinſon, rector of Appleton, in Berkſhire, and born there in 1624. He acquired his claſſical learning at Eton, and thence, in 1642, was ſent to Merton college in Oxford. Having regularly taken the degrees in arts, he entered on the phyſic line, and took both the degrees in that faculty.

IN 1655, he publiſhed his "Delphi Phœnicizantes," &c. a very learned piece, in which he attempts to prove, that the Greeks borrowed the ſtory of the "Pythian Apollo," and all that rendered the oracle of Delphi famous, from the Holy Scriptures, and the book of Joſhua in particular. This work procured him much reputation both at home and abroad; and Sheldon, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, is ſaid to have had ſo high a ſenſe of its value, that he would have

have perſuaded the author to have applied himſelf to divinity, and to have taken orders, but he was already fixed in his choice. To this treatiſe were added, 1. "Diatriba de Noæ in Italiam adventu, ejuſque Nominibus Ethnicis;" that is, "A Diſſertation of the coming of Noah into Italy, and of the Names under which he was known to the Heathens." 2. "De Origine Druidum;" that is, "Of the Origin of the Druids." 3. "Oratiuncula pro Philoſophiâ Liberandâ;" that is, "A Speech in Defence of Freedom in philoſophizing." This had been ſpoken by him in the hall of Merton college, July 1653, and was the firſt thing which made him known among the learned. 4. "Zacharias Bogan Edmundo Dickinſon;" a letter filled with citations from the moſt eminent authors in ſupport of his opinions, and the higheſt commendations of his learning, induſtry, and judgement. The "Delphi Phœnicizantes," &c. came out firſt at Oxford in 1655, 12mo; it was printed at Francfort, 1669, 8vo; and at Rotterdam, in 1691, by Crenius, in the firſt tome of his "Faſciculus Diſſertationum Hiſtorico-critico-philologicarum," in 12mo.

Dr. Dickinson afterwards applied to chemiſtry with much aſſiduity; and about 1662, received a viſit from Theodore Mundanus, an illuſtrious adept of France, who encouraged him mightily to proceed in this ſtudy. At length he left his college, and took a houſe in the High Street, Oxford, for the ſake of following his profeſſion more conveniently. In 1669, he married a firſt wife, who dying in child-bed, and leaving him a daughter, he ſome time after married a ſecond; but ſhe alſo dying in a ſhort time, he did not venture any more. His wives were both gentlewomen of good families.

On the death of Willis, which happened in 1684, Dickinson removed to London, and took his houſe

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in St. Martin's Lane; where, ſoon after recovering Henry Bennett, earl of Arlington, lord chamberlain to Charles II, when all hopes of recovery were paſt, that nobleman introduced him to the king, who made him one of his phyſicians in ordinary, and phyſician to his houſhold. As that prince was a lover of chemiſtry, and a conſiderable proficient therein, DICKINSON grew into great favour at court, which favour laſted to the end of Charles's reign, and that of his ſucceſſor James, who continued him in both his places.

In 1686, he publiſhed in Latin his Epiſtle to Theodore Mundanus, and alſo his Anſwer, tranſlated from the French into Latin; for in 1679, this chemiſt had paid him a ſecond viſit, and renewed his acquaintance. The title of it, when tranſlated into Engliſh, is, "An Epiſtle of E. D. to T. M. an Adept, concerning the Quinteſſence of the Philoſophers, and the true Syſtem of Phyſics: together with certain Queries concerning the Materials of Alchemy. To which are annexed the Anſwers of Mundanus," 8vo.

After the abdication of his unfortunate maſter, he retired from practice, being old and much afflicted with the ſtone; nevertheleſs, he continued to apply himſelf to his ſtudies. He had long meditated a ſyſtem of philoſophy, not founded on hypotheſis, or even experiment, but chiefly deduced from principles collected from the Moſaic hiſtory. Part of this laborious work, when he had almoſt finiſhed it, was burned; but not diſcouraged by this accident, he began it a ſecond time, and did not diſcontinue it till he had completed the whole. It came out in 1702, under the title of "Phyſica vetus et vera, ſive Tractatus de naturali Veritate Hexæmeri Moſaici," &c. that is, "The ancient and true Syſtem of Phyſics; or, a Treatiſe concerning the natural Truth of the Moſaic Creation

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in ſix Days. In which it is proved, that the Method and Mode of the Creation of the Univerſe, according to the Principles of true Philoſophy, are in a conciſe and general way laid down by Moſes." It was printed again at Rotterdam, in 1703, in 4to; and at Leſburgh, in 1705, in 12mo. The reader will eaſily believe, that ſuch ſort of ſyſtems as theſe would not be likely to meet with any gracious reception here, when he conſiders, that Sir Iſaac Newton's "Mathematical Principles of Natural Philoſophy" had been publiſhed twenty years; and as all or moſt of this author's works were written in the ſame hypothetical and viſionary way, this may explain the reaſon why, though a man of great parts and learning, his name is at preſent ſcarcely known among us. However, it is certain, that he had his admirers then both at home and abroad; and it is more than probable, that he may have ſtill; for if there be nothing ſo abſurd but has been aſſerted by ſome philoſopher or other, ſo there has been no philoſopher ſo abſurd, but has found ſome congenial ſoul or other to admire and extol him.

Beſides the pieces above mentioned, he is ſuppoſed to have been the author of "Parabola Philoſophica, ſeu Iter Philareti ad Montem Mercurii;" that is, "A Philoſophical Parable; or, a Journey to the Mount of Mercury, by Philaretes." He alſo left behind him in manuſcript, a Latin treatiſe "On the Grecian Games;" which was annexed to "An Account of his Life and Writings," publiſhed at London in 1739, 8vo.

He died of the ſtone in April 1707, being then in his 83d year, and was interred in the church of St. Martin in the Fields. Vide "Ath. Oxon."

DIEMBROEK (ISBRAND)

A very learned Profeſſor of Phyſic and Anatomy, at Utrecht,

Was born at Montfort, in Holland, 1609; practiſed phyſic, and read public lectures with diſtinguiſhed reputation, and died at Utrecht, in 1674.

His works are, 1. "A Treatiſe upon the Plague." 2. "A Hiſtory of Diſtempers and Wounds ſeldom met with." 3. "A Miſcellany of Pieces upon Anatomy and Phyſic," Utrecht, 1685, folio. The laſt was publiſhed by the direction, and under the care, of his ſon Timan Diembroek, an apothecary of Utrecht.

DILLENIUS (JOHN)

An eminent Botaniſt, born at Darmſtadt, in Germany, in the year 1681.

He was early intended for the ſtudy of phyſic, and had the principal part of his education at the univerſity of Gieſſen, a city of Upper Heſſe. Of all the parts of ſcience connected with the medical profeſſion, he was moſt attached to the cultivation of botany, by which he obtained ſo much reputation, that early in life he was choſen a member of the Academia Curioſarum Germaniæ. How well he deſerved this honour, was apparent in his papers publiſhed in the Miſcellanea Curioſa.

THE firſt of his communications that we are acquainted with, and which could not have been written later than the year 1715, was a diſſertation concerning the plants of America that are naturalized in Europe. The ſubject is curious, and is ſtill capable of much further illuſtration. A diligent inquiry into it would unqueſtionably prove, that a far greater number of plants than is uſually imagined, and which are

now

now thought to be indigenous in Europe, were of foreign origin. Beſide the moſt obvious increaſe of them, owing to their paſſage from the garden to the dunghill, and thence to the field, they have been augmented in conſequence of various other cauſes. No ſmall number of them have been introduced and diſperſed by the importation of grain, the package of merchandize, and the clearing out of ſhips.

Another paper of DILLENIUS, publiſhed in the Miſcellanea Curioſa, was a critical diſſertation on the coffee of the Arabians, and on European coffee, or ſuch as may be prepared from grain or pulſe. In this diſſertation he gives the reſult of his own preparations, made with peaſe, beans, and kidney-beans; but ſays, that from rye is produced what comes the neareſt to true coffee. In another paper he relates the experiment which he made concerning ſome opium, which he had prepared himſelf from the poppy of European growth.

In the ſame collection, he ſhews himſelf as a zoologiſt, in a paper on leeches, and in a deſcription of two ſpecies of the papilio genus. In 1719, DILLENIUS excited the notice of naturaliſts, by the publication of his "Catalogue of Plants, growing in the Neighbourhood of Gieſſen." Nothing can more ſtrongly diſplay the early ſkill and indefatigable induſtry of DILLENIUS, than his being able to produce ſo great a number of plants in ſo ſmall a tract. He enumerates not fewer than 980 ſpecies of what were then called the more perfect plants; that is, excluſive of the muſhroom claſs, and all the moſſes. By the merit of this performance, the character of DILLENIUS, as a truly ſcientific botaniſt, was fixed; and henceforward he attracted the notice of all the eminent profeſſors and admirers of the ſcience.

To this ſcience no one was more ardently devoted

at that time in England, than William Sherard, esq. who had been British consul at Smyrna, from which place he had returned to his own country in 1718, and who soon after had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred on him by the university of Oxford. Being particularly enamoured with DILLENIUS's discoveries in the cryptogamia class, he entered into a correspondence with him, which ripened into a close friendship. In the year 1721, Dr. Sherard, in the pursuit of his botanical researches, made the tour of Holland, France, and Italy, much to the advantage of the science; but what in an especial manner rendered his travels of consequence to the study of nature in our own country was, that on his return he brought DILLENIUS with him to England. It was in the month of August, in the same year, that this event took place. DILLENIUS had not long resided in England, before he undertook a work that was much desired, which was a new edition of the "Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum" of Ray, then become scarce. This edition of the Synopsis seems to have been the most popular of all his publications.

During the former years of DILLENIUS's abode in England, his time appears to have been divided between the country residence of Mr. James Sherard, at Eltham, in Kent, the consul's house in town, and his own lodgings, which in 1728 were in Barking-Alley. At the latter end of 1727, DILLENIUS was so doubtful concerning what might be the state of his future circumstances, that he entertained a design of residing in Yorkshire. This scheme did not take effect; and on August 12, 1728, Dr. William Sherard died, and by his will gave 3,000l. to provide a salary for a professor of botany at Oxford, on condition that DILLENIUS should be chosen the first profes-

sor;

ſor; and he bequeathed to the eſtabliſhment his botanical library, his herbarium, and his pinax. The univerſity of Oxford, having waved the right of nomination, in conſequence of Dr. Sherard's benefaction, DILLENIUS now arrived at that ſituation which had probably been the chief object of his wiſhes; the aſylum againſt future diſappointments, and the field of all that gratification, which his taſte and purſuits prompted him to deſire, and qualified him to enjoy. He was placed likewiſe in the ſociety of the learned, and at the fountain of every information, which the ſtores of both ancient and modern erudition could diſplay to an inquiſitive mind.

One of the principal employments of Dr. William Sherard was the carrying on a pinax, or collection of all the names which had been given by botanical writers to each plant. After the death of Sherard, our profeſſor zealouſly fulfilled the will of his benefactor in the care he took of his collection, which he greatly augmented. But he was not a little chagrined at the want of books, and the means of purchaſing them. Another undertaking in which our author was engaged, was the "Hortus Elthamenſis." In this elegant and elaborate work, of which Linnæus ſays, "Eſt opus botanicum quo abſolutius mundus non vidit," 417 plants are deſcribed and figured with the moſt circumſtantial accuracy. They are all drawn and etched by DILLENIUS's own hand, and conſiſt principally of ſuch exotics as were then rare, or had but lately been introduced into England. The ſale of this work did not by any means correſpond with its merit. So limited was the attention at that time paid to botanical objects, that the Hortus Elthamenſis found but few purchaſers. DILLENIUS cut up a conſiderable number of copies, as papers to hold his "Hortus

Siccus;" and, in deſpair of ſelling the remainder, through the recommendation of his friend Gronovius, diſpoſed of them, together with the plates, to a Dutch bookſeller, who broke, ſo that our author loſt the whole of the little profit he had expected to derive from the ſale.

On April the 3d, 1735, he was admitted to the degree of M.D. in the univerſity of Oxford. His former degree of the ſame kind had probably been taken at Gieſſen. In the ſummer of 1736, he had the honour of a viſit at Oxford from the celebrated Linnæus, who returned with the higheſt opinion of his merit, and from this period a correſpondence was carried on between them. After the publication of the Hortus Elthamenſis, DILLENIUS purſued his "Hiſtory of Moſſes," with great application. There is every reaſon to believe, that DILLENIUS intended to have undertaken the funguſes as well as the moſſes; which deſign he appears to have had in contemplation, not long after his ſettlement in this country.

DILLENIUS is ſaid to have been of a corpulent habit of body; which circumſtance, united to his cloſe application to ſtudy, might probably contribute to ſhorten his days. In the laſt week of March, 1747, he was ſeized with an apoplexy, and died on the 2d of April, in the 60th year of his age. Concerning DILLENIUS's domeſtic character, habits, temper, and diſpoſitions, there is but ſlender information. The account of his contemporaries was, that he was moderate, temperate, and gentle in all his conduct; that he was known to few who did not ſeek him, and, as might be expected from the bent of his ſtudies, and the cloſe application he gave to them, that his habits were of the recluſe kind. From the peruſal of ſome of his letters it may be collected, that he was naturally endowed with a placid

placid disposition, improved by a philosophical calmness of mind, which secured him in a considerable degree from the effects of the evils incident to life. His drawings, dried plants, printed books, manuscripts, &c. were left by our author to Dr. Seidel, his executor, by whom they were sold to Dr. Sibthorpe, his ingenious and learned successor in the botanical professorship.

DIONIS (PETER)

A French Surgeon, and the first who demonstrated Anatomical Dissections, and Chirurgical Operations, established by Lewis XIV, in the Royal Garden of Plants.

THIS ingenious person died in 1718, after having produced several works, which were well received in his own and foreign countries. The principal are, 1. "Un Cours d'Opérations de Chirurgie." 2. "L'Anatomie de l'Homme." This was translated by the Jesuit Parenniu into the language of the Tartars. 3. "Traité de la Manière de secourir les Femmes dans les Accouchemens, &c."

DIOSCORIDES (PEDACIUS)

An eminent Physician of Anaxarba, since called Cæsarea, in Cilicia.

Flourished in the reign of Nero, and composed five books of the "Materia Medica." Fabricius is certain, that he composed these books before Pliny wrote his "Natural History," although he supposes Pliny might reach the age of Dioscorides. Pliny has indeed made no mention of him, and yet relates many things of a very similar nature, which circumstances Fabricius imputes to their both having collected their materials from the same store-house, and to Pliny's not having seen the books of Dioscorides.

THIS physician tells us, in the preface of his first

book, that he had conſulted all who had written upon the "Materia Medica" before him; that to the information he had received from others, he had joined great application of his own; that he had travelled over many countries for the ſake of confirming by obſervation, what he had learned from books; that he had corrected many errours of others, added many new things of his own, and digeſted the whole into a regular order. Salmaſius conſidered all this as ſo much boaſting; and treats Dioſcorides as nothing better than a laborious compiler, or pillager of others; but we are obliged in this caſe to ſtand by the judgement of Galen, who has pronounced theſe books of Dioſcorides to be the beſt that had been written upon the ſubject.

Beſide theſe five books, there are a ſixth and a ſeventh mentioned by Photius; but the genuineneſs of them is juſtly doubted, ſince Galen takes no notice of them in ſeveral places, where he could hardly be ſuppoſed to overlook them. There are alſo two other books, "Upon Simple and Compound Medicines eaſily to be procured," which have been attributed to Dioſcorides; but theſe are ſuppoſed to be ſpurious, though they ſeem to have borne his name when Ætius read them.

The firſt edition of Dioſcorides's works was publiſhed in Greek, by Aldus, at Venice, in 1499: they have often been publiſhed ſince, with verſions and notes. Vide "Bibl. Græc.—Exercitat. Plinianæ."

DODART (Denys)

Phyſician to Lewis XIV, and Member of the French Academy of Sciences,

Was born at Paris, in 1634. Among other things he is the author of a "Statica Medicina Gallica;" and he

he greatly cultivated the theory of inſenſible perſpiration, treading cloſely in the ſteps of Sanctorius. He made the following experiment upon himſelf. Upon the firſt day of Lent, 1677, he weighed 116 pounds and one ounce; after undergoing the diſcipline and abſtinence of Lent, he weighed on Eaſter eve no more than 107 pounds and 12 ounces. He loſt during this ſeaſon, therefore, eight pounds and five ounces. Theſe attentions he is ſaid to have continued for 33 years. He died in 1707, univerſally regretted.

He was, ſays Fontenelle, of a very religious and ſerious character, yet not auſtere and ſombrous. Guy Patin, who was as covetous of eloges, as he was prodigal of ſatire, called him "Monſtrum ſine Vitio," a prodigy of wiſdom and ſcience without any defect.

Claude Dodart, his ſon, who was alſo firſt phyſician to the king, died at Paris, in 1720, and left "Notes ſur l'Hiſtoire générale des Drogues, par Pierre Pomey."

DORNAVIUS (Gaspar)

A Phyſician, Orator, and Poet, born at Zigenrick, in Voightland,

Died in 1631, at an advanced age. He was counſellor and phyſician to the princes of Brieg and Lignitz, and was author of ſeveral works, which have been called learned fooleries. Thoſe which are the moſt known are:

1. Amphitheatrum Sapientiæ Socraticæ," 2 vols. folio, Hanover, 1619.

2. "Homo Diabolus, hoc eſt: Auctorum veterum et recentiorum de Calumniæ Naturâ ac Remediis, ſuâ Linguâ editorum, Sylloge;" Franckfort, 1618, 4to.

3. De Incremento Dominationis Turcicæ, &c."

DOUGLAS (JAMES)

An Engliſh Anatomiſt, particularly celebrated in the Practice of Midwifery.

He was ſettled in London at the commencement of the preſent century. The art is indebted to him for the following works:

1. "Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen," printed for the firſt time in London, and afterwards, with conſiderable augmentations, in Leyden, 1734, 8vo.

2. "Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen," London, 1706. The author here points out the difference of the muſcles in man, and in the canine ſpecies. It has been tranſlated into Latin, and printed at Leyden, in 1729.

3. "Deſcription of the Peritonæum," London, 1730.

DRAKE (JAMES)

A celebrated Political Writer and Phyſician,

Was born at Cambridge, in 1667, and at 17 admitted a member of that univerſity, where he ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his uncommon parts and ingenuity. Some time before the revolution, he took the degree of B. A., and after that of M. A.; but going to London in 1693, and diſcovering a particular genius for the ſtudy of phyſic, he was encouraged in the purſuit of it by Sir Thomas Millington, and the moſt eminent members of the college of phyſicians.

In 1696, he took the degree of doctor in that faculty, and was ſoon after elected F.R.S. as likewiſe of the college of phyſicians. But whether his own inclination led him, or whether he did it purely to ſupply the defects of a fortune, which was not ſufficient to keep him a proper equipage as a phyſician in town, he applied himſelf to writing for the bookſellers.

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In 1697, he was concerned in the publication of a pamphlet, entitled, "Commendatory Verſes upon the Author of Prince Arthur, and King Arthur." In 1702, he publiſhed, in 8vo, "The Hiſtory of the laſt Parliament, begun at Weſtminſter, Feb. 10, in the 12th year of king William, A. D. 1700." This created him ſome trouble; for the Houſe of Lords, thinking it reflected too ſeverely on the memory of king William, ſummoned the author before them in May, 1702, and ordered him to be proſecuted by the attorney-general, who brought him to a trial, at which he was acquitted the year following. The paſſage that gave offence is in the preface, and runs thus: "And perhaps there was a third thing in proſ-" pect of deeper reach than all theſe, which was, that " ſhould it have pleaſed God, for our ſins, to have " ſnatched the king from us of a ſudden, by chance of " war, or other fatal accident, during the tumult of " arms abroad, and the civil diſorders they had raiſed " amongſt us at home, and a numerous, corrupt, and " licentious party throughout the nation, from which " the Houſe of Commons was ſometimes not free; " they might entertain hopes, from the advantage of " being at the helm, and the aſſiſtance of their rabble, " to have put in practice their own ſchemes, and to " have given us a new model of government of their " own projection, and ſo to have procured to them-" ſelves a laſting impunity, and to have mounted their " own beaſt, the rabble, and driven the ſober part of " the nation like cattle before them. That this is no " conjecture, will readily appear to any conſidering " perſons, from the treatment her royal highneſs the " princeſs of Denmark, the heireſs apparent to the " crown, met with all along from them and their " party. They were not contented to ſhew her a con-

" ſtant

" ſtant neglect and ſlight themſelves, but their whole " party were inſtructed, not to treat her with diſreſpect, " but with ſpite. They were buſy to traduce her with " falſe and ſcandalous aſperſions; and ſo far they car- " ried the affront, as to make her at one time the com- " mon ſubject of the tittle-tattle of almoſt every " coffee-houſe and drawing-room; which they pro- " moted with as much zeal, application and venom, " as if a bill of excluſion had then been on the anvil, " and theſe were the introductory ceremonies."

In 1704, being diſſatisfied with the rejection of the bill to prevent occaſional conformity, and with the diſgrace of ſome of his friends, who were ſticklers for it, he wrote, in concert with Mr. Poley, member of parliament for Ipſwich, " The Memorial of the Church of England, humbly offered to the Conſideration of all true Lovers of our Church and Conſtitution," 8vo. The treaſurer Godolphin, and the other great officers of the crown in the whig intereſt therein ſeverely reflected on, were ſo highly offended at the publication of it, that they repreſented it to the queen as an inſult upon her honour, and intimation that the church was in danger under adminiſtration. Accordingly her majeſty took notice of it in her ſpeech from the throne to the enſuing parliament, October 27, 1705, and was addreſſed by both Houſes upon that occaſion. Soon after the queen, at the petition of the Houſe of Commons, put out a proclamation for diſcovering the author of the " Memorial," but no diſcovery could be made. The parliament was not the only body that ſhewed reſentment to this book; for the grand jury of the city of London, having preſented it at the ſeſſions, as a falſe, ſcandalous, and traitorous libel, it was forthwith burnt in the ſight of the court then ſitting, and afterwards before the Royal Exchange, by the hands of the common hangman.

But

But though DRAKE then escaped, yet as he was very much suspected of being the author of that book, and had rendered himself obnoxious upon other accounts to persons then in power, occasions were sought to ruin him if possible; and a newspaper he was publishing at that time under the title of "Mercurius Politicus," afforded his enemies the pretence they wanted. For taking exception at some passages therein, they prosecuted him in the Queen's Bench, in 1706. His case was argued at the bar of that court, April 30, when, upon a flaw in the information, the trial was adjourned, and in November following the doctor was acquitted; but the government brought a writ of errour. The severity of this prosecution, joined to repeated disappointments and ill usage from some of his party, is supposed to have flung him into a fever, of which he died at Westminster, March 2, 1706-7, not without violent exclamations against the rigour of his prosecutors.

Beside the performances already mentioned, he made an English translation of "Herodotus," which was never published. He wrote a comedy, called "The Sham Lawyer, or the Lucky Extravagant;" which was acted at the Theatre Royal, in 1697. It is chiefly borrowed from two of Fletcher's plays, namely, "The Spanish Curate," and "Wit without Money." He was the editor of "Historia Anglo-Scotica; or an impartial History of all that happened between the Kings and Kingdoms of England and Scotland, from the beginning of the Reign of William the Conqueror to the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1703," 8vo. In the dedication he says, "That upon a diligent revisal, "in order if possible to discover the name of the au- "thor, and the age of his writing, he found that it was "written in, or at least not finished till the time of "king

" king Charles I." He ſays nothing more of the manuſcript, however, or how it came into his hands.

But whatever merit there might be in his political writings, or however they might diſtinguiſh him in his lifetime, he is chiefly known now by his medical works: by that " New Syſtem of Anatomy" particularly, which was finiſhed a little before his deceaſe, and publiſhed in 1707, with a preface by W. Wagſtaffe, M.D. and reader of anatomy at ſurgeon's hall. Dr. Wagſtaffe tells us, that DRAKE " emi-
" nently excelled in giving the rationale of things, and
" inquiring into the nature and cauſes of phænomena.
" He does not," ſays he, " behave himſelf like a
" mere deſcriber of the parts, but like an unpreju-
" diced inquirer into nature, and an abſolute maſter
" of his profeſſion. And if Dr. Lower has been ſo
" much and ſo deſervedly eſteemed for his Solution of
" the Syſtole of the Heart, Dr. DRAKE, by account-
" ing for the Diaſtole, ought certainly to be allowed his
" ſhare of reputation, and to be admitted as a partner
" of his glory." A ſecond edition of this work was publiſhed in 1717, in two volumes, 8vo; and an Appendix in 1728, 8vo, which is uſually bound up with the ſecond volume. The plates, which are very numerous, are accurately drawn, and well engraved. They are taken, ſome of them, from Swammerdam.

Dr. DRAKE put notes to the Engliſh tranſlation of Le Clerc's " Hiſtory of Phyſic," printed in 1699, 8vo; and there is alſo, in the " Philoſophical Tranſactions," " A Diſcourſe of his concerning ſome Influence of Reſpiration on the Motion of the Heart, hitherto unobſerved."

" The Memorial of the Church of England, &c." was reprinted in 8vo, in 1711, to which is added, an introductory preface, containing the life and death of the author, from which this preſent account is chiefly drawn.

DRAKE (WILLIAM)

Was born in York, 1687, and educated in Chriſt Church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He ſettled as a phyſician in the place of his nativity, where he acquired conſiderable practice, and accumulated an ample fortune. In his latter years, he ſpent much time in collecting records, from which he compiled the Hiſtory of York, which is much valued. It has been publiſhed in one volume, folio, with a great number of copper-plates, not only of the cathedral, but likewiſe of all the churches and other public buildings in that ancient city. He died, reſpected by all who knew him, in 1760, aged 73.

DRAKE (FRANCIS)

A Surgeon at York, and an eminent Antiquary,

Was much eſteemed by Dr. Mead, Mr. Folkes, the two Mr. Gales, and all the principal members of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties. He publiſhed, in 1736, "Eboracum; or the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the city of York, from its Original to the preſent Time: together with the Hiſtory of the Cathedral Church, and the Lives of the Archbiſhops of that See, &c. By FRANCIS DRAKE, of the city of York, gent. F.R.S. and member of the ſociety of antiquaries in London;" a copy of which, with large manuſcript additions by the author, is in the hands of his ſon, the Rev. William Drake, F.A.S. late maſter of the free-ſchool at Felſted, in Eſſex; who has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſeveral curious articles in the "Archæologia," vol. iv, 143; v, 137, 139, and would republiſh his father's book, if the plates could be recovered. A metzotinto print of Mr. DRAKE, by Val. Green, was publiſhed

publiſhed in 1771, from a picture by N. Drake, with this inſcription; "FRANC. DRAKE Armiger, Eboracenſis, Reg. Soc. necnon Antiqu. Socius."

DRELINCOURT (CHARLES)

The third Son of Charles Drelincourt, miniſter of the church of Paris, was a famous profeſſor of phyſic at Leyden. He was born at Paris in 1633, and taking the degree of M.D. at Montpellier, in 1654, was immediately choſen firſt phyſician to the armies of the king of France in Flanders, under marſhal Turenne.

AFTERWARDS marrying at Paris, he had an invitation to the profeſſorſhip of phyſic at Leyden, in 1668; which place he accepted, and diſcharged the functions of it with extraordinary ſucceſs. He ſerved king William and queen Mary of England, till their advancement to the throne; and it was to him alone, that the king entruſted the care of his conſort, in her journey to the waters of Aix, in 1681.

Bayle has given him a great character. As a man, he deſcribes him benevolent, friendly, pious, and charitable; as a ſcholar, verſed in the Greek and Latin tongues, and in all polite literature, in as high a degree, as if he had never applied himſelf to any thing elſe; as a profeſſor of phyſic, clear and exact in his method of reading lectures, and of a ſkill in anatomy univerſally admired; as an author, one whoſe writings are of an original and inimitable character. This great and amiable man died at Leyden, in May 1697; leaving behind him one ſon of his own name.

DUBOURG (JACQUES BARBEU)

Was born at Mayenne, on the 15th of February, 1709, at which place he received the rudiments of his

education. Here his improvement was rapid; for at the fifteenth year of his age, he had ſo far completed his education, as to reſolve upon that plan of life, which ſeemed deſtined for his future attachment and cultivation. He had two brothers, who had devoted themſelves to the church, and probably fraternal affection, more than moral conſtitution, early biaſſed his mind to purſue the ſame path; and from this motive, the ſtudy of theology now occupied his attention; in the purſuit of which he acquired a critical knowledge of the Hebrew, and he has been frequently conſulted in the interpretation of the moſt difficult paſſages in the ſacred language.

As a ſcholar and a moraliſt, this amiable youth might be deemed worthy of the prieſthood; but when the period arrived, that the irrevocable oath eſſential to aſſuming the ſacerdotal office was to be exacted, which for ever binds the prieſt to the altar, his mind, in which the ſeeds of freedom early germinated, revolted at the proſpect of perpetual reſtraint, and made him abandon a choice, that was primarily dictated by the example of thoſe he moſt loved, rather than by conviction of judgement.

Freed from his theological ſtudies, he cultivated literature in general, as much more congenial to that liberality of mind, and favourable to that ſpirit of independence, which conſtituted the moſt prominent features in his character.

In the gratification of his own unbiaſſed taſte, poetry and hiſtory became his favourite ſtudies; to which he united thoſe more immediately connected with medicine; though it was not till the thirty-eighth year of his age, that he offered himſelf before the faculty of medicine at Paris, into which body he was admitted in the year 1748, after having maintained his

his theſes with great ſpirit and diſtinguiſhed reputation. They were the following: 1. "Daturne etiam vitalium organorum ſomnus?" aff. 1746.—2. "Utrum anni climacterici cæteris periculoſiores?" neg. 1747. 3. "An variolarum morbus abſque eruptione?" aff. 1747.—4. "An Trachæotomiæ nunc ſcalpellum, nunc trigonus mucro?" aff. 1748. But prior to this period, he had evinced his attachment to the ſcience of medicine, by his defence of it againſt the college of ſurgery. His reception into the faculty of medicine interrupted not his literary labours: the correſpondence, which he maintained with the learned in England and Italy, rendered it requiſite for him to acquire the languages of theſe reſpective countries. His friendſhip with the celebrated lord Bolingbroke more particularly inſpired him with a taſte for Engliſh literature, and he tranſlated, with ſucceſs, this nobleman's letters on hiſtory, from Pope's edition, in 1738; to which he added a tranſlation of an ingenious and philoſophical letter by lord Bathurſt, upon the advantages of retirement, which teaches us the knowledge of ourſelves in the ſweet enjoyment of meditation, and upon the utility of ſtudy, which, in multiplying the ſources of virtue and happineſs, helps us to deſerve the eſteem of men, and, as much as poſſible, to live without them, and in exile is equally uſeful to the wiſe man as to the fool, ſince by it the one finds repoſe, and the other his reaſon.

Man, who is but an atom on the globe, and whoſe exiſtence on it is tranſitory, has, by his induſtry, and by his indefatigable curioſity, diſcovered the relations of the parts of which it conſiſts, and aſcertained the periods of the revolutions which they have undergone. Two ſciences, geography and chronology, have been the reſult of theſe reſearches, and it is upon theſe that the

the knowledge of hiſtory is founded; the whole extent of the earthly globe, in the ſtrict ſenſe of the firſt, is but a circumſcribed ſpace, which it meaſures with preciſion, according to the dimenſions of its height and breadth, upon which the immenſe ocean, the courſe of rivers, and the chain of mountains are inſtantly perceived, and which preſents, in a ſingle table, all the known climates, ranged according to the proportion of their diſtances. The ſecond traces and adjuſts the ſucceſſion of events; leſs compounded than geography, the objects of which it treats, like time, have but one dimenſion, that of their duration. Chronology, hitherto, had not been reduced on tables; DUBOURG had the merit of conceiving this arduous deſign in thirty-five plates, which, placed together and rolled upon two cylinders, imitated the revolution of centuries, and compoſed a chronological table, extending to the year 1753, when our author wrote *. After having thus diſtinguiſhed himſelf as the hiſtorian of all nations and ages, he conducted a medical journal, entitled, "Gazette d'Epidaure," which continued three years, and contained many practical and intereſting obſervations.

Some time afterwards, the phyſicians and ſurgeons of Paris were much divided on a medical legal diſquiſition on the duration of geſtation, and the time of parturition; which was conducted with great heat and acrimony by the different parties. Dr. DUBOURG was engaged in this controverſy, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a valuable and elaborate publication, entitled, "Recherches ſur la Durée de la Groſſeſſe et le Terme de l'Accouchement." Amſterdam, 1765.

* Theſe tables were preceded by an explanatory diſcourſe. Tables have been ſince formed in England by Dr. Prieſtley, Dr. Blair, and Dr. Playfair.

By this work he acquired additional fame and reputation, like Dr. William Hunter, upon a ſubject not very diſſimilar: this amiable phyſician was on the ſide of humanity; for a mind endowed with ſentiments of honour and virtue is the leaſt liable to ſuſpect the want of them in others.

To the cultivation of botany he devoted much of his time. His garden, which contained a large aſſemblage of plants, was open to ſtudents, and the lovers of botany; and in 1767, he publiſhed a copious work, explanatory of his new method of arranging plants, entitled, "Le Botaniſte François, comprenant toutes les Plantes communes et uſuelles, diſpoſées ſuivant une nouvelle Méthode et décrites en Langage vulgaire," 2 volumes, 12mo. This work alſo compriſed many curious eſſays on the nature of diſeaſes and their remedies.

In perſon, Dr. DUBOURG was ſomewhat above the middle ſtature, and full, but not groſs in figure: of a fair complexion, and great affability in his countenance, with a firmneſs at the ſame time in his features, which conveyed the idea of the union of dignity of mind, with ſoftneſs of manners. With a conſtitution thus organized for the happy acquirement of confidential intercourſe, his underſtanding was refined and improved by the cultivation of letters, and deep reflection on man, in the moſt extended view: this is particularly evident in his "Code de la Raiſon humaine;" in which he firſt conſiders man in his individual exiſtence, and afterwards purſues the inveſtigation through all his relative duties in life: as the member of a family in the patriarchal ſtate, till he becomes a citizen of the world, in the moſt enlarged and philoſophical view, formed for communicating

happineſs

happineſs to others, and of participating in it, as flowing from the divine and inexhauſtible ſource.

A mind actuated by ſuch ſentiments of urbanity, muſt be peculiarly prone to the intercourſe of the moſt generous and ſocial affections, which begets friendſhips founded upon ſincerity, and unites friends in indiſſoluble bonds of amity. In this ſacred union, the beſt and wiſeſt of men have been the moſt choice in forming connections, which influence and improve the deareſt enjoyments of life. Dr. DUBOURG, with an affability of liberal and eaſy manners, maintained a ſcrupulous caution in forming his friendſhips: often has he ſaid, "J'aimerois mieux, avoir un honnête homme pour "ennemi, qu'un fripon pour ami."

Dr. DUBOURG was admitted into the friendſhip of the great philoſopher Dr. Franklin, early in the year 1773, and ever afterwards continued one of his moſt intimate and boſom aſſociates; and it was DUBOURG, that had the honour of diffuſing the knowledge of the electrical philoſophy throughout France, and the continent of Europe, by the publication of "Oeuvres de Mr. Franklin."

There is an union between the ſexes of heart and ſoul, of ſublime friendſhip, founded upon unlimited affection, which places man in the firſt and moſt endearing ſituation he can poſſibly enjoy; and few partook of the bleſſings of connubial felicity in a more exalted degree than DUBOURG. As DUBOURG was devoted to his wife with the tendereſt affection, he bemoaned her deceaſe, which happened in Auguſt 1777, with tears of affliction, which nothing could wipe away but time, and the conſolations of religion and philoſophy. In little more than two years he followed her, being attacked by a fever early in December 1779, of which he died on the 13th, in the 71ſt

year of his age.—Vide "Memoirs of the Medical Society of London," vol. i, p. 476, containing Memoirs of Jaques Barbeu Dubourg, by Dr. Lettſom.

DUNCAN (DANIEL)

An eminent Phyſician, born at Montauban in Languedoc, in 1649.

Was the ſon of Dr. Peter Duncan, profeſſor of phyſic in that city, and grandſon to William Duncan, an Engliſh gentleman, of Scottiſh original, who removed from London to the South of France about the beginning of the laſt century. Having loſt both his parents while yet in his cradle, he was indebted for the care of his infancy and education to the guardianſhip of his mother's brother, Mr. Daniel Paul, a leading counſellor of the parliament of Toulouſe, though a firm and profeſſed proteſtant.

MR. DUNCAN received the firſt elements of grammar, polite literature, and philoſophy, at Puy Laurens, whither the magiſtracy of Montauban had transferred their univerſity for a time, to put an end to ſome diſputes of the ſtudents with the citizens. The maſters newly eſtabliſhed there, finding their credit much raiſed by his uncommon proficiency, redoubled their attention to him; ſo that he went from that academy with a diſtinguiſhed character to Montpellier, when removed thither by his guardian, with a view to qualify him for a profeſſion, which had been for three generations hereditary in his family. His ingenuity and application recommended him to the eſteem and friendſhip of his principal inſtructor there, the celebrated Dr. Charles Barbeyrac, uncle to John Barbeyrac, the illuſtrious civilian, whoſe medical lectures and practice were in high reputation. Having taken his favourite pupil into his own houſe, he permitted him,

at

at every viſit he paid to his patients, to conſult and reaſon with him concerning the effect of his preſcriptions. When he had ſtudied eight years under the friendly care of ſo excellent a maſter, and had juſt attained the age of twenty-four, he was admitted to the degree of M. D. in that univerſity,

From Montpellier he went to Paris, where he reſided nearly ſeven years. Here he publiſhed his firſt work, upon the principle of motion in the conſtituent parts of animal bodies, entitled, "Explication nouvelle et méchanique des Actions animales," Paris, 1678. It was in the year following, that he went for the firſt time to London, to diſpoſe of ſome houſes there, which had deſcended to him from his anceſtors. He had beſides ſome other motives to the journey; and, among the reſt, to get information relative to the effects of the plague in London, in 1665. Having diſpatched his other buſineſs, he printed in London a Latin edition of his "Theory of the Principle of Motion in animal Bodies." His ſtay in London, at this time, was little more than two years, though he was much diſpoſed to ſettle there entirely. But in 1681, he was recalled to Paris, to attend a conſultation on the health of his patron Colbert, which was then beginning to decline.

Soon after his return, he produced the firſt part of a new work, "entitled, "La Chymie naturelle, ou Explication chymique et méchanique de la Nourriture de l'Animal." It was much read, but rather raiſed than ſatisfied the curioſity of the learned; to anſwer which, he added afterwards two other parts, which were received with general applauſe. A ſecond edition of the whole was publiſhed at Paris in 1687. In that year likewiſe came out his "Hiſtoire de l'Animal, ou la Connoiſſance du Corps animè, par la

Méchanique, et par la Chymie." He left Paris in 1683, upon the much lamented death of Colbert, the kind effect of whose esteem he gratefully acknowledged, though in a much smaller degree than he might have enjoyed, if he could have restrained his zeal for protestantism, and his avowed abhorrence of popery. He had some property in land adjoining to the city of Montauban, with a handsome house upon it, pleasantly situate near the skirts of the town. It was with the purpose of selling these, and settling finally in England, that he went thither from Paris. But the honourable and friendly reception he met with there determined his stay some years in his native city.

In 1690, the persecution, which began to rage with great fury against protestants, made him suddenly relinquish all thoughts of a longer abode in France. Having disposed of his house and land for less than half their value, he retired first to Geneva, intending to return to England through Germany; an intention generally kept in petto, but for many years unexpectedly thwarted by a variety of events. Great numbers of his persuasion, encouraged by his liberality in defraying their expences on the road to Geneva, had followed him thither. Unwilling to abandon them in distress, he spent several months in that city and Berne, in doing them all the service in his power. He passed about eight or nine years at Berne, where to his constant practice of physic was added the charge of a professorship of anatomy and chemistry. In the year 1699, Philip, Landgrave of Hesse, sent for him to Cassel. The princess, who lay dangerously ill, was restored to life, but recovered strength very slowly. Dr. DUNCAN was entertained for three years with great respect, in the palace of the Landgrave, as his domestic physician. During his stay at that court, he

wrote

wrote his treatiſe upon the abuſe of hot liquors. The uſe of tea, which had not long been introduced into Germany, and into the houſes of only the moſt opulent, was already at the Landgrave's become improper and immoderate, as well as that of coffee and chocolate. The princeſs of Heſſe, with a weak habit of body inclining to a conſumption, had been accuſtomed to drink theſe liquors to exceſs, and extremely hot. He thought fit, therefore, to write ſomething againſt the abuſe of them. He wrote this treatiſe in a popular ſtyle, as intended for the benefit of all ranks of people; the abuſe he condemned, growing daily more and more epidemical. Though he deemed it too ſuperficial for publication, he permitted it to be much circulated in manuſcript. It was not till five years after, that he was perſuaded by his friend Dr. Boerhaave to print it, firſt in French, under the title of "Avis ſalutaire à tout le Monde, contre l'Abus des Liqueurs chaudes, et particulièrement du Café, du Chocolat, et du Thé." Rotterdam, 1705. He printed it the year following in Engliſh.

The perſecution of proteſtants in France continuing to drive great numbers of them from all its provinces into Germany, he defrayed, occaſionally, the expences of ſome ſmall bodies of theſe poor emigrants, who paſſed through Caſſel in 1702, in their way to Brandenburg, where encouraging offers of a comfortable maintenance were held out by the king of Pruſſia to induſtrious manufacturers of every ſort. The praiſes theſe people ſpread of Dr. DUNCAN's liberality, when they arrived at Berlin, procured him a flattering invitation to that court. Here he was well received by the reigning prince, who appointed him diſtributor of his prudent munificence to ſome thouſands of theſe poor artificers. Though appointed profeſſor of phy-

ſic with a decent ſalary, and phyſician to the royal houſehold, he found his abode at Berlin likely to prove injurious to his health and fortune. His expences there were exceſſive, and increaſing without bounds by the daily applications made to him by the refugees, as diſtributor of the royal bounty, which fell ſhort of their wants. Beſides, the intemperate mode of living at that court was not according to his taſte. It was this laſt reaſon, which induced him, in 1703, to remove to the Hague.

In this moſt agreeable reſidence he ſettled about twelve years, a ſhort excurſion to London excepted, in 1706, for the purpoſe of inveſting all his monied property in the Engliſh funds. He kept, at this time, a frequent correſpondence with Dr. Boerhaave, at whoſe perſuaſion he publiſhed a Latin edition of his Natural Chemiſtry, with ſome improvements, and additional illuſtrations. He commenced, about the ſame time, a correſpondence upon ſimilar ſubjects with Dr. Richard Mead. From the time of his leaving London in 1681, it appears, that Dr. DUNCAN conſtantly entertained thoughts of fixing there his final abode. He, however, did not effect this purpoſe till about the end of 1714. He expreſſed an intention to quit the Hague ſome months ſooner; but unhappily juſt then he was ſuddenly ſeized with a ſtroke of the palſy. He dedicated the laſt ſixteen years of his life to the gratuitous ſervice of thoſe who ſought his advice. To the rich who conſulted him, from whom he as peremptorily refuſed to take a fee, he was wont to ſay with a ſmile, "The poor are my only paymaſters "now, they are the beſt I ever had, their payments "are placed in a government fund that can never fail; "my ſecurity is the only king who can do no wrong." This alluded to the loſs he had ſuſtained, in 1721, of

of a third part of his property by the South Sea ſcheme. It produced not the leaſt alteration in his purpoſe, or any retrenchment of his general beneficence to the poor. He left behind him a great number of manuſcripts, chiefly on phyſical ſubjects, and died at London, April 30, 1735, aged 86.

DURET (Louis)

Born of a noble Family at Beaugé-le-ville, in Breſcia, then belonging to the Duke of Savoy,

Was among the moſt celebrated phyſicians of his time, and practiſed his art at Paris with great reputation, during the reigns of Charles IX, and Henry III, to whom he was phyſician in ordinary. The latter of theſe princes, who had a ſingular eſteem and affection for him, granted him a penſion of four hundred crowns of gold, with ſurvivance to his five ſons: and as a mark of his condeſcenſion, was preſent at the marriage of his daughter, to whom he made preſents to a conſiderable amount.

Duret died Jan. 22, 1586, at the age of 53. He was firmly attached to the doctrine of Hippocrates, and treated medicine in the manner of the ancients. Of ſeveral books, which he wrote, the moſt eſteemed is, "Commentaire ſur les Coaques d'Hippocrate," Paris 1621, folio. He died before he had put the finiſhing hand to this work. John Duret, his ſon, reviſed it, and gave it to the public, under this title, "Hippocratis magni Coacæ Prænotiones: Opus mirabile, in tres Libros diſtributum, Interprete et Enarratore, L. Duret. John Duret followed his father's profeſſion with great ſucceſs, and died in 1629, at the age of 60.

E.

ECLUSE (Charles de l')
A Phyſician of Arras,

To whom the emperors Maximilian the ſecond, and Rodolphus the ſecond, committed the care of their garden of ſimples. Being diſguſted with the formalities attending on the life of a courtier, he retired to Frankfort on the Maine, and afterward to Leyden, where he died April 4, 1609, at the age of 84, profeſſor of botany. His works are in two volumes, folio: Antwerp, 1601—1605.

EISENSCHMIDT (John Gaspar, M. D.)

Was born at Straſburgh, in 1656. In a journey he made to Paris, he formed an intimacy with ſeveral of the learned, and particularly with Du Verney and Tournefort. He was admitted of the academy of ſciences on the re-eſtabliſhment of that ſociety, and died in 1712, at the age of 56, at Straſbourg, where he ſettled on returning from his travels. He publiſhed:

1. "A Treatiſe on the Weights and Meaſures of various Nations, and of the Value of the Coin of the Ancients."

2. "A Treatiſe on the Figure of the Earth, entitled, "Elliptico-Sphéroide."

He cultivated the mathematics without neglecting medicine.

ELICHMAN (JOHN)
A Native of Sileſia,

Practiſed phyſic at Leyden, and was remarkable for underſtanding ſixteen languages. He was ſo well ſkilled in the Perſian, that, in the judgement of Salmaſius, Europe has never produced a man, who equalled him in that point, and perhaps never will. He was of opinion, that the German and the Perſian languages were derived from the ſame original; and he gave ſeveral reaſons for it.

HE wrote a letter in Arabic, "De Uſu Linguæ Arabicæ in Medicinâ;" which was printed at Jena in 1636. His diſſertation "De Termino Vitæ ſecundum Mentem Orientalium," appeared in 1639; and would have been much larger than it is, if he had not died while he was writing it. His Latin tranſlation of the Table of Cebes was printed at Leyden in 1640, together with the Arabic verſion, and the Greek, under the care of Salmaſius, who prefixed thereto a very ample preface. Vide Bayle's "Diction."—Salmaſ. "Præfat. in Tabulam Arabicam Cebetis."

ELLER DE BROOKHUYSEN (JOHN THEODORE)
Firſt Phyſician to the King of Pruſſia,

Was born in 1689, at Pletzkau, in the principality of Anhault-Bernburg, and died at Berlin, in 1760, aged 71 years. To the title of firſt phyſician, which Frederic William had given him in 1735, Frederic II, his ſon, in 1755, added that of privy counſellor and director of the royal academy of Pruſſia. We have, by him, a treatiſe in Latin of the Knowledge and Treatment of Diſeaſes, principally of the acute ſpecies; which was tranſlated into French by M. le

Roy, phyſician, 1774, 12mo. The doctrine here laid down is good in the main, and founded on important obſervations in practice. The death of the author deprived the public of thoſe he had made on chronical diſeaſes; and it is a loſs; for he joined to a long courſe of practice, the ſagacity, the dexterity, and the patience ſo neceſſary to an obſerver.

ELYOT (Sir THOMAS)

Flouriſhed in the fifteenth century, was eminent in various branches of learning, and was a patron and friend of moſt of the learned men in Henry the eighth's reign. Among other works in different branches of ſcience, he wrote one on phyſic, entitled, "The Caſtell of Health." This was greatly eſteemed, not only by the public in general, but by ſome of the faculty in his time; and is, indeed, fully as worthy of notice as moſt of the medical pieces of that age.

"THE Caſtell of Health" is ſaid to have been firſt publiſhed in 1541; it was reprinted in 1572, 1580, and 1595. The writer, in his proheme or preface, anſwering the objection that might be raiſed againſt his work from his ſuppoſed ignorance of medical ſcience, gives an account of the manner of his acquiring this part of knowledge, which is worth quoting on account of the courſe of reading mentioned in it. "Before "that I was twenty years old," he ſays, "a worſhip- "ful phyſician, and one of the moſt renowned at that "time in England, read unto me the works of Galen, "of temperaments and natural faculties, the introduc- "tion of Johannicius, with ſome of the aphoriſms of "Hippocrates. And afterward, by mine own ſtudy, "I read over in order the more part of the works "of Hippocrates, Galen, Oribaſius, Paulus, Celſus,

"Alexander

" Alexander Trallianus, Plinius the one and the other, " with Dioſcorides. Nor did I omit to read the long " canons of Avicenna, the commentaries of Averroes, " the practices of Iſaac, Haliabbas, Rhazes, Meſue; " and alſo of the more part of them which were their " aggregators and followers. And although I have " never been at Montpellier, Padua, nor Salern, yet " have I found ſomething in phyſic whereby I have " taken no little profit concerning mine own health." His acquaintance with theſe ancient authors is ſufficiently evinced in his work, by his frequent references to them, and his adopting all the theory of Galen with its numerous diſtinctions and diviſions. It cannot be expected, that much of original matter ſhould be found in a writer ſo circumſtanced. On the whole, his rules for diet and regimen, when not drawn from Galenical theory, are founded upon good plain ſenſe; and he uniformly inculcates temperance of every kind. This he carries to a degree, with regard to certain enjoyments, that would be generally thought ſomewhat too rigorous, except by ſuch a bridegroom as the old gentleman in la Fontaine, who would be pleaſed, with our knight's authority, to add all the months from April to October to the red-letter days of his Calendar.

Two or three particular obſervations, which appear proper to this author, are all we ſhall further extract from this work. In ſpeaking of different kinds of drinks, he has the following remark concerning cider-drinkers. " Who that will diligently mark in the " countries where cider is uſed for a common drink, " the men and women have the colour of their viſage " pallid, and the ſkin of their viſage rivelled, although " that they be young." The qualities of the cider of ſome counties have of late been a ſubject of much diſquiſition; and from this paſſage it will appear, that

ſuſpicions

ſuſpicions concerning the unwholeſomeneſs of this liquor are of long ſtanding.

From another paſſage we learn, that the diſeaſe now called a cold began to be common in England in his time. "At this preſent time," he ſays, "in this "realm of England, there is not any one more annoy- "ance to the health of man's body, than diſtillations "from the head called rheums." The cauſe of their being ſo much more frequent than they uſed to be forty years before, he ſuppoſes to be "banquettings "after ſupper, and drinking much, eſpecially wine a "little after ſleep;" and alſo covering up the head too hot, a practice which prevailed to ſuch a degree, that he tells us, "now-a days if a boy of ſeven years of "age, or a young man of twenty years, have not two "caps on his head, he and his friends will think that "he may not continue in health; and yet if the inner "cap be not of velvet or ſattin, a ſerving man feareth "to loſe his credence" (credit.) Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 61, &c.

EMILIANO (John)

An Italian Philoſopher and Phyſician of the 16th Century,

Acquired reputation in the medical art, which he practiſed with ſucceſs, and as a great naturaliſt. He is principally known by a tract printed at Venice, in 1584, 4to, under the title of, "Hiſtoria naturalis de Ruminantibus et Ruminatione."

ENT (Sir George)

A very ingenious and eminent Phyſician,

Born at Sandwich in Kent, Nov. 6, 1604; after regularly going through a courſe of claſſical inſtruction, was ſent to Sidney college, Cambridge. He

He afterwards travelled into foreign countries, and was made a doctor of phyſic at Padua.

After his return home, he became eminent for his practice; during the times of the uſurpation, was choſen fellow, and afterwards preſident of the college of phyſicians; and, at length, had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles II. He died at London, Oct. 13, 1689, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry. He was extremely intimate with the famous Dr. William Harvey, whom he learnedly defended in a piece, entitled, "Apologia pro Circulatione Sanguinis contra Æmilium Pariſanum, 1641," in 8vo. Ten years after, he prevailed with Dr. Harvey to conſent to the publication of his "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium," of which he himſelf took the care, and which he preſented to the preſident and fellows of the college of phyſicians, in a very ſenſible, polite, and elegant dedication. He publiſhed alſo, "Animadverſiones in Malachiæ Thruſtoni, M. D. Diatribam de Reſpirationis Uſu primario," 1679, 8vo, before which, ſays Wood, is his picture in a long peruke.

In the Philoſophical Tranſactions, Number 194, Ann. 1691, are Sir GEORGE ENT's "Obſervationes Ponderis Teſtudinis, cum in autumno terram ſubiret, cum ejuſdem ex terrâ verno tempore exeuntis pondere comparatæ, per plures annos repetitæ." Wood ſeems to think, that Sir GEORGE might be the author of more things; but they had not come to his knowledge. Vide Wood's "Faſti," vol. i.

ERASTUS

ERASTUS (THOMAS)

A celebrated Phyſician and Divine,

Was born at Baden in Germany, about 1524. He was liberally educated, and ſent to the univerſity of Baſil, when he was ſixteen years old; but he had ſome difficulties to ſtruggle with, on account of the narrow circumſtances of his parents. Providence, however, ſays Melchior Adam, raiſed up a Mæcenas for him, who ſupplied him plentifully with every thing he wanted.

WHEN he had been at Baſil two years, he was ſeized with the plague, but happily recovered from it. Afterwards he went into Italy, and ſettled at Bologna, where he applied himſelf intenſely to the ſtudy of philoſophy firſt, and then of phyſic. He ſpent nine years in Italy among the moſt eminent phyſicians, and acquired great ſkill in the ſcience. Then he returned to his own country, and lived ſome time at the court of the princes of Henneberg, where he practiſed phyſic with great reputation. Afterwards the elector palatine, Frederic III, gave him an honourable invitation to his court, and made him firſt phyſician and counſellor: he appointed him alſo profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Heidleberg. Here there aroſe a warm diſpute about the ſacrament, namely, "Whether the terms, Fleſh and Blood, ought to be underſtood literally or metaphorically?" ERASTUS engaged in this controverſy, and publiſhed a book, in which he contended for the metaphorical ſenſe.

He had all along joined the ſtudy of divinity to that of phyſic, and was eſteemed as good a divine as he was a phyſician: for which reaſon, in 1564, when a conference was held between the divines of the Palatinate

and

and thoſe of Wirtemberg, about the real preſence in the Lord's ſupper, ERASTUS was ordered, by the elector Frederick, to be preſent at it. He afterwards left Heidleberg, and returned to the univerſity of Baſil, where he had been educated. Here he cauſed a ſociety to be eſtabliſhed for the particular ſtudy and promotion of medical knowledge, and ſpent the laſt years of his life in the active purſuit of it; and here he died Dec. 31, 1583.

He wrote ſeveral books of philoſophy and phyſic, and ſome particularly levelled at Paracelſus, whoſe whimſies and extravagances he was very earneſt to diſcredit and explode. He wrote, as we have obſerved, upon ſubjects of divinity; but what made the moſt noiſe of all his performances, and makes him chiefly memorable now, is his book, "De Excommunicatione Eccleſiaſticâ." In this he denies the power of the church, and affirms their cenſures to be incapable of extending beyond this preſent life. For this, as we may eaſily conceive, the loudeſt anathemas have been thundered againſt him by the papiſts; and he has not been ſpared by thoſe who were not papiſts. Beza wrote againſt him in a book, entitled, "De verâ Excommunicatione et Chriſtiano Preſbyterio;" and ſo did our learned Hammond in his book "of the Power of the Keys." ERASTUS knew well enough, that a work of this import was not likely to be reliſhed by divines of any order, and therefore directed it not to be publiſhed till after his death. Melchior Adams ſays, that it was ſuppoſed to be publiſhed by his widow; which looks as if it were uſhered into the world by an unknown editor.—Vide Melch. Adam, in "Vitâ."

ETHERIDGE (George)

Was born in the year 1518, at Thame, in Oxfordſhire, and admitted a ſcholar of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, in 1534, of which he was made probationer fellow in 1543. In this univerſity he purſued the ſtudy of phyſic, together with thoſe liberal and ornamental parts of ſcience, for which that ſeat of learning has always been celebrated. He taught Greek privately ſeveral years in the univerſity before 1553, when he was made regius profeſſor of that language. This poſt he retained till ſome time after the acceſſion of queen Elizabeth, when, on account of his having been active againſt the proteſtants in Mary's reign, he was obliged to relinquiſh it. He likewiſe ſuffered much at this time from frequent impriſonments. He continued, however, ſtedfaſt to the Romiſh faith, in which he had been zealouſly educated; and for his ſupport, purſued the practice of phyſic in and about Oxford, principally among thoſe of his own communion. He alſo took into his family, as boarders, the children of ſeveral popiſh gentlemen, whom he inſtructed in the rudiments of ſcience. In this ſtation he maintained a high character, not only for medical knowledge, but for ſkill in the mathematics, in Hebrew, and the learned languages, in muſic and poetry. Leland, the antiquary, was his intimate friend, and has celebrated him in his verſes. He was living in 1588.

Beside various tranſlations and poetical works, of which one of the moſt remarkable is a verſion of the firſt book of the Æneid into Greek heroic verſe, he wrote "Hypomnemata quædam in aliquot Libros Pauli Æginetæ, ſeu Obſervationes Medicamentorum quæ hac Ætate in Uſu ſunt," Lond. 1588. This is a ſmall piece, dedicated to Sir Walter Mildmay, with a pre-

a prefatory epiſtle in Greek to the college of phyſicians. Its purport is to add, by way of comment to the practical part of Paulus Ægineta, an account of ſuch remedies as were principally uſed in his own time. Theſe, we find, almoſt entirely conſiſted of purgative, bitter, and emollient vegetable ſimples, with the compound electuaries, and pills of ancient invention; and his work is little more than a collection of preſcriptions of this ſort, accommodated to different diſeaſes. He takes notice of the *ſweating ſickneſs*, that raged in Edward the ſixth's time, and remarks, that few died of it at Oxford, which he attributes to the ſuperior purity of its air.

Sir George Etheridge, the dramatic writer, is ſaid to have been deſcended from the ſame family with this phyſician. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 158, &c.

ETMULLER (MICHAEL)

An eminent Phyſician, born at Leipſic, May 26, 1646,

After having travelled over the greateſt part of Europe, he was made profeſſor of botany, chemiſtry, and anatomy, at Leipſic, where he died in 1683. He was an indefatigable writer, his works amounting to no leſs than five volumes in folio, as they were printed at Naples in 1728. He was married, and left a ſon, Michael Erneſt Etmuller, who was alſo an ingenious phyſician, and who, after having given ſeveral pieces to the public, died in 1732.

EUNAPIUS,

A native of Sardis, in Lydia,

Flouriſhed in the fourth century under the emperors Valentinian, Valens, and Gratian. He was a celebrated ſophiſt, phyſician, and hiſtorian. He was

brought up by Chryſanthius, a ſophiſt of noble birth, who was related to him by marriage, at whoſe requeſt he wrote his book "Of the Lives of the Philoſophers and Sophiſts," in which he frequently ſhews himſelf an enemy to Chriſtianity.

He wrote a hiſtory of the Cæſars, which he deduced from the reign of Claudius, where Herodian left off, down to that of Arcadius and Honorius. Photius ſpeaks with approbation of this hiſtory; only complaining, that he all along treats the emperors very injuriouſly, while he is ſo partial to the heathen, as even to prefer Julian to Conſtantine the Great. He inveighed alſo ſeverely againſt the monks, whom he charged with pride and inſolence, under the maſk of auſterity; and ridiculed, very profanely no doubt, the relics of holy martyrs. This hiſtory is loſt, but the loſs is the better to be borne, becauſe we have the ſubſtance of it in Zoſimus, who is ſuppoſed to have done little more than copy it. All that we have remaining of Eunapius is, his "Lives of the Sophiſts;" except, perhaps, a ſmall fragment of his hiſtory, which is printed at the end of ſome editions of it; though Fabricius is of opinion, that this fragment belongs to another Eunapius, who lived ſomewhat earlier. Vide "Bibliothec. Græc." vol. 6, p. 253.

EUTYCHIUS,

A Chriſtian Author, of the Sect of the Melchites,

Was born at Cairo, in Egypt, 876, and became eminent in the knowledge of phyſic, which he practiſed with ſo much ſucceſs and reputation, that even the Mahometans eſteemed him the beſt phyſician of his time.

Toward the latter part of his life he applied himſelf to divinity, and was choſen in 933 patriarch of Alexandria.

Alexandria. He then took the name of Eutychius; for his Arabian name was Said Ebn Batrik. He had the misfortune not to be very acceptable to his people, for there were continual jars between them, from his firſt acceſſion to the ſee to the time of his death, which happened in 950.

He wrote annals from the beginning of the world to the year 900, in which may be found many things that occur no where elſe, but certainly many more which were collected from falſe legends, and are entirely fabulous. An extract from theſe annals, under the title of "Annals of the Church of Alexandria," was publiſhed by Selden in Arabic and Latin, in 1642, 4to, and the Annals entire were publiſhed by Pocock, in Arabic and Latin, in 1659, 4to, with a preface and notes by Selden. Beſide theſe, Eutychius wrote a book, "De Rebus Siciliæ," after it was taken by the Saracens; the manuſcript of which is now in the public library at Cambridge, ſubjoined to the Annals: alſo, "A Diſputation between the Heterodox and the Chriſtians:" together with ſome medical performances. Vide Cave "Hiſtor. Literar."

F.

FABRICIUS (JEROM)

Uſually called Aquapendente, from the Place of his Nativity,

Was an Italian phyſician of great repute in his day. He laid the foundation of his future acquiſitions at Padua, where he made himſelf maſter of the Latin and Greek tongues, and went through a courſe of philoſophy. There alſo he applied himſelf to phyſic, under

the celebrated Fallopius, and made a wonderful progreſs by the directions of ſo excellent a maſter. He ſtudied principally ſurgery and anatomy, which he profeſſed with high reputation at Padua for forty years.

Contrary to the ſpirit which animates the generality of his order, fame, and not intereſt, is ſaid to have been his principal object. He had many good qualities of the heart, as well as great ones of the head, which procured him numerous friends, from whom he ſeems to have received preſents inſtead of fees; for the cabinet, which he ſet apart for the reception of theſe preſents, had this remarkable inſcription on it, "Lucri neglecti lucrum." The republic of Venice ſettled upon him a yearly ſtipend of a thouſand crowns in gold, and honoured him with a ſtatue and a golden chain. He died about 1693, leaving behind him ſeveral treatiſes both in phyſic and ſurgery.

FAGON (Guy Crescent)

Was born at Paris, in 1638, and at a very early age was deſtined to the ſtudy of medicine. He took the degree of doctor in 1664. Vallot, firſt phyſician to the king, having undertaken to replant the royal garden, after the plan ſuggeſted by Fontenelle, Fagon offered his aſſiſtance. He travelled over the Alps, the Pyrenees, Auvergne, Provence, Languedoc, and returned with a very rich collection. His activity and zeal were rewarded with the honourable offices of profeſſor of botany and chemiſtry in the royal garden. His reputation and merit obtained the poſt of firſt phyſician to the wife of the dauphin: Some few months afterwards he was choſen firſt phyſician to the queen; and, after her death, was entruſted by the king with the ſuperintendence of the health of the royal progeny. At length, Lewis the fourteenth nominated him his

his firſt phyſician, in 1693. Elevated to this poſt, he conſiderably diminiſhed the revenues of his office: he aboliſhed the tributes, which he found eſtabliſhed upon nominations to the royal chairs of profeſſor of medicine in the different univerſities. Being appointed ſuperintendent of the royal garden in 1698, he adviſed Lewis the fourteenth to ſend Tournefort to the Levant, to enrich the garden with new and rare plants. He was received into the academy of ſciences the year following.

M. Fagon had always been troubled with bad health; but he in ſome meaſure improved a weakly conſtitution, by a regimen the moſt ſevere; and nearly attained the age of eighty years, dying in 1718. Beſide a profound knowledge in his profeſſion, he poſſeſſed a general and polite erudition. His heart was yet ſuperior to his genius, humane, generous, and diſintereſted. He collected a catalogue of the plants in the royal garden, publiſhed in 1665, with the title of "Hortus Regius." This catalogue he ornamented with a ſmall Latin poem, inſpired by his taſte for botany. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire hiſtorique-portatif," tom. 2, p. 94, &c.

FALLOPIUS (Gabriel)

A celebrated Phyſician and Anatomiſt of Italy,

Was deſcended from a noble family, and born at Modena, in 1490. He enjoyed a ſtrong and vigorous conſtitution, with vaſt abilities of mind, which he cultivated by an intenſe application to his ſtudies in philoſophy, phyſic, botany, and anatomy. In the laſt he made ſome diſcoveries; and among the reſt that of the tubes, by which the ova deſcend from the ovarium, and which from him are called the Fallopian tubes.

He travelled through the greater part of Europe, and penetrated by his labours the moſt abſtruſe myſteries of nature. He practiſed phyſic with great ſucceſs, and gained the character of one of the ableſt phyſicians of his age. He was made profeſſor of anatomy at Piſa, in the year 1548, then at Padua, in the year 1551, at which place he died, upon the 9th of October 1563, aged 72 years.

Dr. Freind ſays, that "he was a great maſter in "his profeſſion; that he was a ſcholar of Braſſavolus, "and read his lectures upon the morbus gallicus, about "the year 1555; but that though he treats of every "branch of the diſeaſe very exactly, he ſays little or "nothing but what may be found in Nicolas Maſſa, "in his book 'De Gallico Morbo.'" His writings, by which he very much diſtinguiſhed himſelf, were firſt publiſhed ſeparately at the time they were written, and afterwards collected and printed with the title of "Opera genuina omnia, tam practica quam theoretica, in tres tomos diſtributa." They were printed at Venice in 1584, and in 1606; and at Frankfort in 1600, "Cum operum Appendice;" and in 1606, in folio. The firſt volume contains, 1. "Inſtitutiones Anatomicæ." 2. "Obſervationes Anatomicæ." 3. "Obſervationes de Venis." 4. "De Partibus ſimilaribus humani Corporis." 5. "De Medicamentis ſimplicibus." 6. "De Materiâ Medicinali in Librum primum Dioſcoridis." 7. "De thermalibus Aquis Libri ſeptem." 8. "De Metallis atque Foſſilibus Libri duo." 9. "De Medicamentis purgantibus ſimplicibus." 10. "Epiſtola ad Mercurialem de Aſparagis."

The ſecond volume contains, 1. "De Ulceribus et eorum Speciebus." 2. "De Vulneribus in Genere et Specie." 3. "Commentarius in Hippocratis Coi Librum de Vulneribus Capitis. 4. "De Cauteriis."

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The third volume contains, 1. "De Humoribus præter Naturam." 2. "Expoſitio in Librum Galeni de Oſſibus. "3. De luxatis et fractis Oſſibus." 4. "Methodus conſultandi." 5. "De Compoſitione Medicamentorum." Vide Freind's "Hiſt. of Phyſic," part 2, p. 374, Lon. 1727.

FERNELIUS (JOHN)
Phyſician to Henry II, of France,

Was born in Picardy, about the beginning of the eleventh century. He was not very young when ſent to Paris to ſtudy rhetoric and philoſophy; but made ſo quick a progreſs, that, having been admitted A.M. after two years time, the principals of the colleges ſtrove who ſhould have him to teach logic, and offered him a conſiderable ſtipend. He would not accept their offers, but choſe to render himſelf worthy of a public profeſſor's chair, by private ſtudies and lectures. He applied himſelf to theſe, therefore, in a very intenſe manner. All other pleaſure was inſipid to him. He cared neither for play, nor for walking, nor for entertainment, nor even for converſation. He read Cicero, Plato, and Ariſtotle. The reading of Cicero procured him this advantage, that the lectures he gave on philoſophical ſubjects were as eloquent, as thoſe of the other maſters were barbarous at that time. He alſo applied himſelf very earneſtly to the mathematics.

THIS continual ſtudy drew upon him a long fit of ſickneſs, which obliged him to leave Paris. On his recovery, he returned thither with a deſign to ſtudy phyſic; but before he applied himſelf entirely to it, he taught philoſophy in the college of St. Barbara. After this he ſpent four years in the ſtudy of phyſic, and taking a doctor's degree confined himſelf to his cloſet,

in

in order to read the beſt authors, and to improve himſelf in the mathematics, that is, as far as the buſineſs of his profeſſion would ſuffer him. Never was man more diligent than FERNEL. He uſed to riſe at four o'clock in the morning, and ſtudied till it was time either to read lectures or to viſit patients. He then examined the urine that was brought to him; for this was the method of thoſe times with regard to the poor people, who did not ſend for the phyſician. Coming home to dine, he ſhut himſelf up among his books till they called him to ſupper; returned to them the moment he had ſupped, and did not leave them till eleven o'clock, when he went to bed. So much pains do ſome men take to get ill health and the ſpleen, which, however, we do not find to have happened to FERNEL.

In the courſe of theſe ſtudies, he invented mathematical inſtruments, and was at great expences in making them. His wife, who ſeems to have been a thrifty ſpirited woman, did not like thoſe expences, by which even a part of her fortune was waſted. She murmured, ſhe cried, ſhe complained of it to her father, who was a counſellor at Paris. FERNEL ſubmitted at laſt, ſent all his inſtrument-makers away, and applied himſelf in good earneſt to practiſe phyſic. But, as viſiting patients did not employ his whole time, he reſumed the ſame office in which he had been engaged already, that of reading public lectures upon Hippocrates and Galen. This ſoon gained him a great reputation through France, and in foreign countries. His buſineſs increaſing, he left off reading lectures; but as nothing could make him ceaſe to ſtudy in private, he ſpent all the hours he could ſpare in compoſing a work of phyſic, entitled, "Phyſiologia," which was ſoon after publiſhed. He was prevailed with

with to read lectures upon this new work, which he did for three years; and undertaking another work, which he published, "De Venæ Sectione," he laid himself under the necessity of reading lectures some years longer; for it was passionately desired that he would also explain this new book to youth.

While he was thus employed, he was sent for to court, in order to try whether he could cure a lady, whose recovery was despaired of. He was so happy as to cure her, which was the first cause of that esteem which Henry II, who was then but dauphin, and who was in love with that lady, conceived for him. This prince offered him even then the place of first physician to him; but FERNEL, who infinitely preferred his studies to the hurry of a court, would not accept the employment, and had even recourse to artifice in order to obtain the liberty of returning to Paris. He stated first, that he was not learned enough to deserve to be entrusted with the health of princes; but that if he were permitted to return to Paris, he would zealously employ all means to become more learned, and more capable of serving the dauphin. This excuse not being admitted, he pretended in the next place to be sick, and sent to the prince a surgeon, who was accustomed to speak familiarly to him, and who told him that FERNEL had a pleurisy, which grief would certainly render mortal, and that his grief was occasioned by being absent from his books and from his family, and by being obliged to discontinue his lectures, and lead a tumultuous life. The prince, giving credit to this false story, permitted FERNEL to retire. "A man," as Bayle observes, "must be excessively in love with his studies, "and a philosophical life, when he employs such tricks "to avoid what all others are desirous to obtain."

When Henry came to the throne, he renewed his entreaties; but FERNEL represented, that the honour which

which was offered to him was due, for ſeveral reaſons, and as an hereditary right, to the late king's phyſician; and that as for himſelf, he wanted ſome time for experiments concerning ſeveral diſcoveries he had made relating to phyſic. The king admitted this; but as ſoon as Francis the firſt's phyſician died, FERNEL was obliged to go and fill his place at Henry's court. And here juſt the contrary to what he dreaded came to paſs; for he enjoyed more reſt, and more leiſure at court, than he had done at Paris; and he might have conſidered the court as an agreeable retirement, had it not been for the journeys which the new civil war obliged the king to take. Being returned from the expedition of Calais, he made his wife come to Fontainbleau; but this good woman was ſo afflicted at being obliged to leave her relations, that ſhe fell ſick ſoon after, and died delirious; and her death grieved FERNEL to ſuch a degree, that he died within a month after ſhe was buried. He was the author of many works, beſide what have been mentioned; as, "De abditis Rerum Cauſis;" ſeven books of Pathology; a book on Remedies, &c. They have been printed ſeveral times; and before all the editions of them is prefixed his life, written by Plantius his diſciple, from which this account of him is taken.

FERNEL got a vaſt eſtate by his buſineſs. Plantius tells us, that while he was with him, his gains amounted often to above 12,000 livres [500 l.] a year, and ſeldom under 10,000. Some account is given of his poſterity, in the following paſſage of Guy Patin: "There "is in the convent of the Viſitation at Lyons, a daugh- "ter of M. de Riant, counſellor of ſtate. Her mo- "ther is niece to M. de Narbonne, her name is Mary "de Priz. This beautiful nun, who has not yet made "her vows, among other eminent qualities ſhe poſ-

"ſeſſes,

" ſeſſes, is conſiderable by her birth, being deſcended " from our great FERNEL, who was really an incom- " parable phyſician. He left two daughters, the eldeſt " of whom was married to M. Barjot, preſident in the " grand council, and maſter of the requeſts. The " other was married to M. Giles de Rian, preſident au " mortier, who died in 1597. Her name was Mag- " dalen Fernel, and ſhe died in 1642, aged 94 years; " et generatio rectorum benedicitur. I am very ſorry " that I did not go formerly to Villeroy, in the earl- " dom of Perch, where ſhe died, on purpoſe to have " the honour of ſeeing her, and kiſſing her hands. " They make us kiſs relics, which are not worth theſe. " So that your beautiful nun may boaſt, that ſhe is " deſcended from the greateſt man that ever was of " our profeſſion ſince Galen, becauſe the great FER- " NEL was her great great grandfather." Vide " Bayle's Diction." &c.

FERRAND (JAMES)

A French Phyſician, and a Native of Agen,

WROTE a book, " De la Maladie d'Amour;" that is, " Of the Diſtemper of Love," which was printed in Paris, in 1622. Though his deſign was only to conſider love, as it often turns into a bodily diſeaſe, or becomes a phrenzy, or melancholy; yet he ſays a great many things which relate to love in general, and particularly ſets forth the uneaſineſſes which attend the pleaſures of it. The dedication to this book abounds with learning, by which it appears, that there is nothing upon which the heathen poets had philoſophized ſo deeply as they had upon love. Bayle takes notice, that this book has not yet been mentioned in the " Lindenius Renovatus," or " Catalogue of Phyſicians and their Writings;" yet ſays, that it deſerves to have

a place there more than ſeveral which are in it, which is one reaſon why we have juſt beſtowed a mention of it here. Vide "Bayle's Diction." &c.

FIENUS (THOMAS)

A very ingenious and learned Phyſician,

Was born at Antwerp, in 1566, and went into Italy to ſtudy phyſic, under Mercurialis and Aldrovandus. Upon his return, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much in the univerſity of Louvain, that he was choſen profeſſor of phyſic there. Afterwards he was made phyſician to the duke of Bavaria. He died at Louvain in 1631, aged 64 years.

HE compoſed ſeveral works, among which were, "De Viribus Imaginationis," and "De Formatione Fœtus." In the firſt of theſe performances, he relates a ſtory of a hypochondriac, whoſe deluſions repreſented his body ſo large, that he thought it impoſſible for him to get out of the room. The phyſician fancying there could be no better way of rectifying his imagination, than by letting him ſee that the thing could be done, ordered him to be carried out by force. Great was the ſtruggle; and the patient no ſooner ſaw himſelf at the outſide of the door, than he fell into the ſame agonies of pain, as if his bones had been all broken by being forced through a paſſage too little for him, and died immediately after. FIENUS does not relate this upon his own knowledge, but he does not ſeem in the leaſt to queſtion the reality of the fact.

FIZES (ANTHONY)

A celebrated Phyſician of Montpellier, his native Country, where he died in 1765, aged 75 years.

WE are in poſſeſſion of many of his works, which procured him great reputation in Europe. The principal are:

1. "Opera

1. "Opera Medica," 1742, 4to.

2. "Leçons de Chimie de l'Univerſité de Montpellier," 1750, 12mo.

3. "Tractatus de Phyſiologiâ," 1750, 12mo.

4. "A variety of Diſſertations upon different Subjects in Medicine;" a ſcience which the author underſtood in a ſuperior degree. He was the Hippocrates of Montpellier, and joined politeneſs and elegance of manners to very extenſive and various knowledge. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire," &c. in the ſupplement to the ſecond volume, p. 6, &c.

FLUDD (Robert)

Or, as he ſtyled himſelf in Latin, De Fluctibus, ſecond Son of Sir Thomas Fludd, Treaſurer of War to Queen Elizabeth,

Was born in 1574, at Milgate, in Kent. He was educated at St. John's college, Oxford, and, after taking his degree in arts, attached himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic, and ſpent almoſt ſix years in his travels through the principal countries of Europe. It was probably during theſe peregrinations that he imbibed a taſte for the Roſycrucian philoſophy, of which he ever after was a ſtrenuous ſupporter. He proceeded as doctor of phyſic in 1605, and about that time ſettled in London, and was made a fellow of the college of phyſicians.

He was a very voluminous author in his ſect, diving into the fartheſt profundities, and moſt myſterious obſcurities of the roſie-croſs, and blending in a very extraordinary manner divinity, chemiſtry, natural philoſophy, and metaphyſics. Such a vein of warm enthuſiaſm runs through his works, that we may readily ſuppoſe him to have been a believer in the myſtical jargon of his ſyſtem. He is ſaid to have uſed a kind of ſublime unintelligible cant to his patients, which,

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by inſpiring them with greater faith in his ſkill, might in ſome caſes contribute to their cure. There is no doubt, at leaſt, that it would aſſiſt his reputation; and accordingly we find, that he was eminent in his medical capacity. His philoſophy, however, was received with leſs applauſe at home than abroad. The celebrated Gaſſendus had a controverſy with him, which ſhews, at leaſt, that he was not conſidered as an inſignificant writer. As the Roſycrucian ſect is now entirely extinct, we ſhall not trouble the reader with the long liſt of his works, given by Wood. They are moſtly written in Latin, and the largeſt of them, entitled, "Nixus utriuſque Coſmi," &c. has ſome extremely ſingular prints in it.

Dr. FLUDD died at his houſe in Coleman Street, London, on September 8, 1637, and was buried in the pariſh church of his native place.

It is ſaid, that Dr. FLUDD was in poſſeſſion of the MSS. of Simon Forman, the aſtrologer. This circumſtance leads us to ſay ſomething of the pretenders to phyſic and aſtrology, who were much in vogue about that time, and continued to be held in ſome eſtimation till the beginning of the preſent century. We have ſeen, that the ſtudies of mathematics, aſtronomy, and medicine, were early united in ſeveral perſons, who have been the ſubjects of theſe memoirs. Real aſtronomy gave birth to judicial aſtrology; which, offering an ample field to enthuſiaſm and impoſture, was eagerly purſued by many who had no ſcientific purpoſe in view. It was connected with various juggling tricks and deceptions, affected an obſcure jargon of language, and inſinuated itſelf into every thing, in which the hopes and fears of mankind were concerned. The profeſſors of this pretended ſcience were generally mean in their education, in whom low cun-

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ning ſupplied the place of real knowledge. Moſt of them engaged in the empirical practice of phyſic, and ſome, through the credulity of the times, even arrived at a degree of eminence in it, yet, ſince the whole foundation of their art was folly and deceit, we cannot think them proper ſubjects for a more particular relation.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," &c.

FŒSIUS (ANUTIUS)

A very learned and celebrated Phyſician of the Faculty of Paris,

WAS born at Metz in 1528, and became extremely ſkilled in the Greek and Latin tongues. He tranſlated into Latin the whole works of Hippocrates, and judiciouſly corrected the Greek text as he went along. Huetius, in his book, "De claris Interpretibus," places him among the better ſort of tranſlators; and affirms him far ſuperior to all who had attempted to tranſlate Hippocrates. He joined to the works of Hippocrates the "Scholia of Palladius" upon his treatiſe of Fractures, which was tranſlated by St. Albin, a phyſician of Metz. He compoſed a kind of dictionary to Hippocrates, entitled, "Œconomia Hippocratis", in an alphabetical order; and was the author of ſome other works. He tranſlated, moreover, the Commentaries of Galen, upon the ſecond Book of Hippocrates, "concerning vulgar maladies." Fœſius practiſed phyſic a long time at Lorrain, and in other places, with high reputation and ſucceſs; and died in 1596.

FOREST (PETER) or FORESTUS,

A learned Phyſician, born at Alcmaer, in Holland, of a noble Family, in the Year 1522.

HE ſtudied phyſic in Italy, and practiſed it there, in France, and in the Low Countries; in the laſt of which he died, in 1597. His "Obſervations on Medicine," in ſix volumes, folio, were printed at Francfort, in 1623, and there are other works extant which were much eſteemed in his time.

FOTHERGILL (JOHN)

An eminent Phyſician of our own Times,

Son of John and Margaret, Quakers; was born March 8, 1712, at Carr End, in Yorkſhire, where his father, who had been a brewer at Knareſborough, after having travelled from one end of America to the other, lived retired on a ſmall eſtate, which he cultivated, and which came afterwards to his eldeſt ſon Alexander, who ſtudied the law, but was not regularly bred to that profeſſion. JOHN was the ſecond ſon. Joſeph, the third ſon, was an ironmonger at Stockport in Cheſhire, where he died a few years ago. Samuel, the fourth ſon, went to America, and became a celebrated preacher among the Quakers. There was alſo a ſiſter, Anne, who lived with the doctor, and ſurvived him. JOHN received his education under the kind care of his grandfather Thomas Hough, a perſon of fortune in Cheſhire, which gave him a predilection for that county, and at Sedburgh, in Yorkſhire.

ABOUT 1718, he was put apprentice to Benjamin Bartlett, apothecary, at Bradford, whence he removed to London, October 20, 1736, and ſtudied two years as a pupil under Sir Edward Willmot, at St. Thomas's

hoſpital. He afterwards went to the univerſity of Edinburgh to ſtudy phyſic, and took his degree there. His theſis was entitled, "De Emeticorum Uſu in variis Morbis tractandis," and it has been re-publiſhed in a collection of theſes by Smellie. From Edinburgh he went to Leyden *, whence, after a ſhort ſtay, he travelled through ſome parts of France and Germany, and, returning to England, began his practice in London about 1740, in a houſe in Whitehart Court, Lombard-ſtreet, where he reſided till his removal to Harpur-ſtreet, in 1767, and acquired both reputation and fortune.

He was admitted a licentiate of the college of phyſicians of London, 1746, and in 1754, fellow of Edinburgh, to which he was a conſiderable benefactor. In 1753, he became a member both of the royal and antiquarian ſocieties, and was, at his death, a member of the royal medical ſociety at Paris.

He continued his practice with uninterrupted ſucceſs till within the laſt two years of his life, when the illneſs, which he had brought on himſelf by unremitted attention, obliged him to give up a conſiderable part of it. Beſide his attention to medical ſcience, he had imbibed an early taſte for natural hiſtory, improved by his friend Peter Collinſon, and employed himſelf on coquillage, and ſmaller objects of botany. He was for many years a valuable contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, which, in return, conſiderably aſſiſted his riſing fame. His obſervations on the weather and diſeaſes were begun there in April 1751, and diſcontinued in the beginning of 1756, being diſ-

* An account of this excurſion is given by Dr. Lettſom, in a Latin letter to Dr. Cuming of Dorcheſter, one of his earlieſt and deadieſt friends. This letter has been much admired for the elegance of its Latinity.

appointed in his views of exciting other experienced phyſicians in different parts to imitate his example. He had very extenſive practice, but he did not add to his art any very great or various improvements. His pamphlet on the ulcerous ſore-throat is, on every account, the beſt of his publications, which owes ſome of its merit to the information of the late Drs. Letherland and Sylveſter *. It was firſt printed in 1748, on the re-appearance of that fatal diſorder, which, in 1739, had carried off the two only ſons of Mr. Pelham. It may be here added, in juſtice to Sir Edward Willmot, that he, being called in, preſerved lady Catharine Pelham, after her ſons had died of it, by lancing her throat; a method, which he ſaid, he had once before purſued with the ſame ſucceſs.

In 1762, Dr. FOTHERGILL purchaſed an eſtate at Upton, in Eſſex, and formed a very complete botanic garden. In 1766, he began regularly to withdraw, from Midſummer to Michaelmas, from the exceſſive fatigue of his profeſſion, to Lee Hall, near Middlewich in Cheſhire, which, though he only rented it by the year, he had ſpared no expence to improve. He took no fees during the receſs, but attended to preſcribe gratis, at an inn at Middlewich, once a week.

Some time before his death, he had been induſtrious to contrive a method of generating and preſerving ice in the Weſt Indies. He was the patron of Sidney Parkinſon, and drew up the preface to his account of the voyage to the South Seas. At his expence alſo was made and printed an entire new

* See Mr. Chandler's treatiſe on a cold, 1761, p. 55, where the method of treating this diſorder is abſolutely given to Dr. Letherland, who, with that modeſty which was his diſtinguiſhing characteriſtic, when the doctor's M.S. was ſhewn to him, expreſsly forbad any mention of his name in it.

tranſlation

tranſlation of the Bible, from the Hebrew and Greek originals, by Anthony Purver, a Quaker, in two volumes, 1764, folio; and alſo, in 1780, an edition of biſhop Percy's "Key to the New Teſtament," adapted to the uſe of a ſeminary of young Quakers at Acworth, near Leeds, founded in 1778, by the ſociety, who purchaſed by a ſubſcription, in which Dr. FOTHERGILL ſtood foremoſt, the houſe, and an eſtate of thirty acres, which the Foundling Hoſpital held there, but which they found inconvenient for their purpoſe, on account of diſtance. The doctor himſelf firſt projected this on the plan of a ſmaller inſtitution of the ſame kind at Gilderſomes. He alſo endowed it handſomely by his will. It now contains above 300 children of both ſexes, who are clothed and inſtructed.

Among the other beneficent ſchemes ſuggeſted by Dr. FOTHERGILL, were thoſe of bringing fiſh to London by land carriage, which, though it did not in every reſpect ſucceed, tended to deſtroy a ſuppoſed combination; and of rendering bread much cheaper, though equally wholeſome, to the poor, by making it with one part of potatoes and three parts of houſehold flour. But his public benefactions, his encouragement of ſcience, the inſtances of his attention to the health, the police, the convenience of the metropolis, &c. we cannot pretend to ſpecify.

The fortune which Dr. FOTHERGILL had acquired was immenſe; and taking all things together, the houſe and moveables in Harpur-ſtreet, the property in Eſſex, and his ready money, the computation muſt amount to 80,000l. His buſineſs, when he was in full practice, was calculated at near 7,000l. per annum. In the influenza of 1775 and 1776, he is ſaid to have had ſixty patients on his liſt daily, and his profit was eſtimated at 8,000l. per annum. The

diſorder which haſtened his death was a ſcirrhus of the proſtate gland, cauſing an obſtruction of the bladder, in which were found, after his death, two quarts of water. This had been gradually coming on him for ſix years, occaſioned by a delicacy, which made him unwilling to alight from his carriage: and when, after his temporary recovery from it the year before he died, he ſubmitted to uſe relief in his carriage, it was too late.

He died at his houſe in Harpur-ſtreet, Dec. 26, 1780, and his remains were interred January 5, in the Quakers burying ground at Winchmore Hill. The ſpeakers over his grave were Iſaac Sharpleſs, Sarah Prior, and others. The executors, who were his ſiſter and Mr. Chorley, linen-draper, in Grace-church-ſtreet, who married his niece, intended the burial to be private: but the deſire of the Quakers to attend the funeral rendered it impoſſible. Only ten coaches were ordered to attend with his relations and friends, but there were more than ſeventy coaches and chaiſes attending: many of the friends came above a hundred miles to pay the laſt tribute of reſpect to a character ſo highly eſteemed by them, and to whom they had ſo great obligations, particularly thoſe in Pennſylvania, to whom he made very large remittances: though his benevolence was by no means confined to perſons of his own ſentiments, as innumerable inſtances conſpire to prove.

But as the moſt perfect characters have their defects, it has been ſuggeſted, that jealouſy of a rival in his profeſſion among thoſe of his own religious perſuaſion, involved him, in one inſtance, in conduct by no means juſtifiable. Dr. Leeds, who had not received a liberal education, but, by induſtry and application at Edinburgh, had obtained a degree there,

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was choſen, in 1773, phyſician to the London hoſpital. When the college of phyſicians in London called on him to paſs his examination, he declined their ſummons. Being thus deprived of a maintenance, and hearing that Dr. FOTHERGILL had ſpoken diſreſpectfully of him, he lodged a complaint againſt him before his own ſociety. A reference to five perſons approved by all parties enſued, and three of them awarded 500l. to be paid to Dr. Leeds by Dr. FOTHERGILL. The latter, notwithſtanding he had agreed to abide by the arbitration, refuſed to pay the money awarded, and appealed to Weſtminſter Hall. His application ſucceeded, and the forms of law not having been ſtrictly adhered to, he eſcaped the payment. His antagoniſt died ſoon after of grief.

The doctor, by his will, appointed, that his ſhells and other pieces of natural hiſtory, ſhould be offered to the late Dr. Hunter at 500l. under the valuation he ordered to be taken of them. Accordingly, Dr. Hunter bought them for 1,200l. The drawings and collections in natural hiſtory were alſo to be offered to Sir Joſeph Banks at a valuation. His Engliſh portraits and prints, which had been collected by Mr. John Nicholls, of Ware, and purchaſed by him for eighty guineas, were bought for two hundred guineas by Mr. Thane. His books were ſold by auction, April 30, 1781, and the eight following days. His houſe and garden at Upton, which he could viſit only on Saturdays during the winter, but rarely in ſummer, were valued at 10,000l. He ſpared no pains to augment this as well as his other collections. He had an ingenious artiſt, qualified to collect for him, at the Cape of Good Hope, and another on the Alps, and employed, for ſeveral years before his death, a painter in natural hiſtory at Leeds. A view in this garden was drawn,

and engraved by J. Chapman, who made the map of Eſſex, Nottinghamſhire, and ſeveral other counties.

It is needleſs to enumerate his various publications, as they are judiciouſly collected by his eſteemed friend, the preſent much reſpected Dr. Lettſom.

FRACASTORIUS (JEROME)

An eminent Italian Poet and Phyſician,

Was born at Verona in 1482. Two ſingularities are related of him in his infancy: one, that his lips adhered ſo cloſely to each other when he came into the world, that a ſurgeon was obliged to divide them with his knife; the other, that his mother was killed with lightning, while he, though in her arms at the very moment, eſcaped unhurt. He was of parts ſo exquiſite, and made ſo wonderful a progreſs in every thing he undertook, that he became eminently ſkilled, not only in the belles lettres, but in all arts and ſciences. He was a poet, a philoſopher, a phyſician, an aſtronomer, a mathematician, &c. He was of great conſequence in his time, as appears from pope Paul III's making uſe of his authority, to remove the council of Trent to Bologna, under the pretext of a contagious diſtemper, which, as FRACASTORIUS depoſed, made it no longer ſafe to continue at Trent. He was intimately acquainted with cardinal Bembo, Julius Scaliger, and all the great men of his time. He died of an apoplexy at Caſi, near Verona, in 1553; and in 1559 the town of Verona erected a ſtatue in honour of him.

FRACASTORIUS was the author of many performances, both as a poet and as a phyſician; yet never man was more diſintereſted in either of theſe capacities than he; evidently ſo as a phyſician, for he practiſed

practiſed without fees; and as a poet, whoſe uſual reward is glory, nothing could be more indifferent. It is owing to this indifference, that we have ſo little of his poetry, in compariſon of what he wrote; and that among other compoſitions his odes and epigrams, which were read in manuſcript with infinite admiration, and would have been moſt thankfully received by the public, yet never paſſing the preſs were loſt. What we have now of his are the three books of "Syphilis, or of the French Diſeaſe," a book of miſcellaneous poems, and two books of his poem, entitled, "Joſeph," which he began at the latter end of his life, but did not live to finiſh. And theſe works, it is ſaid, would have periſhed with the reſt, if his friends had not taken care to preſerve and communicate copies of them: for, as he wrote merely for amuſement, he never troubled himſelf in the leaſt what became of his works, after they once got out of his hands. Julius Scaliger was not content to aſſert, that he was the beſt poet in the world next to Virgil, but he affirmed him to be the beſt in every thing elſe; and, in ſhort, though he was not of a temper to give people more than their due, he is ſaid to have adored FRACASTORIUS.

Bayle has ſpoken of our author in the following terms: "We can hardly forgive FRACASTORIUS for "his poem upon that vile diſtemper, which he ought "to have treated only as a phyſician. If he had ac- "quired a great fortune by curing this terrible effect "of debauchery, there would have been ſomething to "be ſaid. He might have urged, that he diſplayed "his poetic talent upon this Neapolitan evil, to teſtify "his gratitude for the ſervices it had done him; and "we might, perhaps, have cited him along with the "ſurgeon, who being reproved for kneeling down to

"the

" the ſtatue of Charles VIIIth, anſwered, that he knew " very well what he did, and that there was no ſaint he " held in greater veneration, than a prince who had, " though indeed indirectly, enriched him by the diſ- " temper which his ſoldiers had caught at Naples; " but, practiſing always for nothing, he had no ſuch " pretence. To be ſerious, the Syphilis is an incom- " parable poem; and charmed to admiration the " two Scaligers, Sannazarius, and others, the ſevereſt " judges. FRACASTORIUS would needs compoſe ano- " ther poem, and he choſe for his ſubject the adven- " tures of the patriarch Joſeph; but the ſeaſon for " making verſe was over with him, and he no longer " felt that fire and vigour of imagination, which he " had ſhewn in his former piece." He compoſed alſo a poem, called " Alcon, ſive de Curâ Canum vena- ticorum." His poems, as well as his other works, are all written in Latin.

His medical pieces are, " De Sympathiâ et Anti- pathiâ.—De Contagione et contagioſis Morbis."— " De Cauſis criticorum Dierum"—" De Vini Tem- peraturâ," &c. His works have been printed ſepa- rately and collectively. The beſt edition of them is that of Padua, 1735, in 2 vols. 4to.—Vide " Nou- velles de la République," &c. pour Fev. 1687.

FREIND (JOHN)

An Engliſh Phyſician, and elegant Writer,

Was born in 1675, at Croton, in Northamptonſhire, of which pariſh his father William, a man of great learning, piety, and integrity, was rector. He was ſent to Weſtminſter ſchool with his brother Robert, and put under the care of the celebrated Dr. Buſby. Thence he was elected to Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1690,

1690, over which Dr. Aldrich at that time preſided; and under his auſpices undertook, in conjunction with another young gentleman, to publiſh an edition of two Greek orations, one of Æſchines, the other of Demoſthenes, which were well received, and have ſince been reprinted. The title runs thus, "Æſchinis contra Cteſiphontem, et Demoſthenis de Coronâ, Orationes. Interpretationem Latinam, et Vocum difficiliorum Explicationem adjecerunt P. Foulkes et J. FREIND, ædis Chriſti Alumni." Oxon. 1696, 8vo, and 1715, 8vo. About the ſame time he was prevailed upon to reviſe that edition of Ovid's Metamorphoſes, which had been prepared for the uſe of the Dauphin, and was that ſame year reprinted, in 8vo, at Oxford.

HITHERTO he had been employed in reading the poets, orators, and hiſtorians of antiquity; by which he made himſelf a perfect maſter of the Greek language, and had acquired a great facility of writing elegant Latin, in verſe as well as proſe. He now began to apply himſelf to phyſic; and his firſt care, as we are told, was to digeſt thoroughly the true and rational principles of natural philoſophy, chemiſtry, and anatomy, to which he added a ſufficient acquaintance with the mathematics. The firſt public ſpecimen that he gave of his abilities in the way of his profeſſion, was in 1699, when he wrote a letter to Dr. (afterwards Sir) Hans Sloane, concerning a hydrocephalus, or watery head; and in 1701, another letter in Latin to the ſame gentleman, "De Spaſmi rarioris Hiſtoriâ," or concerning ſome extraordinary caſes of perſons afflicted with convulſions in Oxfordſhire, which, at that time, made a very great noiſe, and might probably have been magnified into ſomething ſupernatural, if our author had not taken great pains to ſet them in a true light.

light. We a little wonder that theſe letters ſhould not have been thought worthy of a place in the collection of his medical works; they may be found, however, in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," the former being No. 256, for Sept. 1669; the latter, No. 270, for March and April 1701.

Being now well known and diſtinguiſhed, he began to meditate larger works. He obſerved, that Sanctorius, Borelli, and Baglivi, in Italy; and Pitcairn, and Keil, here at home, had introduced a new and more certain method of inquiring after medical truths, than had been known aforetime; and he reſolved to apply this way of reaſoning, in order to ſet a certain ſubject of great importance, of daily uſe, and general concern, about which the learned have always been divided, in ſuch a light as might put an end to diſputes. This he did by publiſhing, in 1703, "Emmenologia, in quâ Fluxus Muliebris menſtrui Phænomena, Periodi, Vitia, cum Medendi Methodo, ad Rationes mechanicas exiguntur," 8vo. This work, though at firſt it met with ſome oppoſition, and was then and afterwards animadverted upon by ſeveral writers, has always been reckoned an excellent performance; and is, as all our author's writings are, admirable for the beauty of its ſtyle, the elegant diſpoſition of its parts, the wonderful ſuccinctneſs, and at the ſame time perſpicuity, and for the happy concurrence of learning and penetration viſible through the whole. In the mean time, Dr. Wigan acknowledges, that Freſart, Simon, and Tellier, had, in what they had written againſt Dr. FREIND's doctrine, "raiſed ſome difficulties which "deſerved to be ſolved; that the doctor himſelf was "miſtaken in ſome minuter points, and had advanced "ſome things not quite conſiſtent with what he after-

"wards

" wards wrote in his riper years; and that he deſigned, " in the ſecond edition publiſhed in London, to have " corrected ſome things, added others, and anſwered " ſome objections, but was prevented by buſineſs from " executing that deſign. Dr. Wigan thinks, however, " that none of the objections are of ſuch weight, but " that the ſubſtance of his doctrine, namely, the reality " of a plethora, ſtill ſtands firm and unſhaken."

In 1704, he was choſen profeſſor of chemiſtry at Oxford; and the year after attended the earl of Peterborough in his Spaniſh expedition, as phyſician to the army there, in which poſt he continued near two years. Thence he made the tour of Italy, and went to Rome, as well for the ſake of ſeeing the antiquities of that place, as for the pleaſure of viſiting and converſing with Baglivi and Lanciſi, men eminent at that time for their ſkill in phyſic. On his return to England in 1707, he found the character of his patron very rudely treated; and, from a ſpirit of gratitude, publiſhed a defence of him, entitled, " An Account of the Earl of Peterborough's Conduct in Spain, chiefly ſince the raiſing the Siege of Barcelona, 1706;" to which is added, " The Campaign of Valencia. With original Papers," 1707, 8vo. This piece, relating to party matters, made a great noiſe, ſome loudly commending, others as loudly condemning it; ſo that a third edition of it was publiſhed in 1708.

In 1707, he was created doctor of phyſic by diploma. In 1709, he publiſhed his " Prælectiones Chemicæ; in quibus omnes ferè Operationes Chymicæ ad vera Principia et ipſius Naturæ Leges rediguntur, anno 1704, Oxonii, in Muſæo Aſhmoleano habitæ." Theſe lectures are dedicated to Sir Iſaac Newton, and are nine in number, beſide three tables. They were attacked by the German philoſophers, who were greatly alarmed

at

at the new principles; and therefore the authors of "Acta Eruditorum," in 1710, prefixed to their account of them a cenſure, in which they treated the principles of the Newtonian philoſophy as fiction, and the method of arguing made uſe of in theſe lectures, as abſurd; becauſe, in their opinion, it tended to recall occult qualities in philoſophy. To this groundleſs charge, an anſwer was given by FREIND, which was publiſhed in Latin in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," and added, by way of Appendix, to the ſecond edition of the "Prælectiones Chymicæ." Both the anſwer and the book have been tranſlated and printed together in Engliſh.

In 1711, he was elected a member of the royal ſociety, and the ſame year attended the duke of Ormond into Flanders as his phyſician. After his return he reſided moſtly in London, and gave himſelf wholly up to the cares of his profeſſion. In 1716, he was choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians; and the ſame year publiſhed the firſt and third books of "Hippocrates de popularibus Morbis," to which he added a Commentary upon Fevers, divided into nine ſhort diſſertations. This work was attacked by Dr. Woodward, profeſſor of phyſic in Greſham college, in his "State of Phyſic and of Diſeaſes, with an Enquiry into the Cauſes of the late Increaſe of them; but more particularly of the Small Pox, &c." 1718, 8vo; and thus was laid the foundation of a diſpute, which was carried on with great acrimony and violence on both ſides. Parties were formed under theſe leaders, and ſeveral pamphlets were written which are not worth mentioning here. FREIND ſupported his opinion, concerning the advantage of purging in the ſecond fever of the confluent kind of ſmall-pox; for it was on this ſingle point that the diſpute chiefly turned, in

a Latin

a Latin letter addreſſed to Dr. Mead in 1719, and ſince printed among his works. He was likewiſe ſuppoſed to be the author of a pamphlet, entitled, "A Letter to the learned Dr. Woodward, by Dr. Byfield," in 1719; wherein Woodward is rallied with great ſpirit and addreſs: for FREIND made no ſerious anſwer to Woodward's book, but contented himſelf with ridiculing his antagoniſt under the name of a celebrated empiric. In 1717, he read the Gulſtonian lecture in the college of phyſicians; and in 1720, ſpoke the Harveian oration, which was afterwards publiſhed.

In 1722, he was elected into parliament for Launceſton in Cornwall: and acting in his ſtation as a ſenator with that warmth and freedom, which were natural to him, he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by ſome quick ſpeeches againſt meaſures he diſapproved. He was ſuppoſed to have a hand in Atterbury's plot, as it was then called, and this drew upon him ſo much reſentment, that the habeas corpus act being at that time ſuſpended, he was committed to the Tower on March 15, 1722. Here he continued a priſoner till June 21, when he was admitted to bail, his ſureties being Dr. Mead, Dr. Hulſe, Dr. Levet, and Dr. Hale; and afterwards, in November, he was diſcharged from his recognizance. The leiſure afforded him by this confinement was not ſo much diſturbed by uneaſy thoughts and apprehenſions, but that he could employ himſelf in a manner ſuitable to his abilities and profeſſion, and accordingly he wrote another letter to Dr. Mead, concerning ſome particular kind of ſmall-pox. Here alſo he laid the plan of his laſt and moſt elaborate work, the hiſtory of phyſic, the title of which runs thus: "The Hiſtory of Phyſic from the Time of Galen, to the Beginning of the ſixteenth Century, chiefly with regard to Practice, in a Diſcourſe written to Dr. Mead."

Mead." The firſt part of this was publiſhed in 1725, the ſecond year the following.

This work, though juſtly deemed a maſterly performance, both for uſe and elegance, did not eſcape cenſure, but was animadverted upon both at home and abroad. The envy of a party may well account for what was written againſt it at home; but it fell alſo under the cognizance of the learned and candid John Le Clerc, who could not be ſuppoſed to be under any influence of this ſort, in the exceptions he made to it, in the "Bibliothéque Ancienne et Moderne." The caſe was, however, Dr. Daniel Le Clerc, his brother, wrote a hiſtory of phyſic, which was juſtly admired and applauded, but reached no lower than to the time of Galen. Upon publiſhing a new edition in 1723, there was a little piece added to it, called, "Un Plan pour Servir, &c." that is, "A Plan for the Continuation of that Hiſtory, from the end of the ſecond Age, to the middle of the ſeventeenth." The three former parts of Daniel Le Clerc's hiſtory of phyſic, FREIND had highly extolled, but had ſpoken ſomewhat ſlightly of "the Plan for the Continuation, &c." which he repreſented as not only an imperfect and ſuperficial performance, but in many particulars inaccurate and erroneous. Againſt this cenſure John Le Clerc defends his brother, and obſerves, that FREIND had not a juſt idea of the piece he condemns in ſeveral points; in this particularly, that he all along treats the plan for a continuation of the hiſtory of phyſic, as if it were the continuation itſelf, whereas the author only meant it as a rough draught, which might be of uſe to ſuch as ſhould undertake it. Without purſuing the hiſtory of this trifling diſpute any further, we may eaſily perceive, that the credit of FREIND's work was by no means concerned in it, it being little more than the ſettling a point of

of honour between two phyſicians, who happened to fall upon the ſame ſubject. The performances of Dr. Le Clerc and Dr. FREIND make between them a complete hiſtory of phyſic, from the earlieſt accounts to the beginning of the ſixteenth century; the latter having begun where the former left off.

Soon after he obtained his liberty, he was made phyſician to the prince of Wales, and, on the prince's acceſſion to the throne, became phyſician to the queen, who honoured him with a great ſhare of her confidence and eſteem. He did not, however, enjoy this place long, but died of a fever, July 26, 1728, in his 52d year. Their majeſties expreſſed the greateſt concern at his death, and ſettled a penſion upon his widow. He left one ſon, who was educated at Weſtminſter ſchool, and became afterwards a ſtudent at Chriſt Church in Oxford. He was buried at Hitcham in Buckinghamſhire, near which place he had a ſeat; but there is a monument erected to him in Weſtminſter Abbey, with an inſcription ſuitable to his memory. He had himſelf rendered the like kind office to more than one of his friends, being peculiarly happy in this ſpecies of compoſition: the inſcriptions on the monuments of Sprat, biſhop of Rocheſter, were from his pen. That on Phillips, which had been aſcribed to him, is ſince aſcertained to be by Atterbury. Dr. Wigan publiſhed his Latin works together at London, 1733, in folio, adding to them a tranſlation of his "Hiſtory of Phyſic," into the ſame language, with an excellent hiſtorical preface, and to the whole is prefixed an elegant dedication to his royal patroneſs the late queen, by his brother Dr. Robert Freind. His works were re-printed at Paris, in 1735, 4to.

There is no occaſion to quote authorities in praiſe of a man, whoſe works are ſo ſtanding a teſtimony of his merit:

merit: or we could be abundantly ſupplied. Dr. James Keil, in his "Medicina Statica Britannica, ſays, that he is acknowledged by all to be "et ſcribendi "et docendi magiſtrum;" and that not only by the profeſſors of that faculty in our own nation, but by the greateſt men in the profeſſion throughout Europe: and it is certain, that Hoffmann in Germany, Helvetius and Hecquet in France, and Boerhaave in Holland, had a great veneration for him, and have given him the higheſt praiſes. His character is ſet off to great advantage in the Harveian oration, ſpoken by Sir Edward Wilmot, in 1735, where he is repreſented as a deep philoſopher, a learned phyſician, an elegant writer, and an ornament to ſociety; as being very honeſt and humane, ever deſirous of doing good, and of communicating knowledge to the utmoſt extent of his power. And biſhop Atterbury laments his death, as "a public loſs in more reſpects than one: for I "dare ſay, notwithſtanding his ſtation at court, he "died with the ſame political opinions with which "I left him. He is lamented by men of all parties at "home, of all countries abroad: for he was known "every where, and confeſſed to be at the head of his "faculty."—Vide Atterbury's "Epiſtolary Correſpondence," vol. i, p. 195.—"Anecdotes of Bowyer," p. 587.—"Philoſophical Tranſactions for July, Auguſt, and September, 1711."—Wigan, "Præfatio ad Opera Medica, J. FREIND." Lond. 1733, folio, &c.

G.

GADDESDEN (JOHN of)

An Engliſh Phyſician,

Author of a famous treatiſe on Medicine, entitled, "Roſa Anglica," flouriſhed towards the beginning of the fourteenth century; and was the firſt Engliſhman employed at court as a phyſician. His book contains a compendium of the whole practice of phyſic uſed in England in his time, and diſplays ſome curious inſtances of knowledge, mixed with a vaſt abundance of quackery and low ſuperſtition. He points out the method of rendering ſalt water freſh by diſtillation, generally thought to have been a much later diſcovery; yet, as a remedy for the epilepſy, he recommends the patient to hear the maſs for the faſt of the Ember weeks, at church, and afterwards to wear a verſe of the day's goſpel round his neck on a ſcroll. Like other phyſicians of thoſe times, he was an eccleſiaſtic, and enjoyed church preferments.

GALE (THOMAS)

Was born in 1507, and educated under Richard Ferris, afterwards ſerjeant ſurgeon to queen Elizabeth. He was a ſurgeon in the army of king Henry VIII, at Montreuil, in 1544; and alſo in that of king Philip, at St. Quintin, in 1557. He afterwards ſettled in London, and became very eminent in the practice of ſurgery. He was living in 1586. Biſhop Tanner gives the following liſt of his works:

"The Inſtitution of a Chirurgeon. An Enchiridion of Surgery," in four books. "On Gunſhot

Wounds, Antidotary," two books. All theſe were printed together, London, 1563, 8vo.

"A Compendious Method of curing Præternatural Tumours. On the ſeveral kinds of Ulcers and their Cure. A Commentary on Guido de Cauliaco." Theſe are mentioned by William Cunningham, in his prefatory epiſtle to the "Inſtitution of a Chirurgeon."

"An Herbal for the Uſe of Surgeons." This he promiſes towards the end of his Enchiridion.

"A Brief Declaration of the Art of Medicine, and the Office of a Chirurgeon. An Epitome of Galen de natural. Facultat." Theſe two are printed with a tranſlation of "Galen de Methodo Medendi."

"The Inſtitution of a Chirurgeon," and the other works printed with it, are dedicated to lord Robert Dudley, maſter of the horſe to queen Elizabeth. The date is July 16, 1563.

"The Inſtitution" is a Dialogue, in which Gale and John Field, another ſurgeon, who was educated with him under Ferris, are repreſented as anſwering the queſtions of a ſtudent, John Yates. It is a general introduction to ſurgery, containing a definition of the art, with its ſeveral branches; a brief account of the inſtruments and apparatus uſed in it; definitions of all the diſeaſes in which it is converſant; tables of the different kinds of ulcers, fractures, diſlocations, &c. and a deſcription of ligatures, ſutures, tents, and dreſſings.

"The Enchiridion" is a plain and conciſe account of the method of practice in curing wounds, fractures, and diſlocations. It is extracted from former writers in ſurgery, and contains nothing of his own, except a powder for ſtopping the hemorrhage after amputation, without the cautery. "This," he ſays, "was "invented by himſelf, and one Maſter Pierponte, and

"firſt

"first put in use and practice by the surgeons of St. "Thomas's hospital, in Southwarke. And since that "time put in use of many more, both young and old, "not onely in taking off members, but restraining of "blood both in veins and arteries, which could not "be done with hot irons." He further declares, that he has not known two die, on whom this powder was used after amputating a leg or arm. The recipe is as follows:

℞ Aluminis usti
Thuris
Arsenici āā ʒij
Calcis Vivi ʒvj. Powder them together, and boil them in a pint of strong vinegar to the consumption of the liquor. Take
Of the Dry Residuum ʒiij
Bole Armoniac ʒss
Pulv. Alcamistic. ʒj. Reduce them to a very fine powder, and you have the medicine required. The method of using it, is to mix it with the white of egg, and spread it upon tow, sprinkling upon it some of the dry powder, and applying it over the end of the stump.

His "Treatise on Gunshot Wounds" is chiefly designed to confute the errour of Jerome of Brunswick, John de Vigo, Alphonsus Ferrius, and others, in supposing these wounds to be of a venomous nature; an errour of bad consequence in practice. Our author quotes the opinions of Galen and Dioscorides, concerning the ingredients of which gunpowder is made, shewing from them, that they were used as medicines instead of being considered as poisonous. It is, however, to be observed, that he mistakes the nitre of the ancients for salt-petre. He also proves, that the bullet does not acquire such a heat in its motion as to render

its wound ſimilar to a cautery, which was the common opinion. Thence he adopts a milder method of treating theſe wounds, directing his endeavours to the procuring a laudable digeſtion, and in all reſpects conſidering them as common contuſions. Some of his remedies, however, are ſharper than modern practice allows in theſe caſes, ſuch as ointments with precipitate and ægyptiacum.

"The Antidotarie" is a collection of chirurgical receipts, moſtly extracted from other authors, but ſome of his own invention. Among the reſt, are a few of Sir William Butts's, particularly two of plaſters directed by that phyſician for king Henry VIII, when troubled with ſwelled legs.

Another volume of this ſurgeon's works is dated in 1566, and dedicated to Sir Henry Neville. The two firſt pieces contained in it are entitled, "A brief Declaration of the worthy Art of Medicine," and the "Office of a Chirurgeon." The chief purport of theſe tracts is to give a general hiſtory of the healing art, and to inculcate a proper idea of the neceſſity of a ſcientific method of ſtudy in attaining it, and of the connexion between its ſeveral branches. Numerous complaints of the intruſion of illiterate pretenders and empiricks into the practice of medicine and ſurgery are interſperſed through theſe pieces; ſome of which are worth notice, containing curious information of the ſtate of the profeſſion at that time. The deplorable condition of military practice may be judged from the following relation. "I remember," ſays he, "when I was in the wars at Muttrel, in the time of "that moſt famous prince, king Henry VIII, there "was a great rabblement there, that took upon them "to be ſurgeons. Some were ſow-gelders, and ſome "horſe-gelders, with tinkers and coblers. This noble

"ſect

" ſect did ſuch great cures, that they got themſelves a
" perpetual name; for, like as Theſſalus's ſect were
" called Theſſalions, ſo was this rabblement, for their no-
" torious cures, called dog-leaches; for in two dreſſ-
" ings they did commonly make their cures whole and
" ſound for ever, ſo that they neither felt heat nor cold,
" nor no manner of pain after. But when the duke of
" Norfolk, who was then general, underſtood how
" the people did die, and that of ſmall wounds, he
" ſent for me and certain other ſurgeons, command-
" ing us to make ſearch how theſe men came to their
" death, whether it were by the grievouſneſs of their
" wounds, or by the lack of knowledge of the ſur-
" geons; and we, according to our commandment
" made ſearch through all the camp, and found many
" of the ſame good fellows, which took upon them
" the names of ſurgeons, not only the names but the
" wages alſo. We aſking of them whether they were
" ſurgeons or no, they ſaid they were; we demanded
" with whom they were brought up, and they with
" ſhameleſs faces would anſwer, either with one cun-
" ning man or another who was dead. Then we de-
" manded of them what chirurgery ſtuff they had to
" cure men withall; and they would ſhew us a pot,
" or a box, which they had in a budget, wherein was
" ſuch trumpery as they did uſe to greaſe horſes heels
" withall, and laid upon ſcabbed horſes backs, with
" nerval and ſuch like. And other, that were coblers
" and tinkers, they uſed ſhoe-maker's wax, with the
" ruſt of old pans, and made therewithal a noble ſalve,
" as they did term it. But in the end, this worthy
" rabblement was committed to the Marſhalſea, and
" threatened by the duke's grace to be hanged for
" their worthy deeds, except they would declare the
" truth what they were, and of what occupations, and

" in the end they did confeſs, as I have declared to " you before."

Our author, in his " Office of a Chirurgeon," takes notice of a report raiſed in order to injure him, that Dr. Cuningham, and not himſelf, was the writer of the works formerly publiſhed by him. He acknowledges, that, " not having perfect underſtanding of " the tongues, he required him, for the more perfec- " tion thereof, to put in the Greek and Latin words " in ſuch ſort as he thought good;" but contends, that the matter was his own, and the caſes related derived from his own practice.

The reſt of this volume conſiſts of tranſlations of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th books of Galen's " Therapeuticon;" of his book " On Preternatural Tumours," and an epitome of his three books " Of Natural Faculties;" how far his friend Cuningham was aſſiſting in theſe, we are not told; but, from the confeſſion above mentioned, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that he would be applied to on the occaſion. Vide Aikin's " Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 93, &c.

GALEANO (JOSEPH)

A Phyſician of great Repute at Palermo,

Not for ſkill and learning in his profeſſion only, but for his taſte alſo, and knowledge of theology, mathematics, poetry, and polite literature in general. There are ſeveral works of his in Italian, upon different diſeaſes; and ſome in Latin, particularly, " Hippocrates redivivus Paraphraſibus illuſtratus." We owe to him alſo a collection of little pieces of the Sicilian poets, in five volumes. He died in 1675, greatly regretted, for he was a kind of oracle with his countrymen.

GALEN (CLAUDIAN)

After Hippocrates, Prince of the Greek Phyſicians,

Was a native of Pergamus, in Aſia Minor, where he was born, about A.D. 131, in the reign of the emperor Adrian. His father, whoſe name was Nicou, had the character of a very worthy man, and was poſſeſſed of an ample fortune. He was alſo well verſed in polite literature, underſtood philoſophy, aſtronomy, and geometry, and had taſte and ſkill in architecture. Thus qualified, he ſpared no pains or expence in his ſon's education, and took the trouble himſelf to inſtruct him in the firſt rudiments of learning; after which he procured him the beſt maſters of the age, both in philoſophy and eloquence. He began his ſtudies in the ſchool of the Stoics, and paſſing thence to that of the Academics, proceeded to the Peripatetics, and then looked into the gardens of Epicurus. The lectures in the three former he attended with diligence and delight, treaſuring up their precepts for his uſe; but the Epicurean doctrines were not at all reliſhed by him. Reviewing the whole, he ſeems to have fixed his choice upon Ariſtotle; though we ſometimes find him not ſparing the memory of that father of philoſophy, who, he would make us believe, borrowed the ſoundeſt parts of his phyſics from Hippocrates.

Thus grounded in the ſchool and univerſity learning of thoſe times, he choſe phyſic for his profeſſion, being determined thereto by a dream, which his father had a little before his death. In this purſuit he put himſelf two years afterwards under a diſciple of Athenæus, father of that which is called the Pneumatic ſect. It muſt be obſerved, that phyſic had undergone the ſame fate with philoſophy, and, like that, was broken at this time into ſeveral diviſions and ſub-diviſions.

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The three principal ſects were the Dogmatiſts, or Rationaliſts, the Methodiſts, and the Empirics. Of theſe, the Pneumatics, or Spiritualiſts, were a branch of the Methodiſts; and as their practice was founded upon a few principles eaſily underſtood, they rejected philoſophy as of no uſe in medicine. Upon this principle, the firſt maſter of GALEN was ſo far from thinking logic, for inſtance, to be a neceſſary preparative for the ſtudy of his profeſſion, that he did not ſcruple even to glory in his ignorance of that art. But this behaviour gave great diſguſt to his ſcholar, who thereupon left him, and applied himſelf to ſeveral other maſters of each ſect indiſcriminately. Herein following the ſame method he had taken in philoſophy, he appropriated whatever he judged of ſervice to him, without regard to parties; yet in general he preferred the Dogmatiſts, and eſpecially their founder, Hippocrates, greatly above the reſt.

Having exhauſted all the ſources of literature to be found at home, he reſolved to travel abroad, in order to improve himſelf among the moſt able phyſicians in all parts, intending at the ſame time to take every opportunity which his travels would afford him, of inſpecting on the ſpot the plants and drugs of the ſeveral countries through which he paſſed. In this view he went firſt to Alexandria, where he continued ſome years, induced thereto by the then flouriſhing ſtate of the arts and ſciences in that city. Thence he paſſed into Cilicia, and travelling through Paleſtine viſited the iſles of Crete and Cyprus, and other places. Among the reſt he made two voyages to Lemnos, on purpoſe to view and examine the Lemnian earth, which was ſpoken of at this time as a conſiderable medicine. In the ſame ſpirit he went into the lower Tyria, to get a thorough inſight into the true nature of the Opobalſamum,

balſamum, or Balm of Gilead. Having completed his deſign, he returned home by the way of Alexandria.

He was now only 28 years of age, yet had made ſome conſiderable advances towards improving his art. For inſtance, he had acquired a particular ſkill in the wounds of the nerves, and was poſſeſſed of a method of treating them never before known. The pontiff of Pergamus gave him an opportunity of trying his new method upon the gladiators, and he was ſo ſucceſsful that not a ſingle one periſhed by any wounds of this kind. By the by we ſee here, as well as in ſeveral other inſtances, that GALEN ſtudied, underſtood, and practiſed ſurgery as well as phyſic. He had been four years at Pergamus, exerciſing his faculty with unrivalled fame, when being made uneaſy by ſome ſeditious diſturbances, he quitted his country, and went to Rome, reſolving to ſettle in that grand capital. But his views were diſappointed; the phyſicians there, ſenſible of the danger of ſuch a competitor, found means by degrees to undermine him, ſo that he was obliged to leave the city in a few years. However, he had in that time made ſeveral acquaintances, both of conſiderable rank, and the firſt character for learning. Among others he had a particular connexion with Eudemus, a peripatetic philoſopher of great repute. This perſon he cured of a fever, which from a quartan had degenerated into a triple quartan, by the ill-judged application which the patient had made of the theriaca; and, what is ſomewhat remarkable, GALEN cured the malady with the ſame medicine that had cauſed it; and moreover predicted when the fits would firſt ceaſe to return, and in what time the patient would be entirely recovered. In effect, ſo prodigious was his ſkill and ſagacity in theſe fevers,

that

that if we may believe his own words, he was able to predict from the firſt viſit, or from the firſt attack, what ſpecies of fever would appear, a tertian, quartan, or quotidian. Beſides Eudemus, he was greatly eſteemed by Sergius Paulius, prætor of Rome; as alſo by Barbarus, uncle to the emperor Lucius; by Severus, then conſul, and afterwards emperor; and laſtly by Bœthus, a perſon of conſular dignity, in whoſe preſence he had an opportunity of making diſſections, and of ſhewing particularly the organs of reſpiration and of the voice. His reputation, likewiſe, was much encreaſed by the ſucceſs which he had in recovering the wife of Bœthus, who on that occaſion preſented him with four hundred pieces of gold. But what he valued himſelf moſt upon was the caſe of a lady, who was ſaid to lie in a very dangerous condition; when, being called to her, he preſently diſcovered her ladyſhip's diſorder to be, that ſhe was deeply in love with a rope-dancer.

Meanwhile ſo many proofs of his ſuperior ſkill, added to the reſpect ſhewn him by ſeveral principal perſonages, created him, as has been ſaid, ſo many enemies among his brethren of the faculty, that he found it neceſſary to quit the city of Rome, after a reſidence there of about four or five years, conſequently he was about thirty-three when he returned to Pergamus. But he had not been there long, when the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, who had heard of his fame, ſent for him to Aquileia, where they reſided at that time. He was no ſooner arrived in this city, than the plague, which had ſhewn itſelf before, broke out with freſh and greater fury, ſo that the emperors were obliged to remove, attended with a very ſmall retinue. Lucius died on the road, but his corpſe was carried to Rome; and our phyſician found

found means, though not without ſome trouble, to follow ſoon after. He had not been long returned, when Marcus acquainted him with his intention to take him in his train to Germany; but GALEN excuſed himſelf, alledging that Æſculapius, for whom he had a particular devotion, ever ſince the god cured him of a mortal impoſthume, had adviſed him in a dream never to leave Rome again. The emperor yielding to his ſolicitations, he continued in the city; and it was during the abſence of Marcus, that he compoſed his celebrated treatiſe, "De Uſu Partium," and ſome others.

All this time the faculty retained their old grudge, and perſecuted him continually, inſomuch that he was apprehenſive of ſome deſign againſt his life. Under this ſuſpicion, he very often retired to a country-houſe, where Commodus, the emperor's ſon, reſided. This prince was then under the tuition of Pitholaus, to whom the emperor had given orders, if his ſon ſhould be taken ill, to ſend for GALEN. This order gave our phyſician an opportunity of attending the prince in a fever, which appeared very violent on the firſt acceſs. He had the good fortune to remove the diſeaſe, and the following eulogium of him was made by Fauſtina the princeſs: "GALEN," ſays ſhe, "ſhews his ſkill by the effects of it, while other phy-"ſicians give us nothing but words." He alſo cured Sextus, another of Marcus's ſons, and predicted the ſucceſs againſt the opinion of all his colleagues.

Thus he raiſed his fame above the reach of envy; and he continued not only to preſerve but encreaſe it. The emperor, after his return from the German expedition, was ſuddenly ſeized in the night with the gripes, which being followed by a great flux, threw him into a fever. Next day he took a doſe of hiera picra, and another

another of the theriaca; after which the doctors, who had attended his perſon in the army, ordered him to be kept quiet, giving him nothing but a little broth for the ſpace of nine hours. GALEN, being called in ſoon after, attended with the reſt, who, upon feeling the patient's pulſe, were of opinion that he was going into an ague. The emperor, obſerving that GALEN ſtood ſtill without approaching him, aſked the reaſon: GALEN replied, that his pulſe being touched twice by his phyſicians, he depended upon them, not doubting but they were better judges of the pulſe than he was. The emperor, little ſatisfied with this anſwer, immediately held out his arm, whereupon GALEN, having conſidered the pulſe with great attention, ſaid, "I "pronounce that we have nothing to do here with "the acceſs of an ague; but the ſtomach is over-"charged with ſomething that remains undigeſted, "which is the true cauſe of the fever." Theſe words were no ſooner uttered, than the prince cried out aloud, "That is the very thing, you have hit the caſe ex-"actly; and repeating the words three times, aſked what muſt be done for his relief. "If it were the caſe "of any other perſon," replied GALEN with great addreſs, "I ſhould order a little pepper infuſed in wine, "which I have often tried with ſucceſs in this caſe; "but as it is the cuſtom to adminiſter to ſovereign "princes only mild remedies, it ſuffices to apply hot "to the ſtomach a piece of flannel dipt in the oil of "ſpike." Marcus did not neglect to make uſe of both theſe remedies; and in the iſſue ſaid to Pitholaus, his ſon's governor, "We have but one phyſician: GALEN "is the only valuable man of the faculty."

Thus diſtinguiſhed above his contemporaries, did this prince of phyſicians continue to practiſe at Rome, the capital of the world, till he was obliged to ſubmit

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to fate, like other mortals. His death happened, A.D. 201, in his 70th year. He had uſually enjoyed a perfect ſtate of health, the effect of obſerving a ſtrict regimen, both in diet and exerciſe; for being ſubject to frequent diſorders in his younger days, he ſtudied his own conſtitution, and having fixed the methods of preſerving it, followed them ſtrictly. Before he was eight and twenty, he ſcarcely paſſed a year without ſome diſorder; we have already mentioned an impoſthume, which was cured by the aſſiſtance of Æſculapius. Of this he gives the following account: "Being afflicted "with a fixed pain in that part where the diaphragm "is faſtened to the liver, I dreamed that Æſculapius "adviſed me to open that artery which lies between "the thumb and ſecond finger of my right hand. I "did ſo, and immediately found myſelf well." His regimen was nothing more than taking care to eat ſuch meats as were of eaſy and equal digeſtion, abſtaining particularly from ſummer fruits, confining himſelf to figs and raiſins, and uſing a conſtant equal exerciſe. By following theſe rules he never had any diſtemper, except once a fever of one day's continuance, occaſioned by too much ſtudy and over fatigue.

He was a man endowed with excellent parts, and having the advantage of the beſt education, became not only a great phyſician, but alſo a great philoſopher. He was particularly happy in a facility of expreſſion, and an unaffected eloquence. His ſtile, however, is Aſiatic, that is, extremely diffuſe; his ſentences are ſometimes perplexed, and ſometimes abſolutely obſcure. The great number of books which we have of his writing, to paſs over thoſe which are loſt, are a convincing proof how little pains it coſt him to write. Suidas tells us, that he wrote not only of phyſic and philoſophy, but of geometry and grammar too. There

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are reckoned above 500 books of his writing upon phyſic only, and about half that number upon other ſciences. He even wrote two books containing a catalogue of his works, ſhewing the time and place in which ſome of them were written, together with the occaſion of writing them, and the proper order of reading them. As a phyſician, his character is too well known at this time of day to need any commendation. We ſhall only take notice of the eſteem which the ancients had for him. Athenæus, his contemporary, ſhewed the great opinion he had of his merit as a philoſopher, by making him a gueſt at his feaſt of the philoſophers, where he not only compliments him upon the great number of his writings, but adds, that in elocution and perſpicuity of ſtyle, he was inferior to none. Euſebius, who lived about one hundred years after him, obſerves, that the veneration in which GALEN was held as a phyſician was ſuch, that many looked upon him as a god, and even paid him divine worſhip; and accordingly Trallian gives him the title of "moſt divine." Oribaſius, who flouriſhed ſoon after Euſebius, and was himſelf an archiater, teſtified his eſteem for GALEN, by the extracts he made of his works, as well as by the praiſes he beſtowed upon him. Ætius, and Paulus Ægineta, have alſo copied GALEN, particularly the latter; and his works were commented upon by Stephen the Athenian. Avicenna, Averroes, and the reſt of the Arabian phyſicians, who take the beſt of what they have from GALEN, have not been wanting in their eulogies upon him. However, after all, it is certain he had in his own time a conſiderable party to contend with, and theſe latter ages have raiſed up ſome powerful adverſaries to his name. The practice of Hippocrates, which he laboured to re-eſtabliſh, did not triumph over the ſect

of the Methodiſts, or other ſects, immediately upon GALEN's declaring againſt them. The ſect of the Methodiſts ſupported its credit for ſome ages from that time, and even furniſhed phyſicians to the emperors long after. Yet it mouldered away by degrees; and, notwithſtanding all the efforts of the moderns, the party of GALEN is very numerous at this day.

Thus we have exhibited the bright ſide of our phyſician's character; but, partial as we are to this celebrated man, we ſhall diſcharge the office of faithful biographers, by expoſing the leſs pleaſing traits, which tend but in a very trifling degree to ſhade what we have already ſaid. The greateſt geniuſſes have their blemiſhes and defects, which too are often in proportion greater, or at leaſt are ſeen more conſpicuouſly by being linked to ſo much ſplendour. The foible which ſtands foremoſt on this ſide of GALEN's character is vanity. It is true, this is a weakneſs generally incident to great as well as moderate talents; but in GALEN it was ſo exceſſive, as to carry him beyond the bounds of prudence and decency. His writings are full of his own praiſes, and he magnifies himſelf in the ſame degree, as he debaſes other phyſicians who differed from him, in refuting whom, he throws out the flowers of an acrimonious rhetoric with an unſparing hand. We have already given a convincing proof of the good opinion he entertained of himſelf, and how little he ſcrupled to make his own eulogy in his recital of M. Aurelius's diſorder. That whole book abounds with ſtories of the ſame caſt, which alſo at the ſame time ſerve to impeach him of pride, and that the moſt unſociable ſpecies of it, we mean, a diſdain and contempt of every body elſe upon the compariſon. In this ſpirit, we ſee him giving way to injurious reproaches againſt the Methodiſts, whom he calls "The aſſes of Theſſalus." He obſerved,

indeed, more complaiſance towards Eraſiſtratus, Aſclepiades, and others of the more ancient phyſicians; yet ſtill, among the praiſes he beſtows upon them, there eſcapes from him more than ſufficient of ſupercilious haughtineſs. But he grows ſomewhat inſupportable in the oſtentatious parade which he makes of having done in phyſic what Trajan had done in the Roman empire: "No perſon whatſoever before me," ſays he, "hath ſhewn the true method of treating diſ-
"eaſes: Hippocrates, indeed, pointed out the ſame
"road, but as he was the firſt who diſcovered it, ſo
"he went not ſo far therein as were to be wiſhed. He
"obſerved no good order, he gave no attention to
"ſome indications of great moment; he did not
"make all the neceſſary diſtinctions, but from an af-
"fectation of brevity, in the manner of the ancients,
"he is frequently obſcure, and ſays very little of com-
"plicated diſorders. In a word, Hippocrates made a
"beginning, but there wanted another to finiſh: he
"opened the way, but to make the path eaſy was ſtill
"a quæſitum. We ſaw formerly the roads both dirty
"and ſtony, full of briars, and covered with wood.
"In ſome the riſe was too ſharp, and the deſcent too
"ſteep: others were impracticable, either by reaſon of
"the wild beaſts which infeſted them, or the waters
"and rivers which croſſed them. In fine, they were
"too long and too difficult. Such was the ſtate of the
"roads in Italy before they were mended by Trajan.
"But he ordered thoſe that were full of mire or water
"to be paved with cauſeways, threw bridges over the
"rivers, and ſhortened the ways which were too long.
"He cauſed new paths to be opened over the moun-
"tains, where the aſcent and deſcent were more eaſy,
"and, avoiding the deſerts, made a paſſage through an
"inhabited country. In fine, he rendered the roads
"practicable, which were not ſo before." And yet

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what is moſt odious of all, after ſo much vaunting and elf-homage, we find him declaring himſelf a ſworn nemy to any kind of praiſe: "For my part," ſays he, peaking to his ſcholars or his friends, "I never made 'the reputation, which I might acquire in the world, 'any part of my ſtudy; my ſole aim was truth and 'ſilence. It is for this reaſon that I never ſet my name to any of my books, and I have even forbidden your making any extravagant eulogies for me, as is your cuſtom to do."

GALEN is likewiſe reproached with being ſuperſtiious, and we have given an inſtance of his opening vein in conſequence of a dream. He tells us alſo the ſame place, that he had two more dreams of the ame kind; and he ſays in another place, that being nce conſulted in the caſe of a ſwelled tongue, he diected a purge, and ſomewhat cooling to be held upon e part: the patient took the purge, and had a dream e ſame night, in which he was ordered to apply a argle of lettuce-juice, which ſucceeded very well. ut this ſuperſtition was the religion of his country, which Æſculapius, as he tells us, was the god, and as held to be that particular god whoſe province it as to aſſiſt the ſick in dreams. Trallien indeed tells ſtory, which, if true, would put the point beyond l doubt. That phyſician quotes a paſſage from a ook, as he ſays, of our author's, wherein he writes this effect: "Some people hold charms and enchantments to be no better than old wives ſtories, and I myſelf was a long time of that opinion. But what I have clearly ſeen ſince upon this ſubject hath convinced me, that they have a great effect; having often tried them with ſucceſs in the ſtings of ſcorpions, and ſometimes ſeen bones that ſtuck in the throat diſcharged by the force of ſome words, &c." The book is quoted under the title of "The

Manner of treating Diſorders according to Homer.* But as no ſuch book of GALEN's is now in being, the genuineneſs of it may be fairly queſtioned, and it is certain, that he never gave into the idle tales of other phyſicians concerning certain ſacred plants and magical remedies. He is alſo charged with bearing a particular enmity to the Chriſtians: it is true, ſpeaking of the Methodiſts, and other ſects in phyſic, he ſays, "that "their ſeveral followers were as obſtinately attached "to their parties, as the diſciples of Moſes and Chriſt "were to theirs." But this does not imply any particular ill-will againſt the Chriſtians, or that he thought worſe of them than the Pagans generally did. As to the ſtory that is told of GALEN hearing in his old age of the miracles wrought in Judea by the name of Jeſus, and reſolving to take a journey thither to ſee him, but that he died on the road, or upon the borders of the country, after lying ill ten days of a fever, it is all a monkiſh fable.

GARANCIERES (THEOPHILUS DE)

M.D. of the Univerſity of Caen in Normandy,

Was incorporated in the ſame degree at Oxford, in 1657, being at that time phyſician to the French ambaſſador. Several writers have borne teſtimony to his character, as a man of diſtinguiſhed parts and learning. * He was author of the "Angliæ Flagellum; ſive Tabes Anglica," 1647, 12mo.—"The admirable Virtues, &c. of the true and genuine Tinct. of Coral.' 1668, 8vo. He tranſlated into Engliſh, "The Pro-

* This phyſician alſo publiſhed, "A Mite caſt into the Treaſur of the famous City of London, being a brief and methodical Diſcourſe of the Nature, Cauſes, Symptoms, Remedies, and Preſervation from the Plague in this calamitous Year, 1665."—A deſcendent of this eminent man now practiſes phyſic in the city of York

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phecies or Prognoſtics of Michael Noſtradamus, phyſician to Henry II, Francis II, and Charles IX, Kings of France," 1672, folio. Wood informs us, that he died in a poor and obſcure condition, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, of a broken heart, occaſioned by the ill uſage of a certain knight, but neither mentions the knight's name, nor the time of GARANCIERES's death.

GARANGEOT (RENE JACQUES CROISSANT DE)

A French Surgeon of Eminence, Author of ſome eſteemed Works on Subjects relating to his Profeſſion,

Was born at Vitri, in 1688. He was royal lecturer in ſurgery at Paris, and a fellow of the royal ſociety in London. His knowledge was extenſive, and his manual dexterity in operations celebrated. His works are,

1. "A Treatiſe on the Inſtruments of Surgery," 2 vols. 12mo, 1727.
2. "A Treatiſe on the Operation for the Stone," 12mo, 1730.
3. "The Anatomy of the Viſcera," 2 vols. 12mo, 1742.
4. "On the Operations of Surgery," 3 vols. 12mo, 1749.
5. "La Myotomie Humaine; the Art of Diſſecting the Human Muſcles," 2 vols. 12mo, 1750.

All theſe are reckoned valuable. The author died at Paris in 1759.

GARTH (Sir SAMUEL)

An excellent Poet and Phyſician,

Deſcended from a good family in Yorkſhire, and was ſent from ſchool to Peter-houſe college in Cambridge; where, making choice of phyſic for his profeſſion, he made himſelf acquainted with the fundamental principles,

and preparatory requiſites of that uſeful ſcience. At the ſame time he had an admirable genius and taſte for polite literature; and being much delighted with thoſe ſtudies, he continued at the college, ſpending his leiſure hours that way, till he took the degree of M.D. July 7, 1691. Soon after which, reſolving to ſettle in the practice of his profeſſion in London, he offered himſelf a candidate to the college of phyſicians; and being examined March 12, 1691-2, was admitted fellow June 26th following.

The college at this time was engaged in that charitable project of preſcribing to the ſick poor gratis, and furniſhing them alſo with medicines at prime coſt. The foundation of this charity was firſt begun by an unanimous vote, paſſed July 28, 1687, ordering all their members to give their advice gratis, to all their ſick neighbouring poor, when deſired, within the city of London, or ſeven miles round. And in the view of rendering this vote more effectual, another was paſſed, Auguſt 13, 1688, that the laboratory of the college ſhould be fitted up for preparing medicines for the poor, and alſo the room adjoining for a repoſitory. But this being diſliked by the apothecaries, they found means to raiſe a party afterwards in the college againſt it, ſo that the deſign could not be carried into execution. The college was in this embroiled unhappy ſtate, when our author became a fellow; and concurring heartily with thoſe members, who reſolved, notwithſtanding all the diſcouragements they met with, to puſh on the charity, an order was made by the unanimous conſent of the ſociety in 1694, requiring ſtrict obedience from all their members to the order of 1688. This new order was preſented to the city June 18, 1695, for their aſſiſtance; but this too being defeated by the diſſolution of the common council at the end of the

the year, a propoſition was made to the public college, Dec. 22, 1696, for a ſubſcription by the fellows, candidates, and licentiates, for carrying on the charity, by preparing medicines in a proper diſpenſary for that purpoſe.

In the ſame year Dr. GARTH, deteſting the behaviour of the apothecaries, as well as of ſome members of the faculty in this affair, reſolved to expoſe them in a proper ſatire; which he accordingly executed, with peculiar ſpirit and vivacity in his admirable poem, entitled, "The Diſpenſary." The firſt edition came out in 1699, and it went through three impreſſions in a few months. This extraordinary encouragement put him upon making ſeveral improvements in it; and in 1706, he publiſhed the ſixth edition, with ſeveral deſcriptions and epiſodes never before printed. In 1697, he ſpoke the annual ſpeech in Latin before the college on St. Luke's day; which, being publiſhed ſoon after, brought it into a conteſt, whether the poet or the orator was moſt to be admired in him. In the firſt he expoſed in the genteeleſt ſatire the falſe and mean ſpirited brethren of the faculty. In the latter he ridiculed the multifarious claſſes of the quacks, with juſt ſpirit and inimitable humour.

So much literary merit did not fail of gaining him a prodigious reputation as a polite ſcholar, which procured him admittance into the company and friendſhip of moſt of the nobility and gentry of both ſexes; who thereby being inclined to try his ſkill in his profeſſion, were ſtill more pleaſed to find him anſwer their fondeſt wiſhes and expectations. By theſe means he came into vaſt practice, which he preſerved by his medical merit; and, moreover, endeared himſelf to his patients, by his politeneſs, agreeable converſation, generoſity, and great good-nature. It was theſe laſt qualities, that

prompted him, in 1701, to provide a ſuitable interment for the ſhamefully abandoned corpſe of Dryden, which he cauſed to be brought to the college of phyſicians, propoſed and encouraged by his own example a ſubſcription for defraying the expence of a funeral, pronounced a proper oration over the great poet's remains, and afterwards attended the ſolemnity from Warwick-lane to Weſtminſter Abbey. It is commonly obſerved, that the making of a man's fortune is generally owing to ſome one lucky incident; and nothing was, perhaps, of more ſervice in this reſpect to Dr. GARTH, than the opportunity he had of ſhewing what he was, by this memorable act of generoſity, tenderneſs, and piety.

In his Harveian ſpeech, he had ſtepped a little aſide from the principal ſubject, to introduce a panegyric on king William, and to record the bleſſings of the revolution. The addreſs is warm and glowing: and to ſhew that his hand and heart went together, he entered with the firſt members who formed the famous Kit-Kat-Club, which conſiſted of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen, and was created in 1703, purely with the deſign of diſtinguiſhing themſelves by a warm zeal for the proteſtant ſucceſſion in the houſe of Hanover. The deſign of theſe gentlemen to recommend and encourage loyalty, by the powerful influence of pleaſantry, wit, and humour, furniſhed our author with an opportunity of diſtinguiſhing himſelf among the moſt diſtinguiſhed in theſe qualities, by the extempore epigrams he made upon the toaſts of the club, which were inſcribed on their drinking glaſſes. In reality, this part of the conſtitution of that celebrated ſociety muſt have been beſt ſuited both to our author's taſte and temper; for his party zeal was ſuch, as warmed his breaſt with a ſincere, ſteady, and equal flame, without

without burſting out into any rage and fire againſt thoſe who differed from him.

True learning is of no party. Dr. GARTH was prompted not more by good ſenſe than by good nature, to make his muſe ſubſervient to his intereſt, by proceeding uniformly in the ſame road, without any malignant deviations. In this ſpirit, as he had enjoyed the ſun-ſhine of the court during lord Godolphin's adminiſtration in queen Anne's reign; ſo that miniſter had the pleaſure to find him among the firſt of thoſe, who paid the muſe's tribute on the reverſe of his fortune in 1710; and in the ſame unchangeable ſpirit, when both the ſenſe and poetry of this addreſs were attacked by Mr. Prior with all the outrage of party virulence, he took no notice of it; but had the ſatisfaction to ſee an unanſwerable defence made for him by Mr. Addiſon. The taſk, indeed, was eaſy enough, and is excellently expreſſed by that elegant writer in the concluſion of it, where he obſerves, that the ſame perſon who has endeavoured to prove, that he who wrote the "Diſpenſary" was no poet, will very ſuddenly undertake to ſhew, that he who gained the battle of Blenheim was no general. It is beſide our preſent purpoſe, to ſhew the truth of this preſage. Indeed, there was no need of a prophetic ſpirit to inſpire the prediction. It was written in September 1710; and the following year, in December, the duke of Marlborough was removed from all his places, and having obtained leave to go beyond ſea, embarked at Dover for Oſtend, Nov. 30, 1712. Dr. GARTH had lived in the particular favour and eſteem of this great man while in power, and when out of power he wept in elegant verſe over his diſgrace and voluntary exile.

In the interim the ſame ſpirit had dictated a dedication for an intended edition of Lucretius, in 1711,

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to his late majeſty king George I, then elector of Hanover. Thus he perſevered in the ſame road, and in the end it brought him to preferment. For on the acceſſion of that prince to the throne, our author had the honour of being knighted with the duke of Marlborough's ſword, was appointed king's phyſician in ordinary, and phyſician general to the army. Theſe were no more than juſt rewards even of his medical merit. He had gone through the office of cenſor of the college in 1702, and had practiſed always with great reputation, and a ſtrict regard to the honour and intereſt of the faculty; never ſtooping to proſtitute the dignity of his profeſſion, through mean and ſordid views of ſelf-intereſt, to any even the moſt popular and wealthy apothecaries. In a ſteady adherence to this noble principle, he concurred with the much celebrated Dr. Radcliffe, with whom he was alſo often joined in phyſical conſultations.

He had a very extenſive practice, but was very moderate in his views of advancing his own fortune; his humanity and good-nature inclining him more to make uſe of the great intereſt he had with perſons in power, for the ſupport and encouragement of other men of letters. He choſe to live with the great in that degree of independency and freedom, which became a man poſſeſſed of a ſuperior genius, whereof he was daily giving freſh proofs to the public. One of theſe was addreſſed to the late duke of Newcaſtle in 1715, entitled, "Claremont;" being written on the occaſion of giving that name to a village belonging to his grace, who was then only earl of Clare, which he had adorned with a beautiful and ſumptuous ſtructure. Among the Latin writers, Ovid appears to have been the doctor's favourite author; and there was in reality a great reſemblance in their humours, their manners,

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and their poetry. One of his laſt performances in polite letters was the tranſlation of the whole fourteenth book, and the ſtory of Cinnus in the fifteenth book of the Metamorphoſis; theſe, with an Engliſh verſion of the reſt, were publiſhed in 1717, and he has prefixed an excellent preface to the whole, wherein he not only gives an idea of the work, and points out its principal beauties, but ſhews the uſes of the poem, and how it may be read to moſt profit.

The diſeaſe which ſeized him the enſuing year, and ended not but with his life, cauſed a general concern, as was particularly teſtified by lord Lanſdowne, a brother poet, though of a different party, in ſome admirable verſes written on the occaſion: the two firſt lines of which are,

"Machaon ſick! In every face we find,
"His danger is the danger of mankind."

His loſs was lamented by another poetical brother, Pope, in a letter to a friend, as follows: "The beſt "natured of men," ſays this much admired poet, "Sir SAMUEL GARTH, has left me in the trueſt con- "cern for his loſs. His death was very heroical, and "yet unaffected enough to have made a ſaint or a "philoſopher famous. But ill tongues and worſe "hearts have branded his laſt moments, as wrong- "fully as they did his life, with irreligion. You muſt "have heard many tales on this ſubject; but if ever "there was a good chriſtian, without knowing him- "ſelf to be ſo, it was Dr. GARTH." Pope afterwards declared himſelf convinced, that GARTH died in the communion of the church of Rome, having been privately reconciled. He was interred, January 22, in the church of Harrow on the Hill, near London, where he had cauſed a vault to be built for himſelf

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and his family; being ſurvived by an only daughter, married to the honourable colonel William Boyle, a younger ſon of the honourable colonel Henry Boyle. Vide "Cibber's Lives of the Poets."—"Pope's Works," vol. vi, p. 99.—Dr. Johnſon's "Life of GARTH," &c.

GASTALDY (JOHN BAPTIST)

Phyſician in Ordinary to the King of France, Doctor of the Faculty of Medicine at Avignon,

Was born at Siſteron, in 1674, and died at Avignon in 1747. He entered at a very early age into the laſt city, and perceiving, that he could there procure proper aſſiſtance to his taſte for ſtudy, he determined not to leave it. During forty years he filled the firſt chair in the faculty of medicine. He poſſeſſed the rare talent of uniting in his lectures the *utile dulci*, and by this charm he attached his pupils to their art. He expatiated upon the moſt intereſting ſubjects in pure Latin, and by this means fixed the attention of thoſe, who were perfect ſtrangers to the ſcience. He devoted much of his time to practice, and aſſiduouſly attended the hoſpitals. His principal works are as follow:

1. "Inſtitutiones Medicinæ phyſico-anatomicæ," 12mo. Our author was by no means a ſlave to the groſs errours of the ancient phyſicians. Notwithſtanding the new doctrines in his time had not made any rapid progreſs in the medical ſchools of the more remote provinces, M. GASTALDY adopts in this work, and clearly explains, the principles of Deſcartes's philoſophy, and elegantly interprets the different conſtituent parts of the elements, the proceſſes of chylification, fermentation, &c. The exact order, the perſpicuity, and the method of this work, render it extremely uſeful to young ſtudents.

2. "A

2. "A Queſtion in Phyſic, founded upon a ſingular and intereſting Event." A woman, the mother of nine children, all of whom ſhe had nurſed, after the ſecond month weaned the ninth, in compliance with the wiſh of a huſband whom ſhe loved. The ſuper-abundance of milk produced many inconveniences, which ſhe neglected, and after much ſuffering ſhe voided, in three ſtools, more than one hundred ſtones, differently ſhaped, and in colour reſembling white aſhes. Every ſymptom of the complaint induced the phyſician to believe, that the milk had been depoſited in the ſtomach, where, after the proceſs of coagulation, it had paſſed into the ſtate of a calculus.

3. "A Queſtion relative to the Saliva, whether or not it contributes to the Proceſs of Digeſtion?" The author declares in the affirmative.

4. "A Queſtion concerning thoſe who walk in their Sleep." He aſſigns the cauſes of this diſeaſe, and points out the remedies.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionaire, &c." tom. 2, p. 223, &c.

GEBER (JOHN)

An Arabian Phyſician and Aſtronomer, who flouriſhed, according to the beſt Authorities, in the ninth Century.

He wrote a commentary on the "Syntaxis Magna" of Ptolemy, in nine books; and ſeveral other works. This commentary was publiſhed at Nuremberg in 1553. In it he endeavoured to correct the aſtronomy of Ptolemy, but Copernicus called him rather the calumniator of Ptolemy. He was a learned chemiſt, and as ſuch has been mentioned with reſpect by the great Boerhaave. But he was alſo addicted to the reveries of alchemy, and condeſcended to uſe occaſionally a jargon ſuited to the myſtic pretenſions of thoſe fanciful writers, the alchemiſts. Dr. Johnſon was of opinion, that gibberiſh is beſt derived from this unintelligible

telligible cant of Geber and his followers; anciently, he alleges, it was gebriſh. Notwithſtanding this, it is allowed, that GEBER's writings contain much uſeful knowledge. Other works of GEBER now extant are,

1. "His "Aſtronomy, or demonſtrative Works of Aſtrology," in nine books, printed at Nuremberg in 1533.

2. His "Three Books on Alchemy," publiſhed at Straſbourg, with one, "De Inveſtigatione perfecti Magiſterii," in 1530; and alſo in Italy from a manuſcript in the Vatican.

3. "On the Inveſtigation of the Truth of Metals, and on Furnaces, with other works." Nuremberg, 1545.

4. "A Book called Flos Naturarum," publiſhed in 1473.

5. Alſo his "Chymica," printed by Perna, with the chemical works of Avicenna.

His "Almageſt" is alſo extant in Arabic. As a ſpecimen of his language, he uſed to ſay, "my object "is to cure ſix lepers," meaning, that he wiſhed to convert ſix inferior metals into gold.

GEOFFROY (STEPHEN FRANCIS)

Was born at Paris in 1672, and died in that City in 1731.

He travelled into England, France, and Holland, to gain a complete knowledge of medicine, chemiſtry, and botany. Upon his return into his native country, he took the degree of doctor in medicine; obtained the honour of the chair of chemiſtry in the king's garden; was appointed phyſician to the royal college, and admitted into the academy of ſciences of Paris, and the royal ſociety of London. The following was the work of M. GEOFFROY;

"De Materiâ Medicâ, ſive de Medicamentorum ſimplicium Hiſtoriâ, Virtute, Delectu et Uſu," in 8vo, three volumes. This important work was tranſlated into

into French, in ſeven volumes, 12mo, by Bergier, an eminent phyſician of Paris, who died in 1748, aged 44 years.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. ii, p. 242, &c.

GERARDE (JOHN)

A Surgeon in London, and the greateſt Engliſh Botaniſt of his time.

He was many years retained as chief gardener to Lord Burleigh, who was himſelf a great lover of plants, and had the beſt collection of any nobleman in the kingdom. It contained many exotics, introduced by GERARDE. In 1597, he publiſhed his "Herbal," which was printed at the expence of J. Norton, who procured the figures from Francfort, which were originally cut for Tabermontanus's "Herbal," in High Dutch. In 1633, Thomas Johnſon, an apothecary, publiſhed an improved edition of GERARDE's book, which is ſtill much approved. The deſcriptions in this "Herbal" are plain and familiar; and both theſe authors have laboured more to make their readers acquainted with the characters of the plants, than to give them to underſtand, that they knew any thing of Greek or Latin.

GESNER (CONRAD)

An eminent Phyſician and Natural Philoſopher,

Was born at Zurich, in Switzerland, in 1516, and received the firſt rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages there. He diſcovered a happy genius, and made a very rapid progreſs in theſe elements of learning; but his father, not being in circumſtances ſufficient to breed him a ſcholar, was determined to eaſe himſelf from any further expence in that way, when Ammiens, profeſſor of the Latin language and eloquence at Zurich, took him to his own houſe, and charged himſelf with the care of his education.

GESNER

GESNER continued three years with this patron, and followed his ſtudies with admirable diligence. He was not above fifteen years of age when he loſt his father, who was killed in the civil wars of Switzerland, and his mother not having wherewithal to maintain him, he was reduced to the laſt extremity, eſpecially as he fell at the ſame time into a dropſical diſorder. As ſoon, however, as he recovered his health, being deſtitute of friends, he reſolved to ſeek his fortune, young as he was, in foreign countries. In this diſpoſition he went to Straſburgh, and entering into the ſervice of Wolfgang Fabricius Capito, he reſumed the ſtudy of the Hebrew language, of which he had learned ſomething at Zurich. After ſome months ſtay at Straſburgh, he returned to Switzerland, where, the public tranquillity being reſtored, he procured a penſion from the academy of Zurich, which enabled him to make the tour of France. Thither he therefore travelled, together with John Friſius, who had from the firſt beginning been the companion of his ſtudies, and whom he always called his brother. He paſſed a year at Bourges, applying, with great attention, to the Greek and Latin claſſics, and as his penſion was not ſufficient to maintain him, he helped it out by keeping a ſchool. The following year he went to Paris. He was now eighteen years of age, and very capable of making all poſſible advantage in every kind of ſcience; but though that city abounded with good maſters in every way, yet GESNER miſpent his time there, and did not make that progreſs which might be expected.

From Paris he returned to Straſburgh, in hopes of getting ſome employ by the friends which he had made there; but in this project he was happily prevented by the univerſity of Zurich, which recalled him thence, in order to ſet him at the head of a ſchool in that town.

He was no ſooner ſettled in this poſt, than he began to think of a wife, and meeting with a perſon to his mind, he married her; but was quickly made ſenſible of his indiſcretion, having neither years nor ſubſtance enough to ſupport that ſtate with decency. In ſhort, his preſent appointments were not ſufficient to maintain a couple, and he was obliged to ſeek out another reſource. He had, from his infancy, a great inclination to the ſtudy of phyſic, and he now reſolved to apply himſelf to it in earneſt. Accordingly, he ſpent all the time he could ſpare from his ſchool in reading books on that ſubject. By this means, the ſchool became diſtaſteful; he grew weary of it, and at length obtained leave to quit it, and to go to Baſil, to proſecute the ſtudy of phyſic, being allowed his penſion to ſupport him there. At Baſil, in order to qualify himſelf for reading the Greek phyſicians, he employed ſome part of his time in perfecting his knowledge of their language: and thus he became ſo much maſter of it, that he left that univerſity in a year's time, being made profeſſor of Greek at Lauſanne, where an univerſity had juſt been founded by the ſenate of Berne. As this poſt was endowed with a conſiderable ſalary, he was now ſet more at large, and found himſelf not only in a condition to maintain his family, but alſo to gratify his inclination for the ſtudy of phyſic: ſince he was now ſo much maſter of the Greek, that he could diſpatch his ordinary lectures without any extraordinary preparation.

Having paſſed three years in this poſt, he thought it high time to finiſh his ſtudies in medicine. Accordingly, with this view he went to Montpellier, where at his firſt arrival, being ſenſible of the advantage of converſing with perſons learned in the faculty, he tried to procure a lodging in ſome phyſician's houſe; and finding that favour not to be obtained, he made no long ſtay, but ſatisfying himſelf with ſtudying anatomy

and botany for ſome time, he returned to Baſil, and was admitted to a doctor's degree. Thus qualified, he returned to Zurich, immediately entered upon the practice of his profeſſion, and, in a little time after, was made profeſſor of philoſophy; a charge which he filled with great reputation for the ſpace of 24 years, that is, as long as he lived, which was till 1565, when, the plague ſpreading its infection over that country, the doctor was ſeized therewith, and died December 9th, in that year.

He left no iſſue, except thoſe of his pen, which are very numerous; and at the ſame time ſo many proofs, that he was poſſeſſed of an extraordinary ſhare of learning. We are told, alſo, that this perfection was endeared by a great degree of humanity, modeſty, and ſweetneſs of temper. His life was publiſhed by Joſias Semler, to which is added an epiſtle of GESNER, written to William Turner, a divine and phyſician in England, concerning the books he had publiſhed. Of theſe his maſter-piece is his "Bibliotheca univerſalis," wherein he makes this frank confeſſion, that his pieces are not finiſhed with that care and exactneſs that might be wiſhed, ſince he had been obliged to write them for a livelihood. We may, however, be bold to maintain, that in many things they ſurpaſs whatever had been done before on the ſame ſubjects. There are no leſs than ſixty-ſix upon the various ſubjects of grammar, botany, pharmacy, medicine, phyſics, and natural hiſtory, beſide his "Bibliotheca univerſalis."

GIBSON (THOMAS)

Was born at Morpeth in Northumberland, and united the ſtudy of divinity and natural hiſtory with that of medicine. He was alſo eminent for hiſtorical knowledge.

ledge. He probably ſtudied at Oxford, but at what period we are not informed. To his character as a phyſician, Bayle bears witneſs, by ſaying, that he performed moſt incredible cures. He was a friend to the reformation, and wrote ſeveral detached pieces in defence of that cauſe. In the reign of queen Mary, he was a fugitive for his religion; but on the acceſſion of Elizabeth returned, and died in London in 1562. Tanner gives the following liſt of his writings:

1. "A breve Chronicle of the Biſhops of Rome's Bleſſynge, and of his Prelates beneficial and charitable Rewards, from the Tyme of king Heralde to this Daye, (in Engliſh rhyme.)" London, 12mo. This, we ſuppoſe, is the work called by others, "The Treaſons of the Prelates."

2. "The Sum of the Acts and Decrees made by divers Biſhops of Rome," tranſlated from the Latin, 12mo.

3. "Of the Ceremonies uſed by Popes."

4. "A Treatiſe behoveful as well to preſerve the People from Peſtilence, as to help and recover them that be infected by the ſame, made by a Biſhop and Doctor of Phyſic in Denmark, which Medicines have been proved in many Places in London." 1536, 4to.

5. "An Herbal."

6. "Treatiſe againſt unſkilful Alchymiſts."

7. "Treatiſe of curing common Diſeaſes."

8. "De utroque Homine," lib. 1.

9. "The various States that Britanny hath been in," (ſuppoſed to be left imperfect.)

One of the ſame name, ſuppoſed by Wood to be himſelf, made application of ſome paſſages in the prophetic writings to the circumſtances of his own time, in favour of king Henry the eighth: a deluſion too common among the proteſtants of that age.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine." p. 87.

GILBERT (WILLIAM)

A learned phyſician, who firſt diſcovered ſeveral of the properties of the loadſtone; was born at Colcheſter, where his father was recorder in 1540; and after an education at the grammar ſchool, was ſent to Cambridge. Having ſtudied phyſic there for ſome time, he travelled abroad for his further improvement, and in one of the foreign univerſities had conferred upon him the degree of M.D. He returned to England with a conſiderable reputation for his learning in general, and eſpecially the character of being deeply ſkilled in philoſophy and chemiſtry.

RESOLVING to make his knowledge uſeful to the country by practiſing his profeſſion, he preſented himſelf a candidate to the college of phyſicians in London, and was elected a fellow of that ſociety about 1573. Thus every way qualified for it, he practiſed in the metropolis with great ſucceſs and applauſe, which, being obſerved by queen Elizabeth, whoſe talent it was to diſtinguiſh perſons of ſuperior merit, ſhe ſent for him to court, appointed him her phyſician in ordinary, and gave him an annual penſion to encourage him in his ſtudies. In theſe, as much as his extenſive practice would permit him, he applied himſelf chiefly to conſider and examine the various properties of the loadſtone; and proceeding in the way of experiment, a method, not much uſed at that time, he diſcovered and eſtabliſhed ſeveral qualities of it not obſerved before. This occaſioned much converſation; and ſpreading his fame into foreign countries, great expectations were raiſed from his treatiſe on that ſubject, which were abundantly fulfilled when it appeared in public. He printed it in 1600, under the following title, "De Magnete magneticiſque Corporibus, et de magno

Magnete,

Magnete, Tellure, Phyſiologia nova." It contains the hiſtory of all that had been written on the ſubject before his time, and then reduces all the various phenomena under four heads; its attraction; its direction to the poles of the earth, and the earth's verticity and fixedneſs to certain points of the world; its variation; and its declination. Theſe ſeveral properties he derives from the magnetical nature of the earth, which he ſuppoſes to be a great magnet. Upon the whole, it is the firſt regular ſyſtem on this curious ſubject, and may not unjuſtly be ſtyled the parent of all the improvements that have been made therein ſince that time. In this piece our author ſhews the uſe of the declination of the magnet, which had been diſcovered by Norman, in finding out the latitude, for which purpoſe alſo he contrived two inſtruments for the ſea. This invention was publiſhed by Thomas Blondeville, in a book entitled, Theoriques of the Planets, together with the making of two Inſtruments for Seamen, for finding out the Latitude without Sun, Moon, or Stars, invented by Dr. GILBERT, 1624." But the hopes from this property, however promiſing at firſt, have by a longer experience been found to be deceitful.

After the death of Elizabeth, the doctor was continued as chief phyſician to James I; but he enjoyed that honour only a ſhort time, paying his laſt debt to nature November 30, 1603. His corpſe was interred in Trinity church at Colcheſter, where he was born, and where there is a handſome monument raiſed to his memory, a print of which may be ſeen in the "Hiſtory and Antiquities of Colcheſter," by Morant.

By a picture of him in the ſchool gallery at Oxford, he appears to have been tall of ſtature, and of a cheerful countenance. All that is left us of his character has been ſaid on the occaſion of his celebrated work,

on which account we have the higheſt encomiums of him, ſuch as are uſually made by one author upon another. Thus Carpenter tells us, that he had trodden out a new path to philoſophy. Sir Kenelm Digby compares him with Harvey the diſcoverer of the circulation. Barrow ranks him with Galileo, Gaſſendus, Merſennus, and Des Cartes, whom he repreſents as men reſembling the ancients in ſagacity and acuteneſs of genius. Theſe atteſtations of his merit are indeed given him by his countrymen; but that they may not be ſuſpected of partiality, there is good reaſon to believe, that his fame was ſtill more celebrated among foreigners, of which this is one very ſtrong confirmation, that the famous Peireſc often lamented, that when he was in England he was not acquainted with this philoſopher. Beſide his principal work printed in his lifetime, he left another treatiſe in MS., which, coming into the hands of Sir William Boſwell, was from that copy printed at Amſterdam, in 1651, 4to, with this title: "De Mundo noſtro ſublunari Philoſophia nova." As he was never married, he gave by his laſt will all his library, conſiſting of books, globes, inſtruments, &c. and a cabinet of minerals, to the college of phyſicians. His brothers inherited his eſtate, which muſt have been ſomewhat conſiderable. Wood obſerves, he was the chief perſon in his pariſh at Colcheſter.—Vide "Athen. Oxon." vol. i. "Gaſſendus in Vita Peireſc."—Symond's "Collection in the Herald Office," vol. i. fol. 437, &c.

GLANDORP (MATTHIAS)

A German Phyſician, born in 1595, at Cologne, where his Father was a Surgeon.

His firſt application to letters was at Bremen; whence he returned to Cologne, and devoted himſelf to philoſophy,

ſophy, phyſic, and ſurgery. He ſtudied four years under Peter Holtzem, who was the elector's phyſician, and profeſſor in that city; and he learned the practical part of ſurgery from his father.

To perfect himſelf in theſe ſciences, he went afterwards into Italy, and made ſome ſtay at Padua, where he greatly benefited himſelf by attending the lectures of Jerome Fabricius ab Aquapendente, Adrian Spizelius, and Sanctorius. He was here made M.D. After having viſited the principal towns of Italy, he returned to his country in 1618, and ſettled at Bremen, where he practiſed phyſic and ſurgery with ſo much ſucceſs, that the archbiſhop made him his phyſician in 1628. He was alſo made phyſician to the republic of Bremen. The time of his death is not preciſely known; but the dedication to his laſt work is dated October 8, 1632, ſo that he could not be dead before, as ſome journaliſts have aſſerted, though it is probable he died ſoon after.

He publiſhed, at Bremen, "Speculum Chirurgorum," in 1619; "Methodus medendæ Paronychiæ," in 1623; "Tractatus de Polypo Narum Affectu gra-"viſſimo," in 1628; and "Gazophylacium Polypu-"ſium Fonticulorum & Setonum reſeratum," in 1633. Theſe four pieces were collected and publiſhed, with emendations, under the title of his works, at London, in 1729, 4to, with his life prefixed: and it muſt ſuggeſt a high opinion of this young phyſician, that, though he died at ſuch an early age, his works ſhould be thought worthy a re-publication one hundred years after; when ſuch prodigious improvements had been made in philoſophy, phyſic, and ſciences of all kinds, of which he had not the benefit.

GLISSON (FRANCIS)

An Engliſh Phyſician,

Was ſon of William Gliſſon, of Rampiſham, in Dorſetſhire, and grandſon of Walter Gliſſon, of the city of Briſtol. Where he learned the firſt rudiments of his grammar is not known, but he was ſent afterwards to Caius college in Cambridge, apparently with a view to phyſic. However, as the beſt foundation for it, he went through the academical courſes of logic and philoſophy, and proceeded in arts, wherein he took both degrees, and being choſen fellow of his college, was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, October 25, 1627. From this time, applying himſelf particularly to the ſtudy of medicine, he took his doctor's degree in that faculty at Cambridge, and was appointed regius profeſſor of phyſic there in the room of Dr. Ralph Winterton: he held this poſt forty years, probably as long as he lived. But not chooſing to reſide conſtantly at Cambridge, he offered himſelf, and was admitted, candidate of the college of phyſicians, in 1634, and was elected fellow September 30, the enſuing year.

In the ſtudy of his art, he had always ſet the immortal Harvey before him as a pattern, and treading in his ſteps, he was diligent to improve phyſic by anatomical diſſections and obſervations. His ſucceſs was anſwerable: he was appointed to read Dr. Edward Wall's lecture, in 1639; and in executing this office, made ſeveral new diſcoveries of principal uſe towards eſtabliſhing a rational practice of phyſic. He continued to diſcharge the duties of this place, till the breaking out of the civil wars, when he retired to Colcheſter, and followed his profeſſion with great repute in thoſe times of public confuſion. He was thus employed

ployed during the memorable ſiege and ſurrender of that city to the rebels, 1648, and reſided there ſometime after. Amidſt his practice, he ſtill proſecuted the improvement of it by anatomical reſearches, and in this way publiſhed an account of the rickets in 1650, wherein he ſhewed how the viſcera of ſuch as had died of that diſorder were affected. This was the more curious as the rickets had then but lately appeared in England, being firſt diſcovered in the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet about fifteen years before. In this treatiſe he had the aſſiſtance of two of his colleagues; and theſe, with other fellows of the college, joining in a requeſt to him to communicate to the public ſome of his anatomical lectures, which had been read before them, he drew up theſe in a continued diſcourſe, and printed it with this title, "Anatomia Hepatis," Lond. 1654.

This brought him into the higheſt eſteem among the faculty; he was choſen one of the elects of the college the year following, and was afterwards preſident for ſeveral years. He publiſhed other pieces beſide thoſe already mentioned. The laſt of which was a "Treatiſe of the Stomach and Inteſtines," printed at Amſterdam in 1677, not long before his death, which happened that year, in the pariſh of St. Bride, London.

Wood obſerves, that he died much lamented, as a perſon to whoſe learned lucubrations and deep diſquiſitions in phyſic, not only Great Britain, but remoter kingdoms, owe a particular reſpect and veneration. That, for inſtance, the world is obliged to him for the diſcovery of the capſula communis, or vagina portæ; and that he hath likewiſe furniſhed certain marks for the more eaſy diſtinguiſhing the vena cava, porta, and vaſa fellea, in reſpect to the liver. It is alſo ſaid, that he gave ſuch an excellent account of ſanguification,

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and ſupported it with ſuch arguments and experiments, that in 1684 few had doubted the truth of it. His treatiſe of the liver is, indeed, his chef d'œuvre; though in his laſt piece on the ſtomach and inteſtines, there are ſeveral ingenious problems propoſed and diſcourſed of, both philoſophical and phyſical; as for inſtance, the various colours of the cutis or cuticula, and the hair; the ſpecific difference of hunger and thirſt, from the five other ſenſes: queſtions concerning rumination in animals, together with the ſtructure, tenacity, and various uſes of the fibres: the parenchymæ of the ſtomach and inteſtines; the manner of deglutition, concoction, diſtribution of the chyle, ſecretion, &c.; of the differences, cauſes, and ſigns of flatus, with their moſt proper diſcutients: of the hypochondriac flatus: of the parts affected in a rheumatiſm. But his Phyſiology is not at preſent in any eſteem.

GODDARD (Jonathan)

An Engliſh Phyſician and Chemiſt, and Promoter of the Royal Society,

Was the ſon of a rich ſhip-builder at Deptford, and born at Greenwich about 1617. Being induſtrious and of good parts, he made a quick progreſs in grammar learning; and at fifteen years of age was entered a commoner at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, in 1632. He ſtaid at the univerſity about four years, applying himſelf to phyſic; and then left it without taking a degree, to travel abroad, as was then the cuſtom, for further improvement in his faculty.

At his return, not being qualified according to the ſtatutes to proceed in phyſic at Oxford, he went to Cambridge, and took the degree of bachelor in that faculty, as a member of Chriſt College; after which, intending

intending to ſettle in London, without waiting for another degree, he engaged in a formal promiſe to obey the laws and ſtatutes of the college of phyſicians there, Nov. 1640. Having by this means obtained a proper permiſſion, he entered into practice; but however, being ſenſible of the advantage of being elected into the college, he took the firſt opportunity of ſuing for his doctor's degree at Cambridge, which he obtained as a member of Catherine Hall, in 1642, and was choſen fellow of the college of phyſicians in 1646.

In the mean time he had, the preceding year, engaged in another ſociety, for improving and cultivating experimental philoſophy. This ſociety uſually met at or near his lodgings in Wood-ſtreet, for the convenience of making experiments; in which the doctor was very aſſiduous; as the reformation and improvement of phyſic was one principal branch of this deſign. In 1647, he was appointed lecturer in anatomy at the college: and it was from theſe lectures that his reputation took its riſe. As he, with the reſt of the aſſembly which met at his lodgings, had all along ſided with the parliament, he was made head-phyſician to the army, and was taken in that ſtation, by Cromwell, firſt to Ireland in 1649, and then to Scotland the following year; and returned thence with his maſter, who, after the battle of Worceſter, rode into London in triumph, Sept. 12, 1651. He was appointed warden of Merton college, Oxon, December 9th following, and was incorporated M.D. of the univerſity, January 14th, the ſame year. Cromwell was the chancellor; and returning to Scotland, in order to incorporate that kingdom into one commonwealth with England, he appointed our warden, together with four others, to act as his delegates in all matters relating to grants or diſpenſations that required his aſſent.

aſſent. This inſtrument bore date, October 16, 1652. His powerful patron having diſſolved the long parliament, called a new one, named the little parliament, in 1653; wherein the warden of Merton ſat ſole repreſentative of the univerſity, and was appointed one of the council of ſtate the ſame year.

A ſeries of honours and favours beſtowed by the uſurper, whoſe intereſt he conſtantly promoted, could not fail of bringing him under the diſpleaſure of Charles II; who, preſently after his return, removed him from his wardenſhip by a letter bearing date July 3, 1660; and, claiming the right of nomination during the vacancy of the ſee of Canterbury, appointed another warden in a manner the moſt diſgraceful to our author. The new warden was Dr. Edward Reynolds, then king's chaplain, and ſoon after biſhop of Norwich, who was appointed expreſsly as ſucceſſor to Sir Nathaniel Brent, no notice being taken of Dr. GODDARD. Thus driven from Oxford, he removed to Greſham college, where he had been choſen profeſſor of phyſic on Nov. 7, 1655. Here he continued to frequent thoſe meetings, which gave birth to the royal ſociety; and upon their eſtabliſhment by the royal charter in 1663, was therein nominated one of the firſt council. This honour they were induced to confer upon him, both in regard to his merit in general as a ſcholar, and to his particular zeal and abilities in promoting the deſign of their inſtitution: of which there is full proof in the "Memoirs" of that ſociety by Dr. Birch, where there is ſcarcely a meeting mentioned, in which his name does not occur for ſome experiment or obſervation made by him.

At the ſame time he carried on his buſineſs as a phyſician, being continued a fellow of the college by their new charter in 1663. Upon the conflagration

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in 1666, which consumed the old Exchange, our professor, with the rest of his brethren, removed from Gresham college, to make room for the merchants to carry on the public affairs of the city: which, however, did not hinder him from going on with his services both to natural philosophy and physic. In the latter he was not only an able but a conscientious practitioner; for which reason he continued still to prepare his own medicines. He was so fully persuaded that this, no less than prescribing them, was the physician's duty, that in 1668, whatever offence it might give the apothecaries, he was not afraid to publish a treatise, recommending it to general use. He observes, that the greatest part of the apothecaries were far from being possessed of that degree of knowledge, which was necessary to fit them for the due execution of their own employment; notwithstanding which, they were very desirous of invading that of the physician, and of prescribing as well as compounding medicines. He expatiates very largely upon this, and shews what prejudicial consequences attend it, with regard to the art of physic, the progress of which it retards; with regard to the credit of the physician, which suffers often by other men's faults: and lastly, with regard to the patients themselves, who, while they seek to avoid expence, are brought to a condition, that lays them under a necessity of parting with more money than might have purchased health at first. The remedy he proposes, as only capable of removing all these mischiefs, is, that physicians prepare their own medicines.

This treatise was received with applause; but as he found the proposal in it attended with such difficulties and discouragements as were likely to defeat it, he pursued that subject the following year, in "A Discourse setting forth the unhappy Condition of the Practice

tice of phyſic in London, 1669," 4to. But this availed nothing, and when an attempt was made by the college of phyſicians, in the ſame view, thirty years afterwards, it met with no better ſucceſs. In 1671, he returned to his lodgings at Greſham college, where he continued proſecuting improvements in philoſophy, till his death, which was very ſudden. He uſed to meet a ſelect number of friends at the Crown Tavern in Bloomſbury, where they diſcourſed on philoſophic ſubjects, and in his return thence in the evening of March 24, 1674, he was ſeized with an apoplectic fit in Cheapſide, and dropped down dead.

His memory was preſerved by certain drops, which were his invention, and bore his name; but which, like all ſuch ſort of noſtrums, have been long ago obſolete. He had ſeveral learned treatiſes dedicated to him as a patron of learning, all made by perſons well acquainted with him, and written without any view of intereſt, wherein he is particularly recommended for his extenſive learning; for his ſkill in his profeſſion, knowledge of public affairs, and generous diſpoſition; and for his candour, affability, and benevolence to all good and learned men. Of the laſt we have one inſtance worth preſerving, which is, his taking into his apartment at Greſham college Dr. Worthington, who lodged with him for the convenience of preparing for the preſs the works of Mr. Joſeph Mede, which he finiſhed and publiſhed in 1664. If what Dr. Seth Ward, biſhop of Saliſbury, atteſts of him be true, he was the firſt Engliſhman who made that noble and aſtronomical inſtrument the teleſcope. Dr. GODDARD, in the hiſtory of the royal ſociety, made a propoſal for making wine from ſugar, to which ſome improvements have been added ſince by Dr. Shaw, in his

his "Chymical Lectures." There are ſome receipts publiſhed at the end of the ſecond edition of the "Pharmacopœia Bateana," Lond. 1690, entitled, "Arcana Goddardiana." Two papers of his are publiſhed in Philoſ. Tranſ. No. 137, 138; and many others in Birch's "Hiſtory of the Royal Society."

GOROPIUS (JOHN)

A Phyſician, born in Brabant in 1518.

AFTER travelling through a great part of Europe, he ſettled at Antwerp. He was a man of whimſical propenſities, and very fond of paradox. He wrote and publiſhed "Origines Antwerpianæ," which, with every other unaccountable opinion on the origin of nations, contains the aſſertion, that the Flemiſh language was the language of Adam; which poſition he endeavoured to defend from ſome ridiculous etymologies.

GOULSTON (THEODORE)

Son of William Goulſton, Rector of Wymondeham, in Leiceſterſhire,

Was born in Northamptonſhire, and became probationer fellow of Merton college, Oxford, in 1596. After applying himſelf to the ſtudy of phyſic in this univerſity, he practiſed for a time with conſiderable reputation at Wymondeham, and in its neighbourhood. At length, after taking his doctor's degree in 1610, he removed to London, and became a fellow of the college of phyſicians, and afterwards cenſor. He reſided in the pariſh of St. Martin's near Ludgate, and was in great eſteem, as well for claſſical learning and theology, as for the practice of his profeſſion.

HE died in the year 1632, and by an article in his will teſtified ſuch a regard to the intereſts of medicine, as entitles him to grateful commemoration. This

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was a bequeſt of 200l., to purchaſe a rent charge for the maintenance of an annual pathological lecture within the college of phyſicians. This was to be read ſometime between Michaelmas and Eaſter, by one of the four youngeſt doctors of the college. A dead body was, if poſſible, to be procured, and two or more diſeaſes treated of, upon the forenoons and afternoons of three ſucceſſive days. If inſtitutions of this nature have, by the more improved and regular ſtate of medical education, become leſs neceſſary, we are not the leſs obliged to thoſe who founded them at a time when they were more wanted. Dr. GOULSTON publiſhed the following works:

1. "Verſio Latina et Paraphraſis in Ariſtotelis Rhetoricam." Lond. 1619.

2. "Ariſtotelis de Poetica Liber, Latiné converſus, et analytica Methodo illuſtratus." Lond. 1623.

After his death his intimate friend Thomas Gataker, B. D. publiſhed his

3. "Verſio, variæ Lectiones, et Annotationes criticæ in Opuſcula varia Galeni," Lond. 1640.—Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 229, &c.

GRAAF (REGNIER DE)

An excellent Phyſician,

Was born at Schomhaven, a town in Holland, where his father was the firſt architect, July 30, 1641. After having laid a proper foundation in claſſical learning, he went to ſtudy phyſic at Leyden, in which ſcience he made ſo vaſt a progreſs, that in 1663 he publiſhed a treatiſe, "De Succo Pancreatico," which did him the higheſt honour. Two years after he went to France, and was made M.D. at Angers; but he returned to

Holland the year after, and ſettled at Delft, where he practiſed in his profeſſion ſo ſucceſsfully, that he drew upon himſelf the envy of his brethren. He married in 1672, and died in Auguſt 1673, when he was only 32 years of age.

He publiſhed three pieces upon the organs of generation in both ſexes, upon which ſubject he had a controverſy with Swammerdam. His works were publiſhed in 8vo at Leyden in 1677 and 1705; they were alſo tranſlated into Flemiſh, and publiſhed at Amſterdam in 1686.

GRAINDORGE (Andrew)

Doctor in Medicine of the Faculty of Montpellier,

Was a learned philoſopher, and followed the principles of Epicurus and Gaſſendi. He died in 1676, aged 60 years. He has left behind him the following works:

1. "A Treatiſe on the Nature of Fire, Light and Colours," 4to.

2. "A Treatiſe on the Origin of Sea-ducks," 12mo, and ſeveral others. During the laſt year of his life, he was unfortunately afflicted every night with a diſtreſſing delirium. He called with a very loud voice; his domeſtics appearing, he anſwered their queſtions without awaking, and in return put many different queſtions to them. This delirium ceaſed in the day-time, when he acted as a rational man.—Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. ii, p. 296, &c.

GRANGER (James) M. D.

Author of a Tranſlation of Tibullus, a Poem on the Sugar Cane, and ſeveral Medical Tracts,

Was born at Dunſe, a ſmall town in the South of Scotland, about the year 1723. His ſchool education

being finiſhed, he was ſent to Edinburgh, and placed with Mr. Lawder, a very eminent ſurgeon, where he had an opportunity of cultivating his abilities under profeſſors, who had at that time acquired a great degree of celebrity in the medical world.

The doctor's firſt outſet in the line of his profeſſion was as ſurgeon in the army, and in that capacity he ſerved in Germany under the earl of Stair, till the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1748; after which he ſettled in London, and practiſed as a phyſician. He was ſoon noticed as a man of genius by the learned of that time: he cultivated the acquaintance of Shenſtone, and a great degree of intimacy ſubſiſted between them till Shenſtone's death. Dr. Percy, now biſhop of Dromore in Ireland, was one of his particular friends.

While in London he publiſhed his tranſlation of the Elegies of Tibullus. This did not meet with all the approbation the doctor thought it merited; particularly from Dr. Smollett, whom GRANGER conceived to be ſomewhat illiberal in his criticiſms upon it, and which laid the foundation of a long paper war between them, carried on with ſuch a degree of warmth, that a reconciliation never could take place.

Whether the practice of phyſic in London anſwered the doctor's expectations or not is uncertain; but we find, that about the beginning of the war in the late king's reign, he embraced an offer of ſettling advantageouſly as phyſician on the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. It happened on their paſſage, there being a large fleet under convoy to the Weſt Indies, that a lady on board one of the merchantmen bound for the ſame iſland, was taken ill of the ſmall-pox, attended with ſome alarming ſymptoms. A boat was diſpatched to the ſhip in which Dr. GRANGER was a paſſenger, ſoliciting

his

his advice: the doctor accordingly visited the lady, and very humanely continued with her during the rest of the voyage. The doctor, however, had a more powerful inducement than that of humanity only to finish his passage in this ship, namely, the company of an agreeable young lady, the daughter of his patient, of whom he became enamoured. The flame was mutual, and they were united in wedlock soon after their arrival in St. Christopher's. By his marriage with this lady, whose name was Burt, he became connected with several of the principal families in the island. He there practised physic with great success, but at the same time did not allow his muse to lie dormant; for, during his leisure hours, he wrote his beautiful poem on the Culture of the Sugar Cane, beside a treatise on the Diseases of the West Indies, for the use of the planters. On the conclusion of the war, he paid a visit to his native country, and at the same time published his poem. After a few years residence in Britain, he returned to St. Christopher's, and continued to practise till the beginning of the year 1767, when he was seized with a fever, which then raged in the island, and died on the 9th day of the disease.

Mrs. Granger, and one daughter, are all that remain of his family. His daughter inherits a small landed estate in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh.

Dr. GRANGER was benevolent in his disposition, engaging in his manners, and an able physician. Considered as a poet, he certainly ranks far above mediocrity. His "Sugar Cane" has unquestionably great poetical merit: the notes are copious, and relate chiefly to the natural history of the island. An "Ode to Solitude," and "A West Indian Ballad," the latter published in Dr. Percy's collection, are both

much admired. It is to be lamented, that his poetical works have never been collected and published together: they doubtless would be very acceptable to the public.

GRATAROLUS (WILLIAM)

A learned Physician of the sixteenth Century.

HE was born at Bergamo in Italy, and, leaving his country, went into Germany, that he might live undisturbed in the protestant religion. After some stay at Basil, he was invited to Marpurg, to be professor of physic. Having remained a little while in this town, he returned to Basil, and died there in 1562, at fifty-two years of age. He wrote the following books:

1. "De Memoriâ reparanda, augenda, conservanda, ac Reminiscentia."

2. "De Predictione Morum, Naturarumque Hominum facili, et Inspectione Partium Corporis.

3. "Prognostica naturalia de Temporum Mutatione perpetuâ, Ordine Literarum."

4. "De Literatorum et eorum qui Magistratibus funguntur, conservanda, preservandaque Valetudine."

5. "De Vini Naturâ, Artificio, et Usu: deque omni Re potabili."

6. "De Regimine Iter Agentium, vel Equitum vel Peditum, vel Navi, vel Curru Viatoribus quibusque utilissimi Libri duo."

He likewise made a collection of several tracts respecting the sweating-sickness in England.—Vid. Linden. renovat. &c.

GRETOREX (VALENTINE) *

A famous Iriſh Stroker, and a very extraordinary Perſon,

Was the ſon of William Gretorex, Eſq. of Affane, in the county of Waterford, by a daughter of Sir Edward Harris, knt. one of the juſtices of the King's Bench in Ireland, in the reign of Charles the firſt. He was born at Affane, February 14th, 1628, on St. Valentine's day; was bred a proteſtant in the free-ſchool at Liſmore, and at thirteen years of age was deſigned for the college at Dublin; but the rebellion breaking out at that time, he was forced, with his mother and brethren, to flee to England. Here they were relieved for ſome time by his uncle, Mr. Edmund Harris; after whoſe death his mother, for her ſon's further progreſs in literature, committed him to the charge of Mr. John Daniel Getſius, a High German divine, and miniſter of Stoke Gabriel, in Devonſhire, with whom he ſpent ſome time in ſtudying claſſical literature and divinity.

After five or ſix years abſence from his native country, he returned thither, but finding it in the moſt miſerable ſtate, retired to the caſtle of Caperguin: "Where I ſpent," ſays he, "a year's time in "contemplation, and ſaw ſo much of the madneſs "and wickedneſs of the world, that my life became "a burden to me, and my ſoul was as weary of this "habitation of clay, as ever the galley ſlave was of "the oar, which brought my life even to the threſhold "of death, ſo that my legs had ſcarcely ſtrength to "carry my enfeebled body about." In 1649, he became a lieutenant in the regiment of Roger lord

* Many of our readers may judge an apology neceſſary for introducing this gentleman into a work of this nature; we truſt, however, that the ſingularity of his character will plead our excuſe.

Broghill, afterwards earl of Orrery, then acting in Munſter againſt the Iriſh and Papiſts; and in 1656, a great part of the army there being diſbanded, and he among the reſt, he retired to his eſtate at Affane, and was ſoon after appointed clerk of the peace for the county of Corke, regiſter for tranſplantation, and juſtice of the peace.

About 1662, "I had an impulſe," ſays GRETOREX, "or a ſtrange perſuaſion in my own mind (of "which I am not able to give any rational account to "another), which did very frequently ſuggeſt to me, "that there was beſtowed on me the gift of curing "the king's evil; which, for the extraordinarineſs of "it, I thought fit to conceal for ſome time; but at "length I communicated this to my wife, and told "her that I did verily believe that God had given "me the bleſſing of curing the king's evil, for whether "I were in private or public, ſleeping or waking, "ſtill I had the ſame impulſe. But her reply to me "was, that ſhe conceived this was a ſtrange imagina-"tion; yet, to prove the contrary, a few days after "there was one William Mather, of Salterbridge, in "the pariſh of Liſmore, who brought his ſon William "to my houſe, deſiring my wife to cure him, who "was a perſon ready to afford her charity to her "neighbours, according to her ſmall ſkill in chi-"rurgery. On which my wife told me there was "one that had the king's evil very grievouſly in the "eyes, cheek, and throat; whereupon I told her ſhe "ſhould now ſee whether this were a bare fancy or "imagination as ſhe thought it, or the dictates of God's "ſpirit on my heart. Then I laid my hands on the "places affected, and prayed to God for Jeſus' ſake "to heal him, and bid the parent two or three days af-"terwards to bring the child to me again, which he

"accordingly

" accordingly did, and I then ſaw that the eye was " almoſt quite whole, and the node, which was al- " moſt as big as a pullet's egg, was ſuppurated, and " the throat ſtrangely amended; and to be brief (to " God's glory I ſpeak it), within a month diſcharged " itſelf quite, and was perfectly healed, and ſo con- " tinues, God be praiſed."

Then there came to him one Margaret Macſhane of Ballinedy, in the pariſh of Liſmore, who had been afflicted with the evil above ſeven years in a much more violent degree; and ſoon after, his fame increaſing, he cured the ſame diſeaſe in many other perſons for three years. He did not meddle all this time with any other diſtemper, till about the end of theſe three years, the ague growing epidemical, he found, as formerly, that there was beſtowed on him the gift of curing that diſeaſe. " Within ſome ſmall " time after this," continues he, " God was pleaſed " by the ſame or like impulſe to diſcover unto me, " that he had given me the gift of healing, which the " morning following I told to my brother and wife, " but neither of them could be prevailed with to be- " lieve it, though for my own part I had a full aſ- " ſurance thereof within me. This impulſe I had the " Sunday after Eaſter-day, April 2, 1665, early in " the morning; and the Wedneſday enſuing, I went " to cornet Dean's about ſome buſineſs at Liſmore, " where there came into his houſe to me a poor man, " that with a violent pain in his loins and flank went " almoſt double, and had alſo a moſt grievous ulce- " rous leg, very black, wherein were five ulcers, who " deſired me for God's ſake to lay my hands upon " him, and do him what good I could. Upon this " I immediately put my hands on his loins and flank, " and immediately ran the pains out of him, ſo that

" he was releaſed and could ſtand upright without the " leaſt trouble. Then I put my hand on his ulcerous " leg (which the chirurgeons, after they had ſhewed " all their ſkill on him, told him was periſhed at the " bone, and ſo muſt be cut off, but that he wanted " three pounds to give one of them for his pains, as " he informed me), which forthwith changed colour, " and became red, and three of the five ulcers cloſed " up, and the reſt within a few hours afterwards; ſo " that he went out well, that could hardly by the " help of his ſtaff crawl in, and within two days fell " to his labour, being a maſon by trade, and ſo con- " tinued ſeveral months afterwards to my knowledge, " and to this inſtant for aught I know."

The Thurſday following he cured colonel Phaire, of Cahirmony, in the county of Corke, of an ague, and afterwards many other perſons of different diſtempers, by ſtroking; ſo that his name was wonderfully cried up, as if ſome divine perſon had been ſent from above. Upon this the clergy grew jealous of him, and he was cited into the biſhop's court at Liſmore, where, not producing a licence for practiſing as was demanded, he was prohibited from laying his hands on any perſons for the future; but he diſregarded the prohibition, and continued to perform cures as uſual. January 1664-5, he came over to England, at the requeſt of the earl of Orrery, in order to cure the lady of the lord viſcount Conway, of Ragley, in Warwickſhire, who had for many years laboured under an extremely violent head-ache. He ſtaid at Ragley three weeks or a month, and though he failed in his endeavours to relieve that lady, he cured immenſe numbers of people in thoſe parts, and at Worceſter.

The learned Mr. Henry Stubbe, who practiſed phyſic at Stratford-upon-Avon, and was witneſs to ſeveral of

of his cures in Warwickſhire, publiſhed at Oxford a piece, entitled, " The Miraculous Conformiſt; or, an Account of ſeveral marvellous Cures performed by the ſtroking of the Hands of Mr. VALENTINE GRETOREX; with a phyſical Diſcourſe thereupon, in a Letter to the hon. Robert Boyle, eſq. with a Letter relating to ſome other of his miraculous Cures, atteſted by E. Foxcroft, M.A. and Fellow of King's College, in Cambridge," in 4to. Mr. Stubbe's letter to Mr. Boyle, is dated at Stratford-upon-Avon, Feb. 18, 1665-6, and gives the following account of Mr. GRETOREX, beginning thus: " Since the beſt and " moſt agreeable retribution I can make you, for the " honour you do me in your remembrances, and all " your other ſignal favours, is but to gratify your cu- " rioſity with any remarkable intelligence, that may " advance either phyſic or philoſophy; I ſhall endea- " vour to be as generous in my acknowledgments to " you, as you have always been in obliging me. Since " my laſt unto you, my lord Conway did me the ho- " nour particularly to invite me to his houſe and ac- " quaintance; giving me withall a fair opportunity of con- " verſing with Mr. GRETOREX, and beholding ſeveral " of thoſe performances, the report whereof, as it gives " juſt cauſe of aſtoniſhment to you that are more re- " mote, ſo the effects fill with admiration the moſt " learned and ſuſpicious beholders. In truth they are " ſuch, that he is not at all obliged to the ignorant " for the eſteem he hath acquired; nor is it poſſible " for the moſt tender, or ſuperſtitious and cenſorious " zealots to deſtroy his repute. He is a man of a " graceful perſonage and preſence, and if my phan- " taſy betrayed not my judgment, I obſerved in his " eyes and mien a vivacity and ſprightlineſs that is no- " thing common. As far as I could inform myſelf

" by

" by a long and private diſcourſe, he is a man of a " very good life, of tender and charitable principles, " as extenſive as the effects of his goodneſs are. He " profeſſeth conforming unto the doctrine and diſci- " pline of the church of England, yet without that " cenſoriouſneſs whereby ſome ſignalize themſelves. " His thoughts concerning himſelf are modeſt and " humble; and he preſumes ſo well of others, that even " in ſome colourable circumſtances, he regulates his " apprehenſions by the revealed mercies of God, " and not the ſeverity of men. In fine, without any " prejudice to this age be it ſaid, he ſeemed to me by " his faith, and by his charitableneſs, to include in his " ſoul ſome grains of the golden age, and to be a re- " lic of thoſe times when piety and miracles were " ſincere." The poſition which Mr. Stubbe maintains in this letter is, that " God had beſtowed upon " Mr. GRETOREX a peculiar temperament, or com- " poſed his body of ſome particular ferments, the ef- " fluvia whereof being introduced, ſometimes by a " light, ſometimes by a violent friction, ſhould reſtore " the temperament of the debilitated parts, reinvigo- " rate the blood, and diſſipate all heterogeneous fer- " ments out of the bodies of the diſeaſed, by the eyes, " noſe, mouth, hands, and feet." He then endeavours to explain the nature and manner of Mr. GRETOREX's working upon his patients for their cure, and ſays a good deal about miracles; where he ſeems to make a parity between thoſe of Mr. GRETOREX, and thoſe of Jeſus Chriſt and his Apoſtles. Mr. Boyle was much offended at this part of his letter, and remonſtrated ſtrongly againſt Mr. Stubbe's notions, in a letter written on purpoſe to him, which has lately been publiſhed in a " Life of Mr. Boyle."

But to go on with Mr. GRETOREX. From Warwickſhire,

wickſhire, he went by order of the king to London, and performed cures at Whitehall in his majeſty's preſence. He continued ſome time in London, and performed many remarkable cures before perſons eminent for their ſkill and integrity. Here alſo, as in Ireland, ſome of the clergy took offence at him; and he was ſeverely attacked in a pamphlet, ſuppoſed to be written by Mr. David Lloyd, reader of the Charter-houſe, and printed under the title of "Wonders no Miracles; or, Mr. VALENTINE GRETOREX's Gift of Healing examined, upon occaſion of a ſad Effect of his Stroking, March 7, 1665-6, at one Mr. Cruſſet's Houſe in Charter-houſe Yard," 4to. This obliged Mr. GRETOREX to vindicate himſelf from the imputation caſt upon him, which he did by publiſhing at London, in 1666, "A brief Account of Mr. VALENTINE GRETOREX, and divers of the ſtrange Cures by him lately performed, written by himſelf, in a Letter addreſſed to the hon. Robert Boyle, eſq. whereunto is annexed, the Teſtimonials of ſeveral eminent and worthy Perſons of the chief Matters of Fact therein related," 4to. In this letter, which is dated at London, May 8, 1666, he obſerves, that though he had not "the happineſs formerly to have an acquaintance with "Mr. Boyle, yet I was," ſays he, "no ſtranger to "your worth and virtue, which have made you as much "admired and reverenced abroad, as honoured and "beloved at home. And therefore I have aſſumed the "confidence to make this addreſs to your honour, "whoſe repute and teſtimony to the world will be ſo "powerful (knowing your wiſdom, devotion and "learning, to be ſo great), that truth may find be-"lief, God have glory, and his poor inſtrument be "juſtified before men, who hath no further deſign in "the diſtribution of that talent, which the all-healing "God has entruſted him withal, than the honour of

"his

" his Maker, and the good of his poor fellow-crea-
" tures, whoſe diſtempers, many of them, neither art
" nor phyſic probably could reach." The teſtimonials ſubjoined to this letter are ſigned, among others, by Mr. Boyle himſelf, William Denton, M.D. colonel George Weldon, William Knight, alderman of London; Sir Charles Doe, Sir Abraham Cullen, Dr. John Wilkins, afterwards biſhop of Cheſter; Dr. Benjamin Withcot, Dr. Ralph Cudworth, Dr. George Ruſt, Dr. Simon Patrick, afterwards biſhop of Ely, &c. ſeveral of whom give the higheſt character of Mr. GRETOREX's integrity and unblameable converſation in every reſpect.

This is all we find recorded of this very extraordinary and wonderful perſon; of whom we have not been able to learn when he returned to his own country, or in what year he died.

GREVIN (JAMES)

A celebrated French Poet and Phyſician,

Was born at Clermont, in Beauvoiſis, in 1538. He began early to write, and practiſed phyſic with ſucceſs. He was long retained in the ſervice of Margaret of France, ducheſs of Savoy, whom he followed to Piedmont. He died at Turin, the 5th of November, 1573, aged 35. There are three plays extant of his writing:

1. " The Treaſurer's Wife," a comedy, in 1558.
2. " The Death of Cæſar," a tragedy, and
3. " The Frighted Ones," a comedy.

GREVIN, though ſnatched away by a premature death, had acquired a diſtinguiſhed reputation, not only as a poet, but as a phyſician. He left alſo " A Treatiſe on Poiſons," and an " Apology for Antimony;" both tranſlated into Latin, and printed in 4to.

He

He was a Calviniſt, and united with Rochardieu and Florence Chriſtian, in writing their ingenious poem, entitled, "The Temple," which they wrote againſt Ronſard, who had abuſed the Calviniſts in his diſcourſe on the "Miſeries of the Times."

GREW (Nehemiah)

A learned Writer and Phyſician,

Who, being apparently bred up in his father's principles of non-conformity, was ſent abroad to complete his education in one of the foreign univerſities. There he took the degree of M.D. after which, being reſolved to ſettle in London, he ſtood candidate for an honorary fellowſhip in the college of phyſicians there, and was admitted Sept, 30, 1680. He grew into an extenſive practice by his merit, which had recommended him to the royal ſociety,, where he was choſen fellow ſome years before; and upon the death of Mr. Oldenburg, their ſecretary, ſucceeded him in that poſt on St. Andrew's day, 1677. In conſequence of this, he carried on the publication of the "Philoſophical Tranſactions" from January enſuing, till the end of February 1678.

In the mean time, purſuant to an order of council, of July 18, that year, he drew up, "A Catalogue of the Natural and Artificial Rarities belonging to the Society." This was publiſhed under the title of "Muſæum Regalis Societatis, &c. 1681," folio, and was followed by "A comparative Anatomy of the Stomach and Guts, begun, &c. 1681," folio; and the "Anatomy of Plants, &c." 1682, folio. After this he continued to employ the preſs for the ſervice of the public, and his own reputation at the ſame time; ſince he printed ſeveral other treatiſes, much eſteemed

by the learned world, both at home and abroad, being moſtly tranſlated into Latin by foreigners. Thus he paſſed his time with the reputation of a learned author, and an able practitioner in his profeſſion, till his death, which happened ſuddenly on Lady-day, 1711.

GRISAUNT (William)

A Phyſician, Aſtronomer, and Mathematician, was violently ſuſpected of Magic, like his Countryman Friar Bacon.

He ſtudied at Merton college, Oxford; and, probably to eſcape the diſagreeable effects concomitant with thoſe ſuſpicions, went into France, where he devoted himſelf excluſively to the ſtudy of medicine, firſt at Montpellier, and then at Marſeilles. In this city he fixed his reſidence, and lived by the practice of his profeſſion, in which he acquired much ſkill and eminence. There can be no greater proof of his genius, than his aſſiduouſly purſuing the method inſtituted by the Greek phyſicians, of inveſtigating the nature and cauſe of the diſeaſe, and the conſtitution of the patient. The time of his death is unknown, but we are told that he was an old man in 1350, and that he had a ſon, who was firſt an abbot of canons regular at Marſeilles, and at length arrived at the pontificate, under the name of Urban the fifth.

GUETTARD (John Stephen)

Doctor-regent of the Faculty of Medicine of the Academy of Stockholm, of the Botanical Societies of Florence and Baſle, and Penſionary of the Academy of Sciences of Paris,

Was born on the 22d of September, 1715, at Etampes, of John Guettard and Mary Deſcurain.

The maternal grandfather of M. Guettard practiſed the profeſſion of an apothecary at Etampes. To the labours of his ſituation, to his gratuitous attention to the poor of his village and the neighbouring pariſhes, he added a very extenſive knowledge in botany, which he

he cultivated merely for his own amuſement, without any ambitious view of literary reputation. The young GUETTARD, attached to his grandfather from his infancy, accompanied him in his herbarizing excurſions. To collect plants, to obtain the knowledge of their names, to diſtinguiſh their different conſtituent parts, and to take down their characters, were the diverſions of his infancy. His grandfather obſerved in this activity the origin of a botanical genius, and neglected nothing neceſſary to the encouragement of this ſtudy. Thus at the ſame time that nature had formed M. GUETTARD for the cultivation of the ſciences, his good fortune had placed him under a man at once capable of obſerving and promoting the advancement of his knowledge.

M. GUETTARD was deſtined to ſucceed his grandfather at Etampes, for ſuch was the wiſh of the reſpectable old man, who had watched over his earlieſt years. To be uſeful to his fellow-countrymen, to give aſſiſtance to the ſick reſident near him, to unite with the pleaſure of beneficence that of often ſeeing the objects of his charity; to enjoy a life of happy, ſerene repoſe, of goodneſs and ſtudy; ſuch was the lot of M. Deſcurain, and he wiſhed no other for his grandſon. But when the young GUETTARD was abroad proſecuting his ſtudies, obtaining the eſteem and encouragement of the Meſſrs. de Juſſieu, of whom the grandfather conſidered it a diſtinguiſhed honour that he himſelf was a correſpondent and friend; he no longer oppoſed the more brilliant deſtiny which ſeemed offered to a grandſon, to whom he had been accuſtomed to look up as the ſupport of his old age. He ſacrificed this conſoling hope to the advantage, or rather to the glory of the young man.

In 1743, M. GUETTARD entered into the academy of

of ſciences as aſſociate botaniſt. The botaniſts had diſcovered in many parts of plants, and particularly in their leaves, ſome round bodies different in ſize and form, and deſtined to fill up the interval between their veſſels and fibres. Some of theſe bodies terminate by appendices, to which the name of filaments or hairs has been given. Theſe glandular bodies contain a liquor, which diſtils from many plants, and ſometimes appears like a water more or leſs tranſparent, ſometimes as a concrete reſinous, or ſaccharine ſubſtance. Upon an attentive examination, M. GUETTARD perceived that theſe bodies might form a true botanic character, conſtantly exiſting in plants of the ſame nature, and conſequently proper to mark the limits of certain genera, between which botaniſts had only been able to eſtabliſh uncertain diſtinctions. Theſe reſearches obtained the approbation of Linnæus. M. GUETTARD could not be inſenſible to this flattering mark of diſtinction, but appeared through the remainder of his life to be quite indifferent to the fate of his other works; content with having once merited the eſteem of that great man, he thought he had gained ſufficient glory, and appeared to labour for the good of the ſciences only, without the hope of any literary reputation in return.

The name of paraſites had been given to ſome plants, which, uniting with others, nouriſh themſelves from their juices, and continue to grow at their expence. M. GUETTARD, reflecting on what botaniſts had written concerning theſe plants, perceived that this phenomenon had not been examined with that degree of accuracy eſſential to the progreſs of botanical ſcience. He divided the paraſites into three claſſes: the firſt contains thoſe which grow upon a different plant, without extracting any nouriſhment from the earth, upon

which

which they are not able to live: the ſecond contains the true roots, which extract a part of their nouriſhment from the ground upon which they are placed: theſe can ſubſiſt without the ſuccours of other plants. M. GUETTARD gave the name of *fauſſes paraſytes* (falſe paraſites) to the third claſs, which being placed upon different parts of another plant, and at the ſame time attached to it, do not nevertheleſs draw any nurture, but require only to be elevated; but it was the peculiar organ by which the paraſites of the ſecond claſs attach themſelves to a plant, by penetrating into its ſubſtance, and imbibing their nouriſhment, which it was important to deſcribe; this taſk M. GUETTARD performed in a ſatisfactory manner.

Botany, to which M. GUETTARD had been primarily attached, in the ſpace of ſome time entirely gave place to mineralogy. The object of this ſcience is, to be acquainted with the elementary principles which compoſe the mineral ſubſtances, that are diſperſed over the whole ſurface of the globe, or buried in its bowels: to diſtinguiſh their exterior qualities, the ſimple and more compound bodies formed by a combination of different ſubſtances: to obſerve in what manner theſe materials are diſpoſed over the globe, ſometimes aſſembled in large maſſes, and ſometimes confounded together, but always obſerving a regular law.

M. GUETTARD was the firſt naturaliſt who diſcovered the great uſe of mineralogical charts, and he undertook to execute ſome parts of this taſk. He formed the plan of a mineralogical atlas of France and Europe; and thought that chemical characters ſhould indicate by the ſide of each place, the nature of the quarries or mines; and that other marks ſhould point out to which of the three grand diviſions, which he had eſtabliſhed, each part belonged. Some ſuc-

ceſſive travels into almoſt all the provinces of France, Italy, Germany, and Poland, joined to what he had learned from extenſive reading, enabled M. GUETTARD to publiſh a variety of theſe charts; but he perceived that it would be impoſſible for the labours of one man alone to complete an atlas of France. M. Lavoiſier, therefore, united with him in this undertaking, towards which the aſſiſtance of a chemiſt is more neceſſary than M. GUETTARD had himſelf imagined.

The travels of M. GUETTARD, and eſpecially the plan he had formed of not only ſtudying thoſe objects of natural hiſtory, which the reſearches of the learned had already pointed out, but to ſee and obſerve every thing worthy the attention of the natural hiſtorian, in the countries through which he paſſed, were the happy occaſion of many valuable and important diſcoveries.

He firſt obſerved in 1755, that the mountains of Auvergne were ſome extinguiſhed volcanoes; and travelled into Vichy with M. de Maleſherbes, formerly his pupil, where they paid minute attention to the mineral and other natural productions of the country.

We have here noticed thoſe works of M. GUETTARD only, which merited an honourable rank in the general ſyſtem of human knowledge, and have omitted noticing near two hundred memoirs upon every part of natural hiſtory, all of which contain many uſeful obſervations, valuable for their preciſion, and the fidelity with which the author has deſcribed every ſubject which he has undertaken.

In 1748, the duke of Orleans retired to St. Genevieve, and took with him M. GUETTARD in quality of his naturaliſt. This prince was a zealous admirer of the phyſical ſciences, and of all the arts dependent upon them. He found in M. GUETTARD every thing he could deſire in a companion of his ſolitude, a very

extenſive

extenſive knowledge in every branch of natural hiſtory, and religious opinions approaching very near to his own.

It may be perceived in the memoirs of the academy of ſciences, that the duke of Orleans read the greateſt part of M. GUETTARD's works, and that many of them had been undertaken under his direction. This nobleman at his death bequeathed to him his cabinet of natural hiſtory; but M. GUETTARD gave up his claim to the young duke of Orleans, who beſtowed on him in return the title of ſuperintendent of the ſame cabinet, with a ſmall penſion, and an apartment in the palace-royal. This ſubſiſtence, ſmall as it was, proved ſufficient to procure happineſs for a ſcholar, whoſe pleaſures centred in ſtudy and retirement.

The remaining events of M. GUETTARD's life conſiſt in his travels, either into the different provinces of France, or into foreign countries. He has given us accurate accounts of them, in which, contrary to the cuſtom of the generality of travellers, he has ſaid much more of what he has ſeen than of himſelf: in all the countries through which he paſſed he acquired ſome friends, and merited the general public eſteem; but he involved himſelf in a few quarrels, originating in the ſingularity of his character: freedom, honeſty, and goodneſs, were his moſt ſtriking characteriſtics, but a roughneſs in his manners, a ſtrong prepoſſeſſion in favour of jokes and raillery, deprived theſe amiable virtues of a part of their luſtre, and ſometimes entirely obſcured them.

He had from his youth been very attentive to the duties of religion, and he continued the ſame during his whole life; equally eminent among the jeſuits and their adverſaries, he zealouſly embraced that party, which appeared to him to be perſecuted, a choice very

natural to a noble and elevated mind. Eaſily irritated, he frequently loſt the power of commanding the impulſes of paſſion; but quickly checked by his naturally good diſpoſition, he reproached himſelf for his impetuoſity, often aſked pardon for the offence, and a delicate mind would have been much more hurt by his apologies than by his abuſe. Bigotted to prejudices, both in his phyſical and theological opinions, they yet never prevented him from doing juſtice. One of his fellow-members one day thanked him for giving him his vote, "You are by no means obliged," anſwered he, "if I had not thought it had been juſt to give "you my vote, you ſhould not have had it, for I do "not love you." If ſuch frankneſs ſometimes offends, it has nevertheleſs ſome advantages over politeneſs, by inſpiring confidence; every one knows what he has to hope or to fear from ſuch a man. He had a diſlike to every one who claimed the leaſt command over opinions or men. Moroſe and rough in his manners to his ſuperiors, he was humane, mild, and affable to his inferiors. He was beloved and reſpected by the poor and his domeſtics. His averſion to every thing aſſuming the appearance of grandeur or eclat extended even to the ſuperiority of glory and genius: he thought he obſerved in all great characters a mixture of impoſture and hypocriſy, which made them contemptible in his eyes.

M. GUETTARD could not ſuppreſs an impulſe of ill-humour, when any one imputed to him the priority of a diſcovery or obſervation, which was due to another, and it would have had the ſame effect, had another perſon been the object of this injuſtice. He did not value his own reputation too highly; but he paid no attention to ſtile: the ingenuity he ſhewed in his converſation and letters, entirely diſappeared in his works,

works, by the want of which his memoirs were very difficult to be underſtood, and he could not be ignorant that he had but few readers: he was impreſſed with a fear that no one would eſteem him, and was not endowed with ſuch a portion of humanity as to ſuffer with patience an injuſtice, which would have been ſo little merited. This idea, occupying his thoughts, was one cauſe of his occaſional ill temper; he, however, poſſeſſed a diſintereſtedneſs of mind rarely to be found: he never endeavoured to appear better than what he really was, his defects were conſequently the more ſtriking to thoſe who were recently acquainted with him, his friends alone knowing all his virtues.

He was born with a ſtrong and robuſt conſtitution, which his travels, a life of activity, and ſobriety had fortified; but he was now become ſubject to attacks of a lethargic affection, and in one of theſe ſleeps he burned his foot very ſeverely, the cure of which was tedious and painful; he ſuffered with a patience perfectly ſtoic both the misfortune and the remedies, notwithſtanding he was often perſuaded of their inutility. "I ſee very plainly," ſaid he, "that the ſurgeons and "phyſicians wiſh to prevent the fatal blow, but it is "impoſſible they can do it." The idea of the kind of death which muſt terminate his life never forſook him, though it did not in the leaſt degree affect his uſual cheerfulneſs: he conſtantly attended the meetings of the academy of ſciences, and generally on foot: he refuſed to dine or aſſociate with his friends, tranquilly alleging as an excuſe the fear he had of afflicting them with the ſight of his death. On the firſt of January, 1786, he wrote to a lady, one of his friends, as follows: "A diſeaſe which ſeparates me from ſociety, "prevents me from paying my reſpects to you; but "my regard for you will ever remain the ſame, till

" that fatal blow arrives which muſt for ever terminate " my exiſtence." He died ſix days afterwards, in the 71ſt year of his age. Vide " Hiſtoire de l'Académie Royale des Sciences," 1786, p. 47, &c.

GUILLANDIUS (Melchior)

An eminent Phyſician and Botaniſt, Native of Konigſberg in Pruſſia.

He was made priſoner by the Algerines, in an expedition to the coaſt of Africa, undertaken with the view of accompliſhing himſelf in botanical knowledge. After paſſing ſome time in ſlavery, he returned to his own country, and publiſhed different works. His principal performances is one named " Papyrus," which is a commentary on three chapters of Pliny on the ſame ſubject, and is replete with erudition and acuteneſs. He died at Padua in 1589.

GUILLEMEAU (James)

A Native of Orleans, Surgeon in Ordinary to the Kings Charles IX and Henry IV.

Was one of the moſt celebrated pupils of Ambroſe Paré. In the ſtudy of ſurgery he poſſeſſed a genius greatly cultivated, and ornamented by a complete knowledge of the belles-lettres. The learned languages being familiar to him diſcloſed the opinions and practice of the ancients. Theſe advantages, aided by extenſive experience, made him one of the moſt ſkilful men of his time. His works have been collected at Rouen, in folio. The principal of them are as follows:

1. " The Surgery of Ambroſe Paré," tranſlated from the French into Latin, with the greateſt fidelity and elegance.

2. " Some Anatomical Tables."

3. " A Treatiſe on Operations;" a work executed with great preciſion and judgment. Vide " Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. 2, p. 348, &c.

GUISARD (PETER)

Born in the neighbourhood of Montpellier, was the ſon of Anthony Guiſard, doctor of phyſic, a man replete with wit and judgment, and of a good family. He was educated in the Proteſtant religion.

MARCOT, a celebrated phyſician, having been ſent for to court, reſigned to the young GUISARD the office of teaching in the ſchools of medicine during his abſence, and he acquitted himſelf with conſiderable diſtinction. Some time afterwards, Marcot wiſhed to give up his chair entirely to him; but as it was neceſſary that the perſon who filled it ſhould be of the Catholic perſuaſion, GUISARD was at firſt unwilling to accept it upon theſe terms. After a ſerious examination of the Catholic religion, however, he determined to embrace it. He went to Paris in 1742, and was held in high eſtimation, but his natural and deep-rooted love for his native country induced him to return to Montpellier. In this place he gave a gratuitous and public courſe of experimental phyſic, which received great and univerſal applauſe. He wiſhed alſo to eſtabliſh a profeſſorſhip, but found very little aſſiſtance from thoſe who might have rendered ſuch an undertaking ſucceſsful. We have ſome of his works, which are held in great eſtimation.

1. "Practice of Surgery; or, a Hiſtory of Plagues," 2 vols. 12mo.

2. "An Eſſay on Venereal Diſeaſes," 8vo, 1741.

He died at Montpellier in 1746, aged 64 years. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. 2, p. 349, &c.

GWINNE (MATTHEW)

Was born in London, where his father reſided, who was deſcended from an ancient family in Wales. In

1574, he was elected a scholar of St. John's college in Oxford, of which he afterwards became perpetual fellow. In 1582, he was made regent-master, agreeably to the custom of the university at that time, and was appointed to read lectures upon music. After taking his degrees in arts, he entered upon the physic line, and practised as a physician in and about Oxford. In 1588, he was chosen junior proctor; and in September 1592, was the first replier in a disputation held at Oxford for the entertainment of queen Elizabeth. The following year he was created doctor of physic, and in 1595, by leave of the college, he attended Sir Henry Unton, ambassador from queen Elizabeth to the French court, in quality of his physician.

On the foundation of Gresham college, he was chosen its first professor of physic, being one of the two nominated by the university of Oxford, and having a further recommendation from lord chancellor Gerton. This happened about the beginning of March 1596. At the commencement of the lectures in Michaelmas term 1598, he began with an oration in praise of the founder and the institution, which, with another delivered in Hilary term following on the same subjects, was afterwards printed. In June 1604, Dr. Gwinne was admitted a candidate of the college of physicians; and, in the beginning of the year 1605, was appointed physician to the Tower. In the month of August the same year, king James, with his queen and his whole court, visited Oxford, where they were entertained three days with academical exercises of all kinds. Amongst the rest, the two following medical questions were proposed for disputation:

1. "An mores nutricum a puerulis cum lacte imbibantur?" Negatur.

2. "An frequens suffitus nicotianæ exoticæ sit sanis salutaris?" Negatur.

The

The reſpondent was Sir William Paddle, the king's phyſician, and the opponents Dr. GWINNE and others. It is well known how inveterate an enemy king James was to tobacco; our phyſician was therefore polite enough to expreſs his ſentiments fully upon that ſubject after the trial of ſkill was over.

In the evening of the ſame day, a Latin comedy, called "Vertumnus, ſive Annus recurrens," written by Dr. GWINNE, was acted at Magdalen college. In "Rex Platonicus," a good account is given of this piece.

In December the ſame year, he was admitted a fellow of the college of phyſicians; and in September 1607, he quitted his profeſſorſhip in Greſham college, probably upon marriage. After this he continued to practiſe phyſic in London with great reputation, both in the city and at court. In 1620, he was appointed one of the commiſſioners for garbling tobacco; for his majeſty, full of ſuſpicions of this plant, and attentive to the health of his ſubjects, cauſed directions to be drawn up for picking and ſorting this commodity, in which one of the faculty was, among perſons of other profeſſions, to be concerned. He died, according to Wood, in the year 1627. The following works of his publiſhed in his life-time, are ſtill extant.

1. "Epicedium in Obitum illiſtriſſimi Herois, Henrici Comitis Derbienſis," Oxon. 1593, 4to.

2. "Nero, Tragœdia nova," Lond. 1603.

3. "Orationes duæ, Londini habitæ in Œdibus Greſhamiis," Lond. 1605.

4. "Vertumnus, ſive Annus recurrens," Lond. 1607.

5. "Aurum non Aurum, &c."

6. "Verſes in Engliſh, French, and Italian."

7. "A Book of Travels."

8. "Letters

8. "Letters concerning Chemical and Magical Secrets."

Dr. GWINNE, in the preface to his two orations, mentions alſo, that he had by him ſome diſcourſes, entitled, "Elucubrationes Philiatricæ;" but it does not appear that they were ever printed. Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 218, &c.

H.

HALLE (JOHN)

Dr. Douglas, in his "Bibliog. Anat." calls this perſon Chirurgus Londinenſis, and he entitles himſelf one of the company of ſurgeons in London. It appears, however, from his works, that he was, for ſome time at leaſt, ſettled at Maidſtone in Kent. Clowes calls him "Maſter John Halle, chirurgeon of Maidſtone, a moſt famous man." From his picture prefixed to his book, dated 1564, Ætat. 35, he muſt have been born in 1529.

HE publiſhed, in 1565, a 4to volume, containing a tranſlation of the "Chirurgia Parva" of Lanfranc; a "Compendium of Anatomy;" and a "Hiſtorical Expoſtulation againſt Abuſes in Phyſic and Surgery." In an epiſtle dedicatory to the company of ſurgeons, the author acquaints us, that the "Chirurgia Parva" was tranſlated about two hundred years before, out of French into Saxon Engliſh. This tranſlation, he ſays, he has not only put into more modern language, but has rendered more correct, by collating ſeveral copies of the original. It is followed by an "Expoſitive Table,"

Table," explaining in alphabetical order, the difficult words, and the names and natures of the diſeaſes and ſimples mentioned by Lanfranc. This is drawn up with a good deal of learning and judgment for the time.

His "Very uſeful and neceſſary briefe worke of Anatomie," is a ſhort piece chiefly collected from other authors, divided into three treatiſes, and deſigned principally for the aſſiſtance of practitioners in ſurgery. Two rude cuts, exhibiting a front and back view of the body, with references to the names of the external parts, are ſubjoined. He calls his work a more uſeful and profitable one of the kind, than any hitherto publiſhed in the Engliſh tongue; yet ſays, that the firſt anatomical treatiſe in the Engliſh language was that publiſhed by Thomas Vicary, in 1548.

His "Hiſtorical Expoſtulation againſt the beaſtlye Abuſers, bothe of Chyrurgerie and Phyſicke in oure Time, &c." conſiſts chiefly of accounts of certain medical and aſtrological impoſtors, who viſited Maidſtone and the adjacent parts, while HALLE reſided there. From the ſpecimens he gives of ſome of their bills, and the relation of their artifices to impoſe on the credulous vulgar, it appears, that quackery has been the ſame thing from its earlieſt date to the preſent time, excepting that the character of conjuror is not ſo often annexed to it. The author ſubjoins to this expoſtulation ſome ſober advice to regular practitioners, much better than the poetry in which it is clothed; and concludes the whole with prayers for the uſe of ſurgeons. Tanner ſays he wrote, beſide the above-mentioned works, "The Court of Virtue," containing certain godly hymns, with muſical notes, Lond. 1565, 8vo.

"Tranſlations of Bened. Victorius; De Curatione

tione Luis Venereæ," and of "Nicholas Maſſa, De Curatione ejuſdem per Fumigationem."

"Epiſtles to W. Cunningham, M. D."

"Directions concerning the Compoſition and Adminiſtration of Medicines uſed in Chirurgery." All theſe laſt in MS.—Vide "Aikin's Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 181, &c.

HALLER,

An illuſtrious Phyſician, who died at Berne in Switzerland, December 12, 1777, in his 70th Year.

While profeſſor of medicine at Gottingen, he filled ſucceſſively the botanical, chemical, and anatomical chairs; and raiſed the reputation of that univerſity to a very high pitch. He is ſuppoſed to have been the moſt acute, various, and original genius that has appeared in the medical world ſince Boerhaave.

His ſtudies, however, were not confined to medicine: he wrote many ingenious moral eſſays, ſome theological tracts, and a few odes, which, for elegance of diction, and harmony of numbers, are reckoned not inferior to any poetical productions in the German language. In 1760 he retired to Berne, where he was elected a ſenator, and enjoyed the firſt authority in the adminiſtration of public affairs, till the time of his death.

The diſtinguiſhed manner in which he taught anatomy, phyſiology, and botany in the univerſity of Gottingen, drew to him a great number of pupils from all parts of Europe. His genius was univerſal, and he cultivated it with unremitting induſtry. He was endued with an extreme degree of penetration, and a very retentive memory. He was deeply verſed in the mathematics, a taſte for which he imbibed under the

the celebrated Bernouilli. He was critically verſed in all the dead, and in moſt of the living languages; many of which, eſpecially the French, Engliſh, and Italian, were as familiar to him as the German; but the medical reader, who has ſtudied the works of this celebrated writer, cannot avoid dwelling more particularly on his abilities in medicine, botany, ſurgery, anatomy, and phyſiology; in all of which branches, and eſpecially the laſt two, the works of HALLER will be read and admired, as long as a taſte for medical learning continues to be cultivated. In ſhort, the talents of this great man were ſo various and profound, that the learned Michaelis, in one of the volumes of the Gottingen tranſactions, has very properly applied to him, what Plutarch ſays of Ariſtotle, "Neque "cælo, neque terrâ, neque mari, quicquam relinquere "voluit incognitum, indole præterea mirabili, ut ad "ſingula natum præcipue dicas." Baron HALLER had three wives; to the memory of the firſt two he has paid a tribute in his poems: the third ſurvived him. He had eight children, four ſons, and four daughters. The eldeſt of his ſons, baron Emanuel Von Haller, has diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his hiſtorical and botanical writings.

The following extract we take with pleaſure from the ingenious Mr. Henry's Life of HALLER:

"DE HALLER was born in the year 1708. In his early infancy he manifeſted an activity of mind, a faculty for labour, and a ſtrength of memory neceſſary for thoſe who are deſirous of comprehending many ſciences, and purſuing great operations. He was the firſt ſcholar of his time; and in his juvenile days delighted in poetical effuſions, of which he has exhibited many valuable ſpecimens. But he ſoon gave up the purſuit of poetry for the inveſtigation of nature; and made

made choice of the only profeſſion which would allow him to devote himſelf to that ſtudy without reſerve, namely, that of phyſic.

"On entering upon this intenſe undertaking, he renounced wine for ever, that he might be certain to avoid the abuſe of it; and in order to guard more infallibly from ſeduction, he thought himſelf obliged to obſerve a rigorous ſeverity in his manners. He began his ſtudies at Leyden, where he found an anatomical theatre well ſupplied with ſubjects; cabinets of natural hiſtory; a very extenſive library, and every thing which could encourage and invite to ſtudy. There he found himſelf in company with Boerhaave, Albinus then young, and the famous Ruyſch, the great improver of anatomical injections and preparations, ſtill living at Amſterdam, proſecuting his ſtudies at the age of ninety. Here he took his degree; the theſis for which was on the ſalivary ducts, in which he diſplayed the knowledge he had acquired in anatomy.

"In 1727 he viſited England; was introduced to Sir Hans Sloane, and had the pleaſure of becoming acquainted with Plumtree, Cheſelden, and Douglas, men diſtinguiſhed throughout Europe for their profeſſional abilities. From England he went to France, and was in danger of proſecution for obtaining dead bodies. He then went to Baſil and ſtudied botany; and returned to his own country in the year 1730.

"The firſt poetical productions of DE HALLER were by him committed to the flames. His taſte for poetry now returning, he bridled it in ſuch a manner that its charms ſhould not be ſufficiently alluring to detach him from the more ſevere and uſeful ſtudies. He only cultivated the muſes in his ſolitary walks, and during thoſe receſſes from labour with which his ſtate of health ſometimes forced him to comply.

"His

"His immenſe labour in anatomy employed the largeſt ſhare of his time; and though ſeparated from his maſters, friends, and competitors, his own priuate cabinet and ſelect library ſupplied the place of academic aid. Here he laid the foundation of that vaſt extent of knowledge which comprehended every ſpecies of literature. The diſcoveries of every cultivated age and nation were extracted in the courſe of his reading, which he continued with unremitting attention during his whole life, without being diverted from it by the viciſſitudes of fortune, or embarraſſments of affairs.

"In 1736 he made botanical excurſions, aſcended the mountains of Jura and the Alps, and deſcended to the marſhes in Switzerland. The ſtudies of mineralogy and zoology were equally extenſive to his comprehenſion. The republic of Berne eſtabliſhed for him an amphitheatre where he taught anatomy.

"Soon after, he was invited by George II, to promote the univerſity of Gottingen; and there was eſtabliſhed for him an anatomical, botanical, and ſurgical profeſſorſhip. This he accepted, accompanied by a young wife, whoſe perſonal qualities had captivated his heart, who had borne him children, and who, by the ſweetneſs of her manners, formed the happineſs of his life. But this undertaking proved fatal to his dear Marianne, who died in conſequence of an accident which befel her on the journey.

"The regency of Hanover gave him every proof of their eſteem for his talents, and it was thus that he eſtabliſhed the fame of Gottingen. He was ſo truly original in phyſiology, that he may be fairly ſaid to have been the parent of it. To this end he inveſtigated that ſtudy by the labours of comparative anatomy. Nor was it till after thirty years of labour, that he thought himſelf juſtified in publiſhing his diſcoveries,

coveries, and which was the æra of a revolution in anatomy, principally owing to the powers of DE HALLER.

"A review of new publications was undertaken by him in the whole circle of medical ſcience, in natural hiſtory, phyſics, chemiſtry, metallurgy, and œconomics. He undertook the review of the different articles, beſides hiſtories, voyages, and deſcriptions of climates and ſoils. By the influence he had with the princes of the empire, he formed the undertaking of Mylius, to travel through America; and by the intereſt of George II DE HALLER was made a baron of the empire. After an abſence of ſeventeen years, he returned home to Berne, where he was elected a member of the ſovereign council.

"His experiments on incubated eggs were made at Berne. He completed his phyſiology, arranged his library, and collected his works. He furniſhed the ſupplement of the Encyclopædia with articles on the ſubjects of anatomy, medicine, and phyſiology. As perpetual preſident of the univerſity of Gottingen, he remitted not, during his abſence, his attention to its intereſt. He was offered by George II the chancellorſhip of it: this produced a conflict in his mind, whether he ſhould leave his native country a ſecond time for Gottingen; but it was determined that he ſhould remain at Berne; that republic, deſirous of retaining and fixing him more firmly to the ſervice of the ſtate, aſſured him of their wiſh, and ſettled on him a penſion for life.

"He died in the year 1777; a memorable year for the loſs of the modern age; in which departed beſides DE HALLER, Voltaire, Linnæus, and Rouſſeau. His valuable library, conſiſting of 13,512 volumes, on the ſubjects of anatomy, ſurgery, the practice of phyſic, botany, and natural hiſtory, including his diaries, herbaria

herbaria viva, and about 150 manuſcripts, moſtly written in his own hand, was offered to the London bookſellers, a number of whom agreed to unite in treating for it; but before they had taken any further meaſures, the whole was purchaſed by the emperor of Germany.

"De Haller was moſt agreeable in converſation. His elocution was free, ſtrong, and conciſe. His immenſe reading, fertile and faithful memory, and ſound judgment, enabled him to adapt himſelf to all diſpoſitions. In his perſon he was tall and finely proportioned. His countenance, which had a ſerious caſt, from being ſhort-ſighted, was full of expreſſion. He was ſuperior to the affectation of wit, and diſdained to make a parade of the knowledge he poſſeſſed. His ſoul was gentle, and his heart replete with ſenſibility." Vide "Henry's Life of Haller, &c."

HARRIS (Walter)

An Engliſh Phyſician.

He was in great eſtimation about the year 1700, and was phyſician to William the third. He publiſhed a treatiſe, in much repute, on the acute diſeaſes of children, at the earneſt entreaty of Sydenham.

HARTLEY (David)

An Engliſh Phyſician and Philoſopher of Eminence,

Was the ſon of a very worthy and reſpectable clergyman, vicar of Armley, in Yorkſhire, and born on the 30th of Auguſt, 1705. He received his academical education at Jeſus college, Cambridge, into which he was admitted at the age of fifteen, and of which he became a fellow. Here he took the degree of M. A. He firſt began to practiſe phyſic at Newark-upon-

Trent, in Nottinghamſhire; removed thence to St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk; after this, ſettled for ſome time in London; and laſtly, went to live at Bath, where he died Auguſt 28, 1757, aged 52.

He publiſhed, in 1739, "A View of the preſent Evidence for and againſt Mrs. Stevens's Medicines for the Stone, containing 155 Caſes, with ſome Experiments and Obſervations." He was greatly inſtrumental in procuring for Mrs. Stevens the 5000l. granted by parliament: her medicines were made public in the Gazette, from June 16 to the 19th, 1739. Yet Dr. Hartley is ſaid to have died of the ſtone, after having taken above 200 pounds weight of ſoap. He is ſaid to have written alſo in defence of inoculation, and ſome letters of his are in the "Philoſophical Tranſactions." But his capital work is entitled, "Obſervations on Man, his Frame, his Duty, and his Expectations, in two Parts, 1749," two volumes, 8vo. He was doubtleſs a man of much ingenuity and learning, but too great a viſionary to be a ſafe guide in diſquiſitions of any kind.—Vide "The Annual Regiſter," vol. xviii.—"Obſervations on Man, with Notes and Additions, 1791."

HARVEY (William)

An eminent Engliſh Phyſician, who firſt diſcovered the Circulation of the Blood,

Was born of a reſpectable family at Folkſtone, in Kent, April 2, 1578. At ten years of age he was ſent to a grammar ſchool at Canterbury, and at fourteen removed to Caius college in Cambridge. At nineteen he travelled through France and Germany to Padua in Italy, where having ſtudied phyſic under Euſtachius Radius, John Minadous, and Hieronymus Fabricius

Fabricius ab Aquapendente, he was created doctor of phyſic and ſurgery in that univerſity, 1602. He had a particular regard for his laſt maſter; often quotes him in terms of the higheſt reſpect; and declares that he was the more willing to publiſh his book, "De Motu Cordis," becauſe Fabricius, who had learnedly and accurately delineated in a particular treatiſe almoſt all the parts of animals, had left the heart alone untouched.

Soon after returning to England, he was incorporated M.D. at Cambridge, went to London to practiſe, and married. In 1604, he was admitted candidate of the college of phyſicians in London; and three years afterwards fellow. In 1615, he was appointed lecturer of anatomy and ſurgery in that college; and the year after read a courſe of lectures there, in which he opened his diſcovery relating to the circulation of the blood. The original MS. of theſe lectures is extant in the valuable muſæum of the late Sir Hans Sloane, which was purchaſed by parliament, and is entitled, "Prælectiones anatom. univerſal. per me Gulielmum Harveium, medicum Londinenſem, Anatomiæ et Chirurgiæ Profeſſorem, Anno Domini 1616. Anno ætatis 37. Prælect. Ap. 16, 17, 18." In 1628, he publiſhed his "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis," and dedicated it to Charles the firſt. There follows alſo another dedication to the college of phyſicians, in which he obſerves, that he had frequently before, in his "Anatomical Lectures," declared his new opinion concerning the motion and uſe of the heart, and the circulation of the blood; and for above nine years had confirmed and illuſtrated it before the college, by reaſons and arguments grounded upon ocular demonſtration, and defended it from the objections of the moſt ſkilful anatomiſts.

This diſcovery was of ſuch great importance to the whole art of phyſic, that as ſoon as men were ſatisfied, which they were in a few years, that it could not be conteſted, many put in for the prize themſelves; many affirmed he diſcovery to be due to others, unwilling that HARVEY ſhould run away with all the glory. Some aſſerted, that father Paul was the firſt diſcoverer of the circulation; but being too much ſuſpected for heterodoxies already, dare not make it public for fear of the inquiſition. Honoratus Faber profeſſed himſelf to be the author of that opinion, and Vander Linden, who publiſhed an edition of Hippocrates about the middle of the laſt century, took much pains to prove, that this father of phyſic knew the circulation of the blood, and that HARVEY only revived it. But the honour of the diſcovery has been ſufficiently aſſerted and confirmed to HARVEY; and, ſays Freind, "as it was entirely owing to him, ſo he has "explained it with all the clearneſs imaginable; and, "though much has been written upon that ſubject "ſince, I may venture to ſay, his own book is the "ſhorteſt, the plaineſt, and the moſt convincing of "any, as we may be ſatisfied, if we look into the many "apologies written in defence of the circulation."

In 1632, he was made phyſician to Charles I, as he had been before to king James, and adhering to the royal cauſe upon the breaking out of the civil wars, attended his majeſty at the battle of Edgehill, and then at Oxford, where, in 1642, he was incorporated M.D. In 1645, the king got him elected warden of Merton college in that univerſity, but upon the ſurrendering of Oxford the year after to the parliament, he left that office and retired to London.

In 1651, he publiſhed his book, entitled, "Exercitationes de Generatione Animalium; quibus accedunt

dunt quædam de Partu, de Membranis ac Humoribus Uteri, et de Conceptione." This is a curious work, and would have been more ſo, but for ſome misfortunes, by which his papers periſhed, during the time of the civil wars. For although he had leave, and an expreſs order from the parliament, to attend his majeſty upon his leaving Whitehall, yet his houſe in London was in his abſence plundered of all its furniture; and his "Adverſaria," with a great number of anatomical obſervations, relating eſpecially to the generation of inſects, were taken away by the ſavage hands of the rude invader. This loſs he lamented ſeveral years afterwards, and the reader will be apt to lament too, when he conſiders the following pathetic words; "Atque hæc dum agimus, ignoſcant mihi "nivææ animæ, ſi ſummarum injuriarum memor levem "gemitum effudero. Doloris mihi hæc cauſa eſt. "Cum inter nuperos noſtros tumultus, et bella pluſ-"quam civilia, ſereniſſimum regem, idque non ſolum "ſenatus permiſſione ſed et juſſu, ſequor, rapaces "quædam manus non modo ædium mearum ſupel-"lectilem omnem expilarunt, ſed etiam quæ mihi "cauſa gravior querimoniæ, adverſaria mea multorum "annorum laboribus parta e muſæo meo ſumpſorum. "Quo factum eſt, ut obſervationes plurimæ, preſertim "de generatione inſectorum, cum reipublicæ literariæ, "auſim dicere, detrimento perierint."

In 1654, on Michaelmas-day, he was choſen preſident of the college of phyſicians in his abſence, and coming thither the day after, acknowledged his great obligations to the electors, for chooſing him into a place of the ſame honour and dignity, as if he had been elected to be "Medicorum omnium apud Anglos princeps." But his age and weakneſs were ſo great, that he could not diſcharge the duty incumbent upon

that great office, and therefore he requeſted them to chooſe doctor Prujean, who had deſerved ſo well of the college.

As he had no children, he made the college his heirs, and ſettled his paternal eſtate upon them in July following. He had three years before built them a combination-room, a library, and a muſeum; and in 1656, he brought the deeds of his eſtate, and preſented them to the college. He was then preſent at the firſt feaſt, inſtituted by himſelf to be continued annually, together with a commemoration ſpeech in Latin, to be ſpoken on the 18th of October, in honour of the benefactors to the college; having appointed a handſome ſtipend to the orator, and alſo for the keeper of the library and muſeum, which are ſtill called by his name.

He died June 3, 1657, and was carried to be interred at Hempſtead in Hertfordſhire, where a monument is erected to his memory. Not long afterwards a character of him was drawn up, and engraved on a copper-plate, which was put under his picture at the college; and which, though it is ſomewhat long, we have thought proper to ſubjoin here, ſince it not only confirms all we have ſaid of him, but contains many particulars of his character, not to be found elſewhere.

GULIELMUS HARVEUS,
Anglus natu, Galliæ, Italiæ, Germaniæ, hoſpes
Ubique amor & deſiderium.
Quem omnis terra expetiſſet civem,
Medicinæ Dr. Coll. Med. Lond. ſocius et conſilarius,
Anatomes Chirurgiæque profeſſor,
Regis Jacobi familiæ Caroloque regi medicus,
Geſtis clarus, omiſſiſque honoribus,
Quorum alios tulit, oblatos renuit alios,
Omnes meruit.

Laudatis

Laudatis priſcorum ingeniis par;
Quos honoravit maxime imitando,
Docuitque poſteros exemplo.
Nullius laceſſivit famam, veritatis ſtudens magis quam gloriæ,
Hanc tamen adeptus
Induſtria, ſagacitate, ſucceſſu nobilis
Perpetuos ſanguinis æſtus circulari gyro,
Fugientis, ſeque ſequentis,
Primus promulgavit mundo.
Nec paſſus ultra mortales ſua ignorare primordia,
Aureum edidit de ovo atque pullo librum,
Albæ gallinæ filium.
Sic novis inventis Apollineam ampliavit artem,
Atque noſtrum Apollinis ſacrarium auguſtius eſſe,
Tandem voluit:
Suaſu enim & cura D.D. Dni. Franciſci Prujeani præſidis
Et
Edmundi Smith Electoris
An. MDCLIII.
Senaculum, et de nomine ſuo muſeum horto ſuperſtruxit,
Quorum alterum plurimis libris et inſtrumentis chirurgicis,
Alterum omnigena ſupellectile ornavit & inſtruxit,
Medicinæ patronus ſimul & alumnus.
Non hic anhela ſubſtitit herois virtus, impatiens vinci
Acceſſit porro munificentiæ decus:
Suaſus enim et conſilio Dni. Dris. Edv. Alſtoni præſidis
Anno MDCLVI.
Rem noſtram anguſtam prius, annus LVI. lib. reditu
Auxit.
Paterni fundi ex aſſe hæredem collegium dicens;
Quo nihil illi carius nobiſve honeſtius.
Unde bibliothecario honorarium ſuum, ſuumque oratori,
Quotannis pendi:
Unde omnibus ſociis annuum ſuum convivium,
Et ſuum denique (quot menſes) conviviolum cenſoribus parari,
Juſſit.
Ipſe etiam pleno theatro geſtiens ſe hæreditate exuere,
In manus præſidis ſyngrapham tradidit:
Interfuitque orationi veterum benefactorum, novorumque
Illicis,
Et philotoſio epulo.

Illius auſpicium, et pars maxima;
Hujus conviva ſimul et convivator.
Sic poſtquam ſatis ſibi, ſatis nobis, ſatis gloriæ,
Amicis ſolum non ſatis, nec ſatis patriæ vixerat,
Cælicolûm atria ſubiit
Jun. III°. MDCLVII.

We will juſt mention, that Dr. HARVEY lived to ſee his doctrine, that of the circulation of the blood, univerſally received; and was obſerved by Mr. Hobbes to be "the only perſon that ever had that happineſs." A fine edition of his works has been publiſhed, under the care and ſuperintendency of the late Dr. Lawrence, who has prefixed a life of the author, in two vols. 4to, 1766. The late learned Dr. Ralph Heathcote firſt ſpirited up the college thus to reſcue his works from the obſcure edition, in which they had hitherto remained.

HARVEY (GIDEON)

An Engliſh Phyſician,

Was born in Surrey; acquired the Greek and Latin tongues in the Low Countries, and was admitted of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1655. Afterwards he went to Leyden, and ſtudied under Vanderlinden, Vanhorn, and Vorſtius, all of them profeſſors of phyſic and men of eminence. He was taught chemiſtry there by a German, and learned there alſo the practical part of ſurgery, and the trade of an apothecary. After this he went to France, and thence returned to Holland, where he was admitted fellow of the college of phyſicians at the Hague, being at that time phyſician in ordinary to Charles II in his exile.

HE afterwards returned to London, whence he was ſent, in 1659, with a commiſſion to Flanders, to be phyſician to the Engliſh army there: where ſtaying till he was tired of that employment, he paſſed through

Germany

Germany into Italy, ſpent ſome time at Padua, Bologna, and Rome, and then returned through Switzerland and Holland to England. Here he became phyſician in ordinary to his majeſty; and after king William came over, was made phyſician to the Tower. He died about 1700.

He wrote a great number of books, which however have never been in any eſteem with the faculty. He waged a perpetual war with the college of phyſicians; whom he endeavoured to expoſe in a piece, entitled, "The Conclave of Phyſicians: detecting their Intrigues, Frauds, and Plots againſt their Patients, &c. 1683," 12mo. He was of a very different temper and complexion from the Harvey juſt recorded, who never proceeded an inch without fact and experiment, while this man ſeems to have been an hypothetical prater throughout. In ſhort, he differed juſt as much from him, as a quack differs from a true phyſician. Vide "Athen. Oxon."

HAYDOCKE (RICHARD) M. D.

Was educated at New Coll. Oxon, and practiſed phyſic at Saliſbury, and afterwards in London. He publiſhed a tranſlation of Lomazzo's "Art of Painting," which was firſt printed at Milan in the Italian language, 1583. Mr. Hogarth fancied he ſaw the fundamental principle of his "Analyſis of Beauty" in this tranſlation, couched in the following precept of Michael Angelo to Marco da Sienna, his ſcholar; "that he ſhould always make his figure pyramidal, "ſerpent-like, and multiplied by one, two, and three."

SIR Richard Baker makes mention of one Richard Haydocke of New Coll. Oxon, who pretended to preach in his ſleep, and was by king James diſcovered to be a mountebank.

HEBENSTREIT (JOHN ERNEST)

A celebrated Phyſician and Philologer of Leipſic,

Was born at Neuenhoff, in the dioceſe of Neuſtadt, in the year 1702. In 1719, he went to the univerſity of Jena, but not finding a ſubſiſtence there removed to Leipſic. He paſſed the greater part of his life in the latter univerſity, and died there in 1756. Beſide his academical and phyſiological tracts, he publiſhed, in 1739:

1. "Carmen de Uſu Partium," 8vo.

2. "De Homine ſano et ægroto Carmen," Leipſic, 1753, 8vo.

3. "Oratio de Antiquitatibus Romanis per African repertis."

4. "Muſæum Richterianum, &c." Leipſic 1743.

5. A poſthumous Work, entitled, "Palæologia Therapia," 8vo.

This author had alſo an elder brother, who was a celebrated divine, and profoundly verſed in the Hebrew language. Erneſti has publiſhed an eulogium on each, in his Opuſcula Oratoria.

HECQUET (PHILIP)

A French phyſician of ſingular merit and ſkill, but a ſtrong defender of the uſe of warm water and of bleeding; for which reaſon he was ridiculed by Le Sage in his Gil Blas, under the name of Dr. Sangrado. He was born at Abbeville, in 1661, and practiſed firſt in that city, then at Port Royal, and laſtly at Paris. He was not properly *ſan grado*, for he took the degree of doctor in 1697, and in 1698 had more buſineſs than he could attend.

THOUGH

THOUGH attached to the moſt ſimple mode of life, he was obliged to keep his carriage, in which he ſtudied with as much attention as in his cloſet. In 1712, he was appointed dean of the faculty of medicine, and ſuperintended the publication of a ſort of diſpenſary, called "The new Code of Pharmacy," which was publiſhed ſome time afterward. HECQUET was no leſs zealous in religious matters, than ſtudious in his own profeſſion, and is ſaid never to have preſcribed in doubtful caſes, without having a previous recourſe to prayer. He lived in the moſt abſtemious manner, and in 1727 retired to a convent of Carmelites in Paris, where he continued acceſſible only to the poor, to whom he was a friend, a comforter, and a father. He died in 1737 at the age of 76. This able phyſician publiſhed ſeveral works, none of them devoid of merit. They are the following:

1. "On the Indecency of Men-midwives, and the Obligation of Women to nurſe their own Children," 12mo, 1728.

2. "A Treatiſe on the Diſpenſations allowed in Lent," two volumes 12mo, 1705, and 1715.

3. "On Digeſtion and the Diſorders of the Stomach," two volumes, 12mo.

4. "A Treatiſe on the Plague," 12mo.

5. "Novus Medicinæ Conſpectus," two vols. 12mo.

6. "Theological Medicine," two vols. 12mo.

7. "Natural Medicine,"—Ditto.

8. "De purganda Medicinâ a Curarum Sedibus," 12mo.

9. "Obſervations on Bleeding in the Foot," 12mo.

10. "The Virtues of common Water," two vols. 12mo.

11. "The Abuſe of Purgatives," 12mo.

12. "The

12. "The Roguery of Medicine," in three parts, 12mo.

13. "The Medicine, Surgery, and Pharmacy of the Poor," three vols. 12mo.

14. "The Natural History of Convulsions."

The life of this illustrious physician was written at large by M. le Fevre de St. Marc, and is no less edifying to christians, than instructive to medical students.

HEISTER (LAWRENCE)

An eminent Physician and Surgeon,

Who studied physic with great assiduity more than four years in the German universities. A strong inclination, however, prompting him to the study of anatomy and surgery, led him to the celebrated professors Ruysch and Rau at Amsterdam, in the year 1706, whose anatomical and chirurgical demonstrations he attended with diligence for the space of a year; during which time he omitted no opportunities of being present at the performance of any considerable operation by these professors, or by the other eminent surgeons of that city, as Verduin, Bertel, Koenerding, &c. By which means, joined with an attentive reading of the best writers, he acquired considerable knowledge in surgery.

HEISTER, desirous of every assistance to render himself still more expert and successful in the practice of his art, and there being at that time a severe war in Flanders between the French and the Dutch, in the summer of the year 1707 went from Holland to the Dutch camp in Brabant, that he might inspect and observe the practice of the English, Dutch, and German surgeons, who attended there. Thus, through many dangers and hardships, he spent the whole sum-

mer

mer in the hoſpitals of the camps for the ſake of improvement. But in the autumn he went from Brabant to Leyden, and ſpent the winter in attending the lectures of the celebrated profeſſors in that univerſity, Bidloo, Albinus, ſen. and Boerhaave; after which, having taken his doctor's degree, he again returned to the camp, where he found abundant opportunities of learning and improving himſelf in ſurgery, from the multitude wounded in the ſeveral deſperate battles, particularly at the ſiege of Liſle, and the battles of Oudenarde and Wynnendale.

Upon the approach of winter, he determined to ſettle in the practice of phyſic and ſurgery at Amſterdam, induced by the ſolicitations of the celebrated Ruyſch, who reſpected him as his ſon. Here, therefore, he ſtaid during the winter, and part of the enſuing ſpring, teaching anatomy and ſurgery to ſtudents and other gentlemen, as Rau had done before him, and who was rejected for his imprudent conduct.

The following ſummer, in 1709, HEISTER ſtill poſſeſſed a ſtrong predilection for the camp, to enable him to become ſtill more perfect in the practice of ſurgery; and Tournay being at that time inveſted by the confederate army in Flanders, he was, by the recommendation of his friend Ruyſch, appointed phyſician to the camp hoſpital for the Hollanders. He had now an opportunity of performing all the ſurgical operations which offered in the camps and adjacent cities, which he executed with wonderful addreſs, and the moſt extraordinary ſucceſs. After the taking of Tournay, the confederate army marched to beſiege Mons, near which the French army was alſo aſſembled. That, however, did not prevent the Hollanders from inveſting and taking the city, before which the numerous army had ſo bloody a battle, that the wounded were

brought

brought into the hoſpitals in crowds. Their numbers continually increaſing, from the uncommon heat of the combat, every ſurgeon had his hands full of buſineſs, for the wounded, on the ſide of the Hollanders only, amounted to above five thouſand. HEISTER had here, therefore, an ample occaſion to extend the bounds of his practice, and was obliged to put on that intrepidity of mind, which Celſus requires as an eſſential qualification in a ſurgeon: and for want of which ſome, who are in other reſpects ſkilful operators, frequently miſcarry.

After the army had entered into winter quarters, and the wounded men recovered, he again returned to Amſterdam, where he continued his anatomical and chirurgical demonſtrations this winter as before. In the mean time, he never refuſed his aſſiſtance at the operations of the other ſurgeons of the city.

In the beginning of the ſpring following, he was called by the republic of Nuremberg to teach anatomy and ſurgery, as public profeſſor in the univerſity of Altorf. Unwilling to neglect this honourable invitation, having obtained leave from the republic, he firſt made a tour into England, where he remained from ſpring to autumn, collecting every thing new in the ſeveral branches of phyſic, and then returning to Nuremberg and Altorf, he aſſumed his new profeſſorſhip. In this ſtation he taught phyſic and ſurgery: the latter he had taught privately the two preceding winters in Holland: but in doing this, he was much perplexed for want of a convenient manual, or compendious ſyſtem of the art, to aſſiſt and inform thoſe learners who attended his lectures. To this want of a compendium he attributed the general ignorance and inſufficiency of the young ſurgeons and ſtudents in this branch of phyſic, which at that time univerſally pre-

vailed

vailed through Germany eſpecially: and from the ſame cauſe, the generality of the ſurgeons, being unequal to the more difficult operations, were content with being able to cure a ſlight wound, open a vein or abſceſs, or at moſt to reduce a fracture or a luxation: leaving thoſe diſorders and operations, which require the greateſt ſkill, to the management of daring quacks and itinerant operators, with which Germany at that time abounded.

Theſe were chiefly the motives that firſt induced HEISTER to attempt the compoſition of a chirurgical ſyſtem, to be ſubſervient to his own lectures and auditors: in doing which, he endeavoured to take in all the more uſeful parts both of ancient and modern writers in every branch of ſurgery; rejecting what appeared uſeleſs or obſolete, and comparing and correcting the whole conformably to his own experience, and what he had ſeen in the practice of the art under many of the moſt ſkilful ſurgeons and phyſicians.

Theſe his firſt labours HEISTER wrote originally in Latin, in which language they were alſo delivered to his auditors, and permitted to be tranſcribed by them; but conſidering the immenſe fatigue that this method of obtaining his work gave the ſtudent, with the great loſs of time which he might have otherwiſe employed to more advantage, he was at length determined to publiſh it in Latin, in the manner in which he had then compoſed it. Yet ſo great was the ignorance of the German ſurgeons, as well in the Latin language as in their own profeſſion, that the work being chiefly intended for them, HEISTER judged it would be more uſeful to print the book in his native German. He accordingly tranſlated it, and ſent it to the preſs in the year 1717, and in the year following it was publiſhed in quarto at Nuremberg.

He

He was ſome time afterwards ſolicited by many phyſicians and ſurgeons of other countries, to publiſh his book in Latin, for the advantage of foreigners, and being unwilling to deny the requeſt, he printed it in that language, in many places much enlarged and amended beyond any of the preceding editions. In the year 1742, it was tranſlated into Engliſh, and is eſteemed an excellent book.—Vide the Preface to the Engliſh Traſlation of HEISTER's Surgery, &c.

HELMONT (JOHN BAPTIST VAN)

Commonly called VAN HELMONT, from a Borough and Caſtle of that Name in Brabant,

Was a perſon of quality, and a man of great learning, eſpecially in phyſic and natural philoſophy; and born at Bruſſels in 1577. But, inſtead of relating the particulars of his life, we will make him relate them himſelf, as he does in the two introductory chapters to his works; for nothing can give a juſter idea of the man, or indeed be more entertaining to the curious reader.

"IN the year 1580," ſays he, "a moſt miſerable "one to the Low Countries, my father died. I, the "youngeſt and leaſt eſteemed of all my brothers and "ſiſters, was bred a ſcholar; and in the year 1594, "which was to me the 17th, had finiſhed the courſe of "philoſophy. Upon ſeeing none admitted to exami-"nations at Louvain but in a gown, and maſked "with a hood, as though the garment did promiſe "learning, I began to perceive, that the taking de-"grees in arts was a piece of mere mockery; and "wondered at the ſimplicity of young men, in fancy-"ing that they had learned any thing from their doat-"ing profeſſors. I entered therefore into a ſerious

"and

" and honeſt examination of myſelf, that I might know " by my own judgement, how much I was a philoſo- " pher, and whether I had really acquired truth and " knowledge; but found myſelf altogether deſtitute, " ſave that I had learned to wrangle artificially. Then " came I firſt to perceive, that I knew nothing, or " at leaſt that which was not worth knowing. Natu- " ral philoſophy ſeemed to promiſe ſomething of " knowledge, to which, therefore, I joined the ſtudy " of aſtronomy. I applied myſelf alſo to logic and " the mathematics, by way of recreation, when I was " wearied with other ſtudies; and made myſelf a maſ- " ter of " Euclid's Elements," as I did alſo of " Co- " pernicus's Theory de Revolutionibus orbium cæleſ- " tium;" but all theſe things were of no account with " me, becauſe they contained little truth and certainty, " little but a parade of ſcience, falſely ſo called.

" Finding after all, therefore, that nothing was found, " nothing true, I refuſed the title of maſter of arts, " though I had finiſhed my courſe, unwilling that pro- " feſſors ſhould play the fool with me, in declaring me a " maſter of the ſeven arts, when I was conſcious to " myſelf that I knew nothing. A wealthy canonry " was promiſed me then, ſo that I might if I pleaſed " turn myſelf to divinity; but St. Bernard affrighted " me from it, ſaying, that 'I ſhould eat the ſins of " the people.' I begged, therefore, of the Lord Jeſus, " that he would vouchſafe to call me to that profeſſion " in which I might pleaſe him moſt.

" The jeſuits began at that time to teach philoſophy " at Louvain, and one of the profeſſors expounded the " diſquiſitions and ſecrets of magic. Both theſe lec- " tures I greedily received, but inſtead of grain I " reaped only ſtubble, and fantaſtic conceit void of " ſenſe. In the mean time, leſt an hour ſhould paſs

" without ſome benefit, I ran through ſome writ-
" ings of the Stoics, thoſe of Seneca, and eſpecially
" of Epictetus, who pleaſed me exceedingly. I
" ſeemed in moral philoſophy to have found the quin-
" teſſence of truth, and did verily believe, that through
" Stoiciſm I advanced in Chriſtian perfection; but I
" diſcovered afterwards in a dream, that Stoiciſm was
" an empty and a ſwollen bubble, and that by this
" ſtudy, under the appearance of moderation, I be-
" came indeed moſt ſelf-ſufficient and haughty. Laſtly,
" I turned over Mathiolus and Dioſcorides, thinking
" with myſelf nothing ſo neceſſary for mortal man to
" know and admire, as the wiſdom and goodneſs of
" God in vegetables; to the end that he might not only
" crop the fruit for food, but alſo miniſter of the ſame
" to his other neceſſities. My curioſity being now
" excited in this branch of ſtudy, I enquired whether
" there were any book, which delivered the maxims
" and rules of medicine: for I then ſuppoſed, that
" medicine was not altogether a mere gift, but might
" be taught and delivered by diſcipline, like other arts
" and ſciences: at leaſt I thought, if medicine were a
" good gift coming down from the father of lights,
" that it might have, as a human ſcience, its theorems
" and authors, into whom, as into Bazaliel and Aho-
" liab, the ſpirit of the Lord had infuſed the know-
" ledge of all diſeaſes and their cauſes, and alſo the
" knowledge of the properties of things. I enquired,
" I ſay, whether no writer had deſcribed the qualities,
" properties, applications, and proportions of vege-
" tables, from the hyſſop even to the cedar of Libanus.
" A certain profeſſor of medicine anſwered me, that
" none of theſe things were to be looked for in the
" writings either of Galen or Avicenna. I was ready
" to believe this, from the many fruitleſs ſearches I

" had

" had made in books for truth and knowledge before;
" following, however, my natural bent, which lay to
" the ſtudy of nature, I read the " Inſtitutions" of
" Fuchius and Fernelius, in whom I knew I had ſur-
" veyed the whole ſcience of medicine, as it were, in
" an epitome. Is this, ſaid I, ſmiling to myſelf, the
" knowledge of healing? Is the whole hiſtory of na-
" tural properties thus ſhut up in elementary qualities?
" Therefore I read the works of Galen twice; of
" Hippocrates once, whoſe aphoriſms I almoſt got by
" heart: all of Avicenna, as well as the Greeks, Ara-
" bians, and moderns, to the tune of ſix hundred au-
" thors. I read them ſeriouſly and attentively through,
" and took down, as I went along, whatever ſeemed
" curious and worthy of attention; when at length
" reading over my common-place book, I was grieved
" at the pains I had beſtowed, and the years I had
" ſpent in throwing together ſuch a maſs of ſtuff.

" In conſequence, I ſtraightway left off all books
" whatever, all formal diſcourſes and empty promiſes
" of the ſchools, firmly believing every good and per-
" fect gift to come down from the father of lights,
" more particularly that of medicine. I have atten-
" tively ſurveyed ſome foreign nations; but I found
" the ſame ſluggiſhneſs, in implicitly following the
" ſteps of their forefathers, and ignorance among
" them all. I then became perſuaded, that the art of
" healing was a mere impoſture, originally ſet on foot
" by the Greeks for filthy lucre's ſake, till afterwards the
" holy ſcriptures informed me better. I conſidered that
" the plague, which then raged at Louvain, was a miſera-
" ble diſeaſe, in which every one forſook the ſick; and
" faithleſs helpers, diſtruſtful of their own art, fled
" more ſwiftly than the unlearned common people,
" and homely pretenders to cure it. I propoſed to

" myſelf to dedicate one ſalutation to the miſerable
" infected, and although then no medicine was made
" know to me but trivial ones, yet God preſerved my
" innocency from ſo cruel an enemy. I was not indeed
" ſent for, but went of my own accord, and that not
" ſo much to help them, which I deſpaired of doing,
" as for the ſake of learning. All that ſaw me ſeemed
" to be refreſhed with hope and joy; and I myſelf, be-
" ing fraught with hope, was perſuaded, that by the
" mere free gift of God, I ſhould ſome time obtain a
" maſtery in the ſcience.

" After ten years travel and ſtudies, from my degree
" in the art of medicine taken at Louvain, being
" then married, I withdrew myſelf, in 1609, to Vil-
" vord, that being the leſs troubled by applications, I
" might proceed diligently in viewing the vegetable,
" animal, and mineral kingdoms. I employed my-
" ſelf ſome years in chemical operations. I ſearched
" into the works of Paracelſus, and at firſt admired
" and honoured the man, but at laſt was convinced,
" that nothing but difficulty, obſcurity, and errour,
" was to be found in him.

" Thus tired out with ſearch after ſearch, and con-
" cluding the art of medicine to be all deceit and un-
" certainty, I ſaid with a ſorrowful heart, 'Good God!
" how long wilt thou be angry with mortal man, who
" hitherto has not diſcloſed one truth in healing to thy
" ſchools? How long wilt thou deny truth to a people
" confeſſing thee, needful in theſe days more than in
" times paſt? Is the ſacrifice of Moloch pleaſing to
" thee? Wilt thou have the lives of the poor widows
" and fatherleſs children conſecrated to thyſelf, under
" the moſt miſerable torture of incurable diſeaſes?
" How is it, therefore, that thou ceaſeſt not to deſtroy
" ſo many families through the uncertainty and igno-
" rance of phyſicians.' Then I fell on my face and

" ſaid,

" ſaid, ' O Lord! pardon me, if favour towards my
" neighbour hath ſnatched me away beyond my
" bounds: pardon, pardon, O Lord, my indiſcreet
" charity; for thou art the radical good of goodneſs
" itſelf. Thou haſt known my ſighs, and that I con-
" feſs myſelf to be, to know, to be worth, to be able
" to do, to have, nothing; and that I am poor, naked,
" empty, vain. Give, O Lord, give knowledge to
" thy creature, that he may affectionately know thy
" creatures: himſelf firſt, others beſide himſelf, all
" things, and more than all things, to be ultimately
" in thee.' After I had thus earneſtly prayed, I fell
" into a dream, in which, in the ſight or view of
" truth, I ſaw the whole univerſe, as it were, ſome
" chaos or confuſed thing without form, which was
" almoſt a mere nothing. And thence I drew the con-
" ceiving of one word, which did ſignify to me this fol-
" lowing: ' Behold thou, and what things thou ſeeſt are
" nothing. Whatever thou doſt urge is leſs than no-
" thing itſelf in the ſight of the Moſt High. He know-
" eth all the bounds of things to be done; thou at leaſt
" mayeſt apply thyſelf to thy own ſafety.' In this con-
" ception there was an inward precept, that I ſhould
" be made a phyſician, and that ſome time or other
" Raphael himſelf ſhould be given unto me.

" Forthwith, therefore, and for thirty whole years
" after, and their nights following in order, I laboured
" always to my coſt, and often in danger of my life,
" that I might obtain the knowledge of vegetables and
" minerals, and of their natures and properties alſo.
" Meanwhile I exerciſed myſelf in prayer, in reading,
" in a narrow ſearch of things, in ſifting my errours,
" and in writing down what I daily experienced. At
" length I knew with Solomon, that I had for the moſt
" part hitherto perplexed my ſpirit in vain; and I ſaid,
" vain is the knowledge of all things under the ſun,

" vain are the ſearchings of the curious. Whom the " Lord Jeſus ſhall call unto wiſdom, he and no other " ſhall come; yea, he that hath come to the top, ſhall " as yet be able to do very little, unleſs the bountiful " favour of the Lord ſhall ſhine upon him. Lo, thus " have I waxed ripe of age, being become a man; " and now alſo an old man, unprofitable and unac- " ceptable to God, to whom be all honour."

From the account given of himſelf, it is eaſy to conceive, that VAN HELMONT, at his firſt appearance in the world, would paſs for no better than an enthuſiaſt or a madman. He certainly had in him a ſtrong mixture of both enthuſiaſm and madneſs; nevertheleſs he was very acute, and very profound, and diſcovered in many caſes a wonderful inſight and penetration into nature. By his ſkill in phyſic, he performed ſuch unexpected cures, that he was put into the inquiſition, as a man that did things beyond the reach of nature. He cleared himſelf before his inquiſitors; but to be more at liberty, retired afterwards into Holland. He died December 30, 1644, and the day before wrote a letter to a friend at Paris, in which were theſe words: " Praiſe and glory be to God " for evermore, who is pleaſed to call me out of the " world, and, as I conjecture, my life will not laſt above " 24 hours. For this day I find myſelf firſt aſſaulted " by a fever, which, ſuch is the weakneſs of my body, " muſt I know finiſh me within that ſpace." A few days before that, he ſaid to his ſon, Francis Mercurius Van Helmont, " Take all my writings, as well " thoſe that are crude and uncorrected, as thoſe that " are thoroughly purged, and join them together. " I now commit them to thy care; finiſh and digeſt " them according to thy own judgement. It hath ſo " pleaſed the Lord Almighty, who attempts all things " powerfully, and directs all things ſweetly.

John Lobkowiz has given a good account of this phyſician and philoſopher in a very few words, "HELMONT," ſays he, "for I knew the man, was pious, "learned, famous; a ſworn enemy of Galen and Ariſtotle. The ſick never languiſhed long under his "hands, being always killed or cured in two or three "days. He was ſent for chiefly to thoſe who were "given up by other phyſicians; and, to the great grief "and indignation of ſuch phyſicians, often reſtored "the patient unexpectedly to health. His works were "publiſhed in folio. They are one continued ſatire "againſt the Peripatetics and Galeniſts; very voluminous, but not very profitable for inſtruction in "phyſic." Vide "Ortus Medicinæ, p. 14, Amſt. 1652. "Præfat. ad Opera Blount, Cenſura Authorum, &c." p. 670.

HELVETIUS (ADRIAN)

A Phyſician of Holland, born in 1656.

HE journeyed to Paris without any deſign of fixing there, and only to ſee this new world; but accident detained him very unexpectedly. It ſeems that the dyſentery then prevailed in this city, and that all who applied to him were infallibly cured. His ſucceſs made a noiſe, and Lewis XIV ordered him to publiſh the remedy, which produced ſuch certain and ſurpriſing effects. He declared it to be ipecacuanha, and received 1000 louis-d'ors for the diſcovery. He ſettled in Paris, became phyſician to the duke of Orleans, and was alſo made inſpector-general of the military hoſpitals. He died in 1721, leaving ſome works behind him; the principal of which is, "Traité des Maladies de plus fréquentes, and des Remèdes ſpécifiques pour les guérir," 2 vols. 8vo.

HELVETIUS (John-Claude)

Son of the above, born in 1685, and died in 1755.

He was firſt phyſician to the queen; greatly encouraged by the town, as well as by the court; and, like his father, inſpector-general of the military hoſpitals. He was of the academy of ſciences at Paris, of the royal ſociety in London, and of the academies of Pruſſia, Florence, and Bologna. He is the author of, 1. "Idée Générale de l'Economie animale, 1722," 8vo. 2. "Principia Phyſico-Medica, in Tyronum Medicinæ Gratiam conſcripta," 2 vols. 8vo. But this work, though drawn up for pupils, may yet be ſerviceable to maſters.

We may juſt mention alſo, that he is the father of the Monſ. Helvetius, who wrote the celebrated book, "De l'Eſprit," and whom Voltaire calls "a true philoſopher." The ſame Voltaire ſays alſo, that he "renounced the place of farmer-general, for the ſake "of cultivating letters; and that he has had the fate "of ſeveral philoſophers, to be perſecuted for his "book and for his virtue." His book was ſtigmatized by the authors of the "Journal de Trevoux," and ſuppreſſed by the government. Vide "Eſſai ſur l'Hiſt. General, tom. vii, &c.

HERMAN (Paul)

A celebrated Botaniſt of the Seventeenth Century, and a Native of Halle, in Saxony.

He practiſed as a phyſician in the Dutch ſettlements at Ceylon, and afterwards became profeſſor of botany at Leyden. He died in 1695. His principal works are the following:

1. "A Catalogue of the Plants in the public Garden at Leyden." 8vo, 1687.

2. "Cyno-

2. "Cynoſura Materiæ Medicæ," 2 vols. 4to.
3. "Lugduno-Batavæ Flores," 1690.
4. "Paradiſus Patavus," 1705.
5. "Muſæum Zeylanicum," 1717.

HEROPHILUS (of Chalcedon)

An ancient Phyſician, who flouriſhed almoſt Five Hundred Years before Chriſt.

Cicero, Pliny, and Plutarch, mention him. Fallopius ſays, that he was a greater anatomiſt, underſtood the ſtructure of the human body better, and made more diſcoveries therein than Eriſtratus, his contemporary. He is ſaid to have diſcovered the lacteal veſſels, and to have given names to the various parts of the body, which they retain to this day. He was much devoted to the ſtudy of botany, as well as to that of phyſic and ſurgery, and is ſaid to have made ſome conſiderable improvement in each of them. Galen calls him a conſummate phyſician, and a very great anatomiſt. He is ſaid alſo to have diſcovered the nerves and their uſe. He divides them into three parts; the firſt to convey ſenſation, the ſecond to move the bones, and the third the muſcles. He alſo mentions the optic nerves, the retina, and the tunicæ arachnoides and choroides: the lacteals, meſenteric glands, and the proſtate; and is the firſt who wrote any thing with exactneſs on the pulſe.

HERY (Thierri de)

An eminent Surgeon of Paris,

Who ſtudied the principles of his art in the French ſchools of medicine and ſurgery. His anatomical productions, and his ſucceſsful practice, diſperſed abroad his merited reputation. Francis the firſt, informed of his profeſſional character, ſent him into Italy to ſuperintend the health of ſome of his forces.

HERY applied himſelf principally to the treatment of venereal diſeaſes. Being become uſeleſs to the army in Italy, after the battle of Pavia, he went to Rome, where he entered into the hoſpital of St. James's the elder, in which he found many patients lingering under that diſeaſe, which he had made the principal object of his attention. He there began the uſe of mercurial friction, a practice which he brought to great perfection. Returning to Paris, he ſacrificed his ſtudies to the relief of his fellow countrymen, and devoted himſelf to the cure of the venereal diſeaſe. He died in 1599, at a very advanced age. There is extant of his, "A Treatiſe on the Venereal Diſeaſe," much eſteemed by the maſters of the art. We are aſſured, that HERY gained more than 50,000 crowns by the treatment of this ſingle diſeaſe. Vide "Nouveau Dictionnaire, &c." tom. ii, p. 419, &c.

HEURNIUS (JOHN)

A celebrated Phyſician, born at Utrecht, in 1543.

AFTER having made himſelf maſter of every thing belonging to his art at Louvain, Paris, Padua, and Turin, he was invited to Leyden, to be profeſſor there. He is ſaid to have been the firſt in this place, who taught anatomy by lectures upon dead bodies. He died of the ſtone in 1601.

There are ſeveral productions of his, but his capital one is, "A Treatiſe upon the Diſorders of the Head." "It is," ſays Julius Scaliger, "as much "ſuperiour to his other works, as the head is ſuperiour "to the body;" but Scaliger's praiſes, as well as his cenſures, were for the moſt part outrées, bigger than the truth. He publiſhed Hippocrates in Greek and Latin, with explanatory commentaries, which have undergone many editions; the fourth was at Amſterdam, 1688, in 12mo. Gerard Voſſius calls him, ſummum

ſummum medicum; and ſays, that he was his maſter in ſcientiâ naturali. Vide "De Philoſophiâ," p. 95, Hagæ Com. 1658.

HEWSON (WILLIAM)

OF the life of this very ingenious anatomiſt, no account had been printed, till Dr. Hahn, profeſſor of phyſic in the univerſity of Leyden, prefixed ſome anecdotes of him to a Latin tranſlation of his works, publiſhed in that city. Theſe anecdotes are contained in the following letter, with which Mr. HEWSON's widow favoured Dr. Simmons, in reply to one addreſſed to her at the ſuggeſtion of the late truly ingenious Mr. Henry Watſon, F.R.S. and ſurgeon to the Weſtminſter infirmary. This letter Dr. Simmons tranſmitted to Dr. Hahn, who has given it entire in a Latin tranſlation, and it affords ſo affectionate and juſt a tribute to the memory of Mr. HEWSON, that our readers will be pleaſed to ſee it preſerved here in its original form.

"Sir,

"I ſhould think myſelf bound to grant any requeſt "introduced with Mr. Watſon's name; but that which "you make in the letter I received yeſterday, needed "no ſuch introduction. A tribute paid to the memory "of Mr. HEWSON, is highly gratifying to me, and "I can have no employment that will give me more "ſatisfaction than that of aſſiſting in any degree to the "ſpreading of his fame. Mr. HEWSON was born at "Hexham in Northumberland, on the 14th of No-"vember, O.S. 1739. He received the rudiments of "his education at a grammar-ſchool in that town, "under the Rev. Mr. Browne. His father was a ſur-"geon and apothecary in the place, and much re-"ſpected in that neighbourhood. With him Mr. HEW-

"SON

" son acquired his firſt medical knowledge; being am-
" bitious to increaſe that knowledge, he placed himſelf
" firſt under an eminent ſurgeon in Newcaſtle (Mr.
" Lambert), and afterwards reſided for ſome time
" at London, Edinburgh, and Paris. His ſubſequent
" acquirements are ſufficient to prove, that he viſited
" thoſe places with a true love of ſcience, and deſire
" of attaining eminence in his profeſſion.

" I became acquainted with him in the year 1768.
" He was at that time in partnerſhip with Dr. Hunter.
" Some ſimilarity in our diſpoſitions created a mutual
" eſteem, and the equality of our ſituations made our
" union deſirable in point of prudence. I had five
" months the ſtart of him in age, no pretenſions to
" beauty, nor any ſplendid fortune; yet I believe he
" was ſatisfied with the choice he made. We were
" married July 10, 1770. I brought him two ſons.
" The elder was juſt three years old when Mr. Hew-
" son died, which was on the firſt of May 1774, and
" I was delivered of a daughter on the 9th of Auguſt
" following. His laſt moments of recollection were
" embittered by the idea of leaving me with three
" children but ſcantily provided for. The trial of my
" fortitude was different; the loſs of affluence I did
" not feel for myſelf, and I thought I could bring up
" my children not to want it. However, by the death
" of an aunt, who left me her fortune, I became re-
" inſtated in eaſy circumſtances, and am enabled to
" give a liberal education to my children, who I hope
" will prove worthy of the ſtock from which they grew,
" and do honour to the name of Hewson. Mr.
" Hewson's mother is ſtill living at Hexham, and has
" one daughter, the youngeſt and only remaining child
" of eleven. His father died in 1767, and having
" had ſo large a family, it will be readily ſuppoſed he
" could not give much to his ſon, ſo that Mr. Hew-

" son's

" son's advancement in life was owing to his own " induſtry. A better ſon and huſband, or a fonder " father than Mr. Hewson, never exiſted. He was " honoured with the friendſhip of many reſpectable " perſons now living, and the late Sir John Pringle " ſhewed him ſingular marks of regard.

" Mr. Hewson's manners were gentle and engag- " ing; his ambition was free from oſtentation; his " prudence was without meanneſs, and he was more " covetous of fame than of fortune. You will, I truſt, " readily forgive me, if I have been more prolix than " you deſired. It would be no eaſy matter for me to " relate bare facts, without ſome comment upon ſuch " a ſubject.

" I am, Sir,
" Your moſt obedient,
" Humble Servant,
" Mary Hewson."

Kenſington, Aug. 30, 1782.

To this letter we think it neceſſary to add, that the writer of it, whoſe ſentiments do her ſo much honour, is the lady to whom Dr. Franklin has addreſſed ſeveral of his " Letters on Philoſophical Subjects," and likewiſe his " Scheme for a new Alphabet and reformed mode of Spelling," publiſhed in the " Collection of his Political, Miſcellaneous, and Philoſophical Pieces." Mr. Hewson's connection with Dr. Hunter continued till 1770, when ſome diſputes happened, which terminated in a ſeparation. Mr. Hewson was ſucceeded in the partnerſhip by Mr. Cruikſhank, whoſe anatomical and ſurgical abilities are deſervedly reſpected.

HIGHMORE (Nathaniel)

A Native of Fordingbridge in Hampſhire, a celebrated Anatomiſt.

The firſt in this country who wrote " A ſyſtematical Treatiſe on the Structure of the Human Body." He made

made many diſcoveries in natural hiſtory and anatomy: the maxillary ſinus in particular, is called from his name, antrum highmorianum. He has left the following works:

1. "Corporis humani Diſquiſitio Anatomica," folio, 1657.

2. "The Hiſtory of Generation."

3. "De Paſſione Hyſterica, 8vo, 1660.

HIGHMORE died March 21, 1684, at the age of 71.

HILL (SIR JOHN)

An Engliſh Writer, and very extraordinary Character,

Was the ſon of a clergyman of Peterborough, or Spalding, and born about the year 1716. He was bred an apothecary, and ſet up in St. Martin's Lane, Weſtminſter; but marrying early, and without a fortune, he was obliged to look round for other reſources than his profeſſion. Having, therefore, in his apprenticeſhip attended the botanical lectures, which are periodically given under the patronage of the apothecaries company, and being poſſeſſed of quick natural parts, he ſoon made himſelf acquainted with the theoretical as well as practical parts of botany; in conſequence of which, being recommended to the late duke of Richmond and lord Petre, he was by them employed in the inſpection and arrangement of their botanic gardens. Aſſiſted by the liberality of theſe noblemen, he executed a ſcheme of travelling over ſeveral parts of this kingdom, to gather certain of the moſt rare and uncommon plants, which he afterwards publiſhed by ſubſcription; but after great reſearches and uncommon induſtry, which he poſſeſſed in a peculiar degree, this undertaking turned out by no means adequate either to his merits or expectations.

THE

The ſtage next preſented itſelf, as a ſoil in which genius might ſtand a chance of flouriſhing; but this plan proved likewiſe abortive; and, after two or three unſucceſsful attempts at the Haymarket and Covent-Garden, he was obliged to relinquiſh all pretenſions to the ſock and buſkin, and apply again to his botanical advantages, and his buſineſs as an apothecary. In the courſe of theſe purſuits, he was introduced to the acquaintance of Martin Folkes, and Henry Baker, eſquires, both of the royal ſociety, and through them to the literary world, where he was received and entertained on every occaſion with much candour and friendly warmth; in ſhort, he was conſidered by them as a young man of great natural and acquired knowledge, ſtruggling againſt the tide of misfortune, and in this view pitied and encouraged.

At length, about 1746, at which time he had the trifling appointment of being apothecary to a regiment or two in the Savoy, he tranſlated from the Greek a ſmall tract, written by Theophraſtus, "On Gems," which he publiſhed by ſubſcription; and this being well executed, procured him friends, reputation, and money. Encouraged by this, he engaged in works of greater extent and importance. The firſt he undertook was "A general Natural Hiſtory," 3 vols. folio. He next engaged with George Lewis Scott, eſq. for a "Supplement to Chambers's Dictionary. He at the ſame time ſtarted the "Britiſh Magazine," and while employed in theſe and a number of other works, ſome of which ſeemed to require a man's whole attention, carried on a daily eſſay under the title of "Inſpector." All this employment notwithſtanding, he was a conſtant attendant upon every place of public amuſement, where he collected by wholeſale a great variety of private intrigue and perſonal ſcandal, which he as freely retailed

retailed again to the public in his "Inſpectors," and "Magazines."

It would be a folio, inſtead of an article in this work, were we to trace Dr. Hill, for he had now obtained a diploma from the college of St. Andrew, through all his various purſuits in life. Let it ſuffice to ſay, that from this ſucceſsful period he ſtarted a man of faſhion, kept his equipage, dreſſed, went into all polite companies, laughed at the drier ſtudies, and in every reſpect claimed the character of a man of bon ton. His writings ſupported him for a while in all this, and, notwithſtanding the graver part of them were only compilations, and the lighter part ſuch as could produce no great copy money, yet there is no doubt of his making for ſeveral years a conſiderable income.

But now it ſeems the diſpoſition of this gentleman was conſiderably changed with his circumſtances: from humble and diffident, he became vain and ſelf-ſufficient; there appeared in him a pride, which was perpetually claiming a more than ordinary homage, and a vindictive ſpirit, that could never forgive the refuſal of it. Hence in his writings, perſonal abuſe and licentious ſcurrility, and public attacks on the underſtandings, morals, or peculiarities of others. Theſe engaged him frequently in diſputes and quarrels; and an Iriſh gentleman, ſuppoſed to be ridiculed in an "Inſpector," proceeded ſo far as even to cane him in the public gardens at Ranelagh. He had a paper war with Woodward the comedian; was engaged with Henry Fielding in the affair of Elizabeth Canning, and concerned in a conteſt with the royal ſociety. He attacked this body firſt in a pamphlet, entitled, "A Diſſertation on Royal Societies," and afterwards in a 4to. volume, called, "A Review of the Works of the

the Royal Society." The latter work was uſhered into the world with an abuſive dedication to Martin Folkes; againſt whom, and Henry Baker above-mentioned, the weight of his malignity was aimed. The cauſe of both theſe productions was the diſcouragement he met with when ſuing to offer himſelf as a candidate for admittance into this ſociety.

By perſonal abuſe, by malign altercation, by proud and inſolent behaviour, together with the ſlovenlineſs and inaccuracy of careleſs and haſty productions, he wrote himſelf out of repute, both with the booksellers and the town; and after ſome time ſunk in the reputation of the public, nearly as faſt as he had riſen. He found, however, reſources in his own invention. He applied himſelf to the preparation of certain ſimple medicines, namely, "The Eſſence of Water-Dock," "Tincture of Valerian," "Pectoral Balſam of Honey," and "Tincture of Bardana." The well-known ſimplicity of theſe medicines made the public judge favourably of their effects, inſomuch, that they had a rapid ſale, and once more enabled the doctor to figure away as uſual. Soon after the publication of the firſt of theſe medicines, he obtained the patronage of the earl of Bute, under which he publiſhed a very pompous and voluminous work, entitled, "A Syſtem of Botany."

To wind up the whole of ſo extraordinary a life, having a year or two before his death preſented an elegant ſet of his botanical works to the king of Sweden, that monarch inveſted him with one of the orders of his court. He died, in November 1775, of the gout, though he profeſſed to cure it in others, and boaſted much of his ſuperior knowledge in that calamitous diſeaſe. As to his literary character, and the rank of merit in which his writings ought to ſtand,

Dr. HILL's greateſt enemies could not deny that he was maſter of conſiderable abilities, and an amazing quickneſs of parts. The rapidity of his pen was ever aſtoniſhing, and we have been credibly informed, that he has been known to receive within one year, 1,500l. for the works of his own ſingle hand; which, as he was never in ſuch eſtimation as to be entitled to any extraordinary price for his copies, is, we believe, three times as much as ever was made by any one writer in the ſame period of time. But had he written much leſs, he would have probably been much more read. The vaſt variety of ſubjects he handled certainly required ſuch a fund of univerſal knowledge, and ſuch a boundleſs genius, as were never perhaps known to centre in any one man; and therefore it is not to be wondered, if, in regard to ſome, he appear very inaccurate, in ſome very ſuperficial, and in others, very inadequate to the taſk he had undertaken. His works of the philoſophical kind are what ſeemed moſt likely to have purchaſed him future fame, had he allowed himſelf time to have digeſted the knowledge he poſſeſſed, or adhered to that preciſion with regard to veracity, which the relation of literary facts ſo rigidly demands. His novels, of which he has written many, ſuch as the "Hiſtory of Mr. Lovell," in which he endeavoured to perſuade the world, that he had given the detail of his own life, "The Adventures of a Creole," "The Life of Lady Frail," &c. have in ſome parts of them incidents not diſagreeably related, but moſt of them are no more than narratives of private intrigues, containing throughout the groſſeſt calumnies, and aiming at the blackening and undermining the private characters of many reſpectable and amiable perſonages. In his "Eſſays," which are by much the beſt of his writings, there are in general a

livelineſs of imagination, and an ingenuity in the manner of extending, perhaps, ſome very trivial thought, which, at the firſt coup d'oeil, is pleaſing enough, and may with many be miſtaken for wit; but on a nearer examination, it will be found to be by no means ſterling. A continued uſe of ſmart ſhort periods, bold aſſertions, and a routine of egotiſms, for the moſt part give a glitter to them; which, however, preſently ſully to the eye, and ſeldom tempt the ſpectator to a ſecond glance. In a word, the utmoſt that can be ſaid for Dr. HILL is, that he had talents, but that he in general either groſsly miſapplied them, or moſt miſerably hackneyed them out. As a dramatic writer he ſtands in no eſtimation, and has been known in that way only by three very inſignificant little pieces. Vide the "Annual Regiſter" for the year 1775; "Biographia Dramatica," &c.

HIPPOCRATES,

The Father of Phyſic, and Prince of Phyſicians,

Was born in the iſland of Cos, in the 80th Olympiad, and flouriſhed at the time of the Peloponneſian war. He was the firſt man we know of, who laid down precepts concerning phyſic; and, if we may believe the author of his life, who goes under the name of Soranus, drew his original from Hercules and Æſculapius. He was firſt a pupil of his own father Heraclides, then of Herodicus, then of Gorgius of Leontinum, the orator, and, according to ſome, of Democritus of Abdera.

After being inſtructed in phyſic, and all the liberal arts, and loſing his parents, he left his own country; but what were his motives authors are not agreed. Some ſay, that he was obliged to flee for burning the library in Cnidus, of which he had been appointed

the keeper. This Pliny relates from Varro, and aſſigns alſo the motives which induced him to commit ſo atrocious an act, viz. that "having tranſcribed "from ancient books every thing relating to his own "art, he might, by deſtroying them afterwards, paſs "the better for an original himſelf." Soranus in the mean time tells us, that he was divinely admoniſhed in a dream to go and ſettle in Theſſaly; as Galen, we know, pretended ſince to be put upon the ſtudy of phyſic by a dream which his father had. Be this as it will, it is certain that he left Cos, and practiſed phyſic all over Greece, where he was ſo much admired for his ſkill, as to be ſent for publicly with Euryphon, a man ſuperiour to him in years, to Perdiccas, king of Macedonia, who was then thought to be conſumptive. But HIPPOCRATES, as ſoon as he arrived, pronounced the diſorder to be entirely mental, as it really was found to be. For upon the death of his father Alexander, Perdiccas fell in love with Philas, his father's miſtreſs; and this HIPPOCRATES diſcerning by the great change her preſence always wrought upon him, ſoon effected a cure, which one would think might eaſily have been effected without the help of ſuch a phyſician, or even of any phyſician at all. He was alſo entreated by the people of Abdera, to come and cure Democritus of a ſuppoſed madneſs. Their epiſtle to him on this occaſion, is to be found in moſt of the editions of his works; and as it is curious, and gives a juſt and full idea of his very extenſive fame, we will here preſent it to the reader in a tranſlation.

"Our city, HIPPOCRATES, is in very great danger, "together with that perſon, who we hoped would ever "have been a great ornament and ſupport to it. But "now, O ye Gods! it is much to be feared, that we ſhall "only be capable of envying others, ſince he, through

" extraordinary ſtudy and learning, by which he gained
" it, is fallen into ſickneſs, ſo that it is much to be
" feared, that if Democritus become mad, our city
" will become deſolate. For he is got to ſuch a pitch,
" that he entirely forgets himſelf, watches day and
" night, laughs at all things little and great, eſteem-
" ing them as nothing, and ſpends his whole life in this
" frantic manner. One marries a wife, another trades,
" another pleads, another performs the office of a ma-
" giſtrate, goeth on an embaſſy, is choſen officer by
" the people, is put down, falls ſick, is wounded, dies.
" He laughs at all theſe, obſerving ſome to look diſ-
" contented, others pleaſed; moreover, he inquires
" what is done in the infernal places, and writes of
" them; he affirms the air to be full of images, and
" ſays, he underſtands the language of birds. Riſing
" in the night, he often ſings to himſelf; and ſays,
" that he ſometimes travels to the infinity of things,
" and that there are innumerable Democritus's like
" him: thus, together with his mind, he deſtroyeth his
" body. Theſe are the things which we fear, HIPPO-
" CRATES; theſe are the things which trouble us.
" Come, therefore, quickly, and preſerve us by your
" advice, and deſpiſe us not, for we are not inconſi-
" derable; and if you reſtore him, you ſhall not fail
" either of money or fame. Though you prefer
" learning before wealth, yet accept of the latter,
" which ſhall be offered to you in great abundance.
" If our city were all gold, we would give it to reſtore
" Democritus to health: we think our laws are ſick,
" HIPPOCRATES; come then, beſt of men, and cure a
" moſt excellent perſon. Thou wilt not come as a phy-
" ſician, but as a guardian of all Ionia, to encompaſs
" as with a ſacred wall. Thou wilt not cure a man,
" but a city, a languiſhing ſenate, and prevent its diſ-

" ſolution; thus becoming our law-giver, judge, ma-
" giſtrate, and preſerver. To this purpoſe we ex-
" pect thee, HIPPOCRATES; all theſe, if you come,
" you will be to us. It is not a ſingle obſcure city,
" but all Greece, which beſeecheth thee to preſerve
" the body of wiſdom. Imagine, that learning herſelf
" comes on this embaſſy to thee, begging that thou wilt
" free her from this danger. Wiſdom is certainly nearly
" allied to every one, but eſpecially to us who dwell ſo
" near her. Know for certain, that the next age will
" own itſelf much obliged to thee, if thou deſert not
" Democritus, for the truth which he is capable of
" communicating to all. Thou art allied to Æſcula-
" pius by thy family, and by thy art; he is deſcended
" from the brother of Hercules, from whom came
" Abderas, whoſe name, as you have heard, our city
" bears; wherefore, even to him will the cure of De-
" mocritus be acceptable. Since, therefore, HIPPO-
" CRATES, you ſee a moſt excellent perſon falling into
" madneſs, and a whole people into diſtreſs, haſten
" we beſeech you to us. It is ſtrange, that the exube-
" rance of good ſhould become a diſeaſe; that Demo-
" critus, by how much he excelled others in acuteneſs
" of wiſdom, ſhould ſo much the ſooner fall into mad-
" neſs, while the ordinary unlearned people of Abdera
" enjoy their wits as formerly; and that even they who
" were before eſteemed fooliſh, ſhould now be moſt
" capable of diſcerning the indiſpoſition of the wiſeſt
" perſon. Come, therefore, and bring along with you
" Æſculapius, and Epione, the daughter of Hercules,
" and her children who went in the expedition againſt
" Troy; bring with you receipts and remedies
" againſt ſickneſs: as the earth plentifully affords fruits,
" roots, herbs, and flowers to cure madneſs, ſhe can
" never do it more happily than now for the recovery
" of Democritus. Farewell."

HIPPOCRATES,

HIPPOCRATES, after writing an anſwer to this letter from the ſenate of Abdera, in which he commended their love of wiſdom and wiſe men, went; but upon his arrival, inſtead of finding Democritus mad, found all his fellow-citizens ſo, and him the only man in his ſenſes. He heard many lectures, and learned much philoſophy from him; which has made Celſus and others imagine, that HIPPOCRATES was the diſciple of Democritus, though it is probable they never ſaw each other till this interview, which was occaſioned by the Abderites. HIPPOCRATES had alſo public invitations to other countries. Thus when a plague invaded Illyricum and Pæonia, the kings of theſe countries begged of him to come to their relief. He did not go, but learning from the meſſengers the courſe of the winds there, he concluded, however, that the diſtemper would come to Athens; and, foretelling what would happen, applied himſelf to take care of the city and the ſtudents.

He was indeed ſuch a lover of Greece, that when his fame had reached as far as Perſia, and upon that account Artaxerxes had entreated him, by his governor of the Helleſpont, to come to him upon an offer of great rewards, he refuſed to leave it. He alſo delivered his own country from a war with the Athenians, that was juſt ready to break out, by prevailing with the Theſſalians to come to their aſſiſtance: for which he received very great honours from the Coans. The Athenians alſo conferred great honours upon him: they admitted him next to Hercules in the Eleuſinian ceremonies; gave him the freedom of the city; and voted a public maintenance for him and his family in the prytanæum, or council-houſe at Athens, where none were maintained at the public charge, but ſuch as had done ſignal ſervice to the ſtate. He died

among the Lariſſæans about the time that Democritus is ſaid to have died; ſome ſay in his 90th year, others in his 85th, others in his 104th, and others in his 109th. He was buried between Girton and Lariſſa, where his monument is ſhewn even to this day.

It would be endleſs to tranſcribe the things that have been ſaid of him, or to relate the honours that have been paid to his memory. His countrymen, the Coans, kept his birth-day as a feſtival; and indeed no wonder that he ſhould have divine honours paid him, ſince on account of his wonderful ſkill and foreſight in this art, he paſſed with the Grecians for a god. He taught his art, as he practiſed it, with great candour and liberality; ſo that Macrobius had reaſon to ſay, that he knew not how to deceive any more than to be deceived. We have already had occaſion to mention one ſpecimen of his open and ingenuous temper under the article of Celſus; but to give a larger view of it, we will here ſubjoin his oath, a curioſity with which the Engliſh reader will not be diſpleaſed.

THE OATH OF HIPPOCRATES.

"I ſwear by Apollo the phyſician, by Æſculapius, "by his daughters Hygeia and Panacea, and by all "the gods and goddeſſes, that to the beſt of my power "and judgement, I will faithfully obſerve this oath "and obligation. The maſter that has inſtructed me "in the art I will eſteem as my parents; and ſupply, "as occaſion may require, with the comforts and ne- "ceſſaries of life. His children I will regard as my "own brothers, and if they deſire to learn, I will in- "ſtruct them in the ſame art, without any reward or "obligation. The precepts, the explanations, or "whatever elſe belongs to the art, I will communi- "cate to my own children, to the children of my maſter,

"to

" to ſuch other pupils as have ſubſcribed to the phyſi-
" cian's oath, and to no other perſons. My patients ſhall
" be treated by me, to the beſt of my power and judge-
" ment, in the moſt ſalutary manner, without any
" injury or violence: I will neither be prevailed upon
" by any other to adminiſter pernicious phyſic, or be
" the author of ſuch advice myſelf; nor will I recom-
" mend to women a peſſary to procure abortion; but
" will live and practiſe chaſtely and deliberately.
" Cutting for the ſtone I will not meddle with, but
" leave it to the operators in that way. To whatever
" houſe I am ſent for, I will always make the patient's
" good my principal aim, avoiding as much as poſſible
" all voluntary injury and corruption, eſpecially all
" venereal matters, whether among men or women,
" bond or free. And whatever I hear or ſee in the
" courſe of a cure, or otherwiſe, relating to the affairs
" of life, nobody ſhall ever know it, if it ought to re-
" main a ſecret. May I be proſperous in life and
" buſineſs, and for ever honoured and eſteemed by all
" men, as I obſerve this ſolemn oath: and may the
" reverſe of all this be my portion, if I violate it, and
" forſwear myſelf."

His works have often been printed in ſeparate pieces, as well as together; and among them this oath, which has been much admired and commented on by ſeveral perſons; by Meibomius in particular, who publiſhed it by itſelf in 4to, at Leyden, 1643.—Vide "Fabricii Bibl. Græc." tom. i, p. 842.—"Tzetzes Chiliad. p. 139—Plin. "Nat. Hiſt." lib. 29, 1.—"Somnium Scip." l. 1.

HOADLEY (BENJAMIN) M. D.

Eldeſt Son of the Biſhop of Wincheſter,

Was born February 10, 1705-6, in Broad-ſtreet; educated, as was his younger brother, at Dr. Newcome's at Hackney, and Benet college, Cambridge; being admitted penſioner April 8, 1722, under the worthy archbiſhop Herring, then tutor. Here he took a degree in phyſic in 1727; and particularly applying to mathematical and philoſophical ſtudies, was well known, along with the learned and ingenious doctors David Hartley and Davis, to make a greater progreſs under the blind profeſſor Saunderſon, than any young gentlemen then in the univerſity.

WHEN his late majeſty was at Cambridge in April 1728, he was upon the liſt of gentlemen to be created doctors of phyſic; but, either by chance or management, his name was not found in the laſt liſt: and he had not his degree of M. D. till about a month after by a particular mandamus. Through this tranſaction it appeared, that Snape had not forgotten or forgiven the name of Hoadley: for he not only behaved to him with great ill manners, but obſtructed him in it as much as lay in his power. He was F. R. S. very young, and had the honour of being made known to the learned world as a philoſopher, by "A letter from "the Rev. Dr. Samuel Clarke to Mr. BENJAMIN "HOADLEY, F. R. S. occaſioned by the preſent con-"troverſy among the mathematicians concerning the "proportion of velocity and force in bodies in motion." He was made regiſtrar of Hereford, while his father held that ſee; and was appointed phyſician to his majeſty's houſehold ſo early as June 9, 1742. It is remarkable, that he was phyſician to both the houſeholds for ſome years together: having been appointed to

that

that of the prince of Wales, January 4, 1745, in the place of Dr. Lamotte, a Scotchman with a French name, whom the prince had himſelf ordered to be ſtruck out of the liſt, on his imprudent behaviour at the Smyrna coffee-houſe at the time of the rebellion, 1745. This appointment was given with particular circumſtances much to his honour; the prince himſelf, before the warrant could be finiſhed, ordering the ſtyle to be altered, and that he ſhould be called "phyſician to the houſehold," not "extraordinary," as the other had been; obſerving, that this would ſecure that place to him in caſe of a demiſe, and be a bar againſt any one getting over him. Nay, not content with this, his royal highneſs voluntarily wrote a letter to the biſhop with his own hand, "that he was "glad of this opportunity of giving him a token of "his gratitude for his ſervices formerly to his family; "and that he was his affectionate Frederic, P." This, being at a time when the families were not upon the beſt terms, is a proof that Dr. HOADLEY was a very unexceptionable man: and he is ſaid to have filled the poſts with ſingular honour.

He married, 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Betts, eſq. of Suffolk, by whom he had one ſon, Benjamin, who died an infant: 2. Anne, daughter and coheireſs of the honourable General Armſtrong, by whom he left no iſſue. He died in the life-time of his father, Aug. 10, 1757, at his houſe at Chelſea, ſince Sir Richard Glyn's, which he had built ten years before. He publiſhed, 1. "Three Letters on the Organs of Reſpiration, read at the college of phyſicians, London, A. D. 1737, being the Gulſtonian Lectures for that Year. To which is added an Appendix, containing Remarks on ſome Experiments of Doctor Houlſton, publiſhed in the Tranſactions of the

Royal

Royal Society for the Year 1736, by Benjamin Hoadley, M.D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, London, 1740," 4to. 2. "Oratio Anniverſaria in Theatro Collegii Medicorum Londinenſium, ex Harveii inſtituto habita, die 18°. Oct. A. D. 1742, a Benj. Hoadley, M.D. &c. 1742," eſteemed a very elegant piece of Latinity. 3. "The Suſpicious Huſband, a Comedy." 4. "Obſervations on a Series of electrical Experiments, by Doctor Hoadley and Mr. Wilſon, F.R.S. 1756," 4to.

The doctor was in his private character an amiable humane man, and an agreeable ſprightly companion. In his profeſſion he was learned and judicious; and as a writer, there needs no farther teſtimony to be borne to his merit, than the very pleaſing comedy he has left behind him, which, whenever repreſented, continually affords freſh pleaſure to the audience.

HODGES (Nathaniel)

An Engliſh Phyſician,

Was the ſon of Dr. Thomas Hodges, dean of Hereford, who has printed three ſermons. He was educated in Weſtminſter ſchool, and became a ſtudent of Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1648. In 1651 and 1654, he took the degrees of B. and M.A. and in 1659, accumulated the degrees of B. and M.D.

He ſettled in London, and continued there during the plague in 1665: by which, ſays Wood, he obtained a great name and practice among the citizens, and was in 1672 made fellow of the college of phyſicians. Nevertheleſs, he afterwards fell into unfortunate circumſtances, and was confined for debt in Lud-

gate

gate priſon, where he died in 1684. His body was interred in the church of St. Stephens, Walbrook, London, where a monument is erected to his memory.

He is the author of two works: 1. "Vindiciæ Medicinæ et Medicorum." "An Apology for the Profeſſion and Profeſſors of Phyſic, &c. 1660," 8vo. 2. "ΛΟΙΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ: ſive Peſtis nupenæ apud Populum Londinenſem graſſantis Narratio hiſtorica, 1672," 8vo. A tranſlation of it was printed at London in 1720, 8vo, under the following title, "Loimologia, or an hiſtorical Account of the Plague at London, in 1665, with precautionary Directions againſt the like Contagion. By NATHANIEL HODGES, M. D. who reſided in the city all that time. To which is added, an Eſſay on the different Cauſes of peſtilential Diſeaſes, and how they become contagious: with Remarks on the Infection now in France, and the moſt probable Means of preventing it ſpreading here. By John Quincy, M.D."

In 1721, there was printed at London, in 8vo, "A Collection of very valuable and ſcarce Pieces relating to the laſt Plague in 1665;" among which is, "An Account of the firſt Riſe, Progreſs, Symptoms, and Cure of the Plague, being the Subſtance of a Letter from Dr. HODGES to a Perſon of Quality, dated from his Houſe in Watling-ſtreet, May the 8th 1666." Dr. HODGES may be reckoned among the beſt obſervers in any age of phyſic: he has given a true and diſtreſſing picture of the plague in his own time. Vide "Athen. Oxon." vol. ii.

HOFFMAN,

A name common to ſeveral men who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the republic of letters, ſome of whom have been divines, but

but more of them phyſicians. We ſhall give ſome account of three of the latter: Maurice Hoffman; John Maurice Hoffman, his ſon; and Frederic Hoffman.

HOFFMAN (MAURICE)

Was born of a good family, at Furſtenwalde, in the electorate of Brandenburgh, September 20, 1621; and was driven early from his native country by the plague, and alſo by the war that followed it. His parents, having no intention of breeding him up to letters or ſcience, contented themſelves with having him taught writing and arithmetic: but HOFFMAN's taſte for books and ſtudy made him very impatient under this, and he was reſolved to be a ſcholar at all adventures.

HE firſt gained over his mother to his ſcheme, but ſhe died when he was only fifteen years old. This, however, was luckily no impediment to his purpoſe; for the ſchool-maſter of Furſtenwalde, to which place, after many ſojournings, he was now returned, was ſo touched with his good natural parts, and violent propenſity to learning, that he was at the pains of inſtructing him in ſecret. His father, convinced of his very uncommon abilities, permitted him at length to follow his inclinations; and, in 1637, ſent him to ſtudy in the college of Cologne. Famine and the plague drove him from this place to Kopnik, where he buried his father; and, in 1638, he went to Altorf, to an uncle by his mother's ſide, who was a profeſſor of phyſic. Here he finiſhed his ſtudies in claſſical learning and philoſophy, and then applied himſelf with the utmoſt ardour to phyſic. In 1641, when he had made ſome progreſs, he went to the univerſity of Padua, which then abounded with men very learned in all ſciences. Anatomy and botany were the great objects of his purſuit; and he became very

very deeply ſkilled in them both. Bartholin tells us, that HOFFMAN, having diſſected a turkey-cock, diſcovered the pancreatic duct, and ſhewed it to Virſungus, a celebrated anatomiſt of Padua, with whom he lodged; who, taking the hint from this, demonſtrated afterwards the ſame veſſel in the human body.

When he had been at Padua about three years, he returned to Altorf, to aſſiſt his uncle, now growing infirm, in his buſineſs; and taking the degree of M.D. he applied himſelf very diligently to practice, in which he had great ſucceſs, and acquired great fame. In 1648, he was made profeſſor extraordinary in anatomy and ſurgery; in 1649, profeſſor of phyſic, and ſoon after member of the college of phyſicians; in 1653, profeſſor of botany, and director of the phyſic-garden. He acquitted himſelf in theſe employments very nobly, not neglecting, in the mean time, the buſineſs of his profeſſion, in which his reputation was ſo high and extenſive, that many princes of Germany appointed him their phyſician. He died of an apoplexy in 1698, aged 76, after having publiſhed a great number of works, and married three wives, by whom he had eighteen children.—Vide "Niceron, Hommes Illuſtres," tom. xvi.—"Anatomia Renovata," L. III. c. 13, &c.

HOFFMAN (JOHN MAURICE)

Was born at Altorf in 1653; and ſent to a ſchool at Herzſpruck, where, having acquired a competent knowledge of the Greek and Latin tongues, he returned to his father at Altorf at ſixteen, and firſt ſtudied philoſophy, and then phyſic. He went afterwards to Frankfort upon the Oder, and propoſed to viſit the United Provinces and England; but the wars interfering,

fering, he went to Padua, where he ſtudied two years. Then making a tour of part of Italy, he returned to Altorf in 1674, and was admitted to the degree of M.D. He ſpent two years in perfecting the knowledge he had acquired; and then, in 1677, was made profeſſor extraordinary in phyſic, which title, in 1681, was changed to that of profeſſor in ordinary.

He now applied himſelf in good earneſt to the practice of phyſic; and in proceſs of time his fame was ſpread ſo far and wide, that he was ſought after by perſons of the firſt rank. George Frederic, marquis of Anſpach, of the houſe of Brandenburg, choſe him, in 1695, for his phyſician; and about the latter end of the year, HOFFMAN attended this prince into Italy, and renewed his acquaintance with the learned there. Upon the death of his father in 1698, he was choſen to ſucceed him in his places of botanic profeſſor and director of the phyſic-garden. He was elected alſo the ſame year rector of the univerſity of Altorf; a poſt which he had occupied in 1686. He loſt his great friend and patron, the marquis of Anſpach, in 1703; but found the ſame kindneſs from his ſucceſſor William Frederic, who preſſed him ſo earneſtly to come nearer him, and made him withal ſuch advantageous offers, that HOFFMAN, in 1713, removed from Altorf to Anſpach, where he died in 1727. He had married a wife in 1681, by whom he had five children. He publiſhed a great number of works, which are highly eſteemed.

HOFFMAN (FREDERIC)

An eminent Phyſician,

Was born at Hall, near Magdeburg, in 1660; took a doctor of phyſic's degree in 1681; was made profeſſor of

of phyſic at Hall in 1693, and filled the chair till his death, which happened in 1742.

His works were collected at Geneva, in ſix large folios, 1748, and 1754; and there are doubtleſs things good and curious in this collection: but there are many frivolous, and many repeated over and over again. Notwithſtanding the imperfections in ſo enormous a maſs, Hoffman has deſervedly been reckoned among the beſt writers in phyſic. The moſt remarkable incidents of his life are, his journey into Holland and England, where he became intimately acquainted with Paul Herman and Robert Boyle; his never taking any fees, as he was ſupported by an annual ſtipend; his curing of inveterate Diſeaſes, thoſe great perſonages the empreſs, the emperor Charles VI, and Frederic I, king of Pruſſia. To theſe may be added, that he firſt taught, that acid mineral waters might be drunk with milk with ſafety and advantage, which phyſicians before had generally reckoned pernicious; that he firſt diſcovered the virtues of Seltzer and Lauchſtad waters in preventing and curing ſtubborn diſeaſes; and that he prepared and recommended an acid cathartic ſalt from the waters of Sedlitz, which was commonly uſed in Germany.

He ſurvived his 80th year.

HOLLAND (Philemon)

Was deſcended from an ancient Lancaſhire family of that name, and the ſon of Mr. John Holland, a divine, who fleeing from the perſecution in queen Mary's time, afterwards returned to England, and was paſtor of Much-Dunmow in Eſſex. Philemon was born at Chelmsford in Eſſex, about the year 1551; and after receiving the rudiments of learning at the grammar-

ſchool of that place, was ſent to Trinity college, Cambridge, where he was for ſome time ſcholar to Dr. Whitgift, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury. After going through the uſual courſe of academical advancement, he left the univerſity, fellow of his college, and M. A.; and was likewiſe M. A. of Brazen-noſe college, Oxford.

He ſettled in the city of Coventry, where he was made head maſter of the free-ſchool; and in this laborious ſtation he not only attended aſſiduouſly to the duties of his office, but ſerved the intereſts of learning, by undertaking thoſe numerous tranſlations, which gave him the epithet of "tranſlator general of the age." As if theſe occupations had been inſufficient for the employment of his time, he turned his ſtudies to phyſic, and practiſed in that profeſſion with conſiderable reputation in his neighbourhood; and at length, rather late in life, became a doctor of phyſic in the univerſity of Cambridge. He died of old age, in his eighty-fifth year, on February the 9th, 1636.

He tranſlated into Engliſh, "Livy," "Pliny's Natural Hiſtory," "Plutarch's Morals," "Suetonius," "Ammianus Marcellinus," "Xenophon's Cyropædia," and "Camden's Britannia;" and into Latin, the geographical part of "Speed's Theatre of Great Britain," and a French "Pharmacopœia of Brice Bauderon." To the "Britannia" he made ſeveral uſeful additions. His tranſlations, though devoid of elegance, are accounted faithful and accurate; and certainly afford a memorable proof how much a ſingle man may perform, if his whole time be employed to advantage. From the date of his "Cyropædia" it appears, that he continued to tranſlate till his eightieth year. An epigram is recorded, which he made upon writing a large folio with a ſingle pen.

"With

"With one ſole pen I writ this book,
"Made of a grey gooſe quill:
"A pen it was when it I took,
"And a pen I leave it ſtill."

A quibbling epigram upon his tranſlation of "Suetonius" has been often retailed in jeſt books.

"Philemon with tranſlations ſo does fill us,
"He will not let SUETONIUS be tranquillus."

Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine." p. 225.

HOMBERG (WILLIAM)

A celebrated Chemiſt, born at Batavia in the Iſland of Java, January 3, 1652,

The ſon of John Homberg, a Saxon gentleman, governor of the arſenal of that place. His father at firſt placed him in the army; but ſoon after, quitting the ſervice of the Dutch and a military life, brought him to Amſterdam, where he ſettled. He was now educated, by paternal indulgence, at Jena and Leipſic, for the law, and was received as an advocate, in 1674, at Magdeburg. But the ſciences ſeduced him from the law: in his daily walks he became a botaniſt, and in his nocturnal rambles an aſtronomer. An intimacy with Otto de Guericke, who lived at Magdeburg, completed his converſion, and he reſolved to abandon the ſtudy of the law. Otto, though fond of myſtery, conſented to communicate his knowledge to ſo promiſing a pupil, but as his friends continued to preſs him to be conſtant to the law, he ere long quitted Magdeburg, and went into Italy.

AT Padua and Bologna, he purſued his favourite ſtudies, particularly medicine, anatomy, botany, and

chemiſtry. One of his firſt efforts in the latter ſcience was the complete diſcovery of the properties of the Bolognian ſtone, and its phoſphoric appearance after calcination, which Caſciarolo had firſt obſerved. The efforts of HOMBERG, in ſeveral ſcientific enquiries, were purſued at Rome, in France, in England with the great Boyle, and afterwards in Holland and Germany. With Baldwin and Kunckel he purſued the ſubject of phoſphorus. Not yet ſatisfied with travelling in ſearch of knowledge, he viſited the mines of Saxony, Hungary, Bohemia, and Sweden. Having materially improved himſelf, and at the ſame time aſſiſted the progreſs of chemiſtry at Stockholm, he returned to Holland, and thence reviſited France, where he was ſoon noticed by Colbert. By his interpoſition, he was prevailed upon to abandon his intention of returning into Holland to marry, according to the deſire of his father, and fixed his reſidence in France.

This ſtep alienated him alſo from his religion. He renounced the proteſtant communion in 1682, and thus, loſing all connection with his family, became dependent on Lewis XIVth and his miniſter. This, however, after the death of Colbert, became a very miſerable and ſtarving dependance: men of learning and ſcience were neglected as much as before they had been patronized, and HOMBERG, in 1687, left Paris for Rome, where he took up the profeſſion of phyſic.

He now purſued and perfected his diſcoveries on phoſphorus, and proſecuted his diſcoveries in pneumatics, and other branches of natural philoſophy. Finding, after ſome time, that the learned were again patronized in Paris, he returned there in 1690, and entered into the academy of ſciences under the protection of M. de Bignon. Here he reſumed the ſtudy of chemiſtry,

chemiſtry, but found his finances too limited to carry on his experiments as he wiſhed, until he had the good fortune to be appointed chemiſt to the duke of Orleans, afterwards regent. In this ſituation he was ſupplied with the moſt perfect apparatus, and all materials for ſcientific inveſtigation. Among o her inſtruments, the large burning mirror of Tſchirnaus was given to his care, and he made with it the moſt intereſting experiments on the combuſtibility of gold, and other ſubſtances. In examining the nature of borax, he diſcovered the ſedative ſalt, and traced ſeveral remarkable properties of that production. Pleaſed with the reſearches of his chemiſt, the duke of Orleans, in 1704, appointed him his firſt phyſician.

About the ſame time he was ſtrongly ſolicited by the Elector Palatine to ſettle in his dominions, but he was too much attached to his preſent patron to quit Paris, and was not without a prepoſſeſſion of a more tender kind in favour of mademoiſelle Dodart, daughter to the celebrated phyſician of that name. He married her in 1708, though hitherto much averſe to matrimony, but enjoyed the benefit of his change of ſentiments only ſeven years, being attacked, in 1715, with a dyſentery, of which he died in the September of that year.

Homberg was indefatigable in application, and his manners were mild and ſocial. Though his conſtitution was not robuſt, he was rather addicted to pleaſure, and was glad to forget his fatigues in the charms of good company. He did not publiſh any complete work, the productions he has left being only memoirs in the volumes of the academy.

HORSTIUS (JAMES)

An eminent Phyſician,

Was born at Torgau, in 1537, and took the degree of M. D. in the univerſity of Frankfort on the Oder, in 1652. He was offered the place of public phyſician in ſeveral places; and exerciſed it ſucceſsfully at Sagan and Suidnitz in Sileſia, and at Iglaw in Moravia, till 1580, when he was made phyſician in ordinary to the archduke of Auſtria: and four years after quitting that place, he was promoted to the profeſſorſhip of phyſic in the univerſity of Helmſtadt. The oration he delivered at his inſtallation, "De Remoris diſcentium Medicinam et earum Remediis;" that is, "Of the Difficulties which attend the Study of Phyſic, and the Means to remove them," is a very good one; and printed with his "Epiſtolæ Philoſophicæ et Medicinales, Lipſ. 1596," 8vo.

UPON entering on this poſt he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by one thing, which was thought a great ſingularity: he joined devotion to the practice of phyſic. He always prayed to God to bleſs his preſcriptions; and he publiſhed a form of prayer upon this ſubject, which he preſented to the univerſity. It is eaſy to conceive, that no book of devotion ever ſold worſe than this, which HORSTIUS compoſed for the uſe of phyſicians: it muſt, however, be obſerved to their honour, that ſeveral of them gave him thanks for publiſhing theſe prayers, and confeſſed that their art ſtood very much in need of God's aſſiſtance.

He acquitted himſelf worthily in his functions, and publiſhed ſome books, which kept up the reputation he had already acquired. It muſt not be concealed, however, that he publiſhed "A Diſſertation upon the

golden Tooth of a Child in Silesia;" concerning which he suffered himself to be monstrously imposed upon. This golden tooth was a thorough imposture, contrived for the sake of getting money; and Vandale has related how the cheat was discovered. HORSTIUS in the mean time took it for a great prodigy, which ought to be a comfort to those Christians who were oppressed by the Turks, as certainly foreboding the downfal of the Ottoman empire. But he was not the only one, who made himself ridiculous by writing about this golden tooth; others did the same; and they may serve as a lesson of caution to the curious inquirers into nature, to make themselves sure of the real existence of things, before they attempt to explain their causes. HORSTIUS's dissertation was published at Leipsic in 1595, 8vo, with another piece of his writing, "De Noctambulis," or concerning those who walk in their sleep.

He died about 1600. In 1562, he married his first wife, by whom he had ten children: and losing her in 1585, he married a second two years after. If this physician had had somewhat less religion, and a little more philosophy in him, it is probable he would have escaped some jokes. Vide "Lindenius Renovatus," p. 485.—"Epistolæ Philosoph. et Medic. p. 283.—"De Oraculis, p. 423, edit. 1700.

HORSTIUS (GREGORY)

Nephew of the preceding,

Gained so brilliant a reputation in the practice of physic, that he was usually called the Æsculapius of Germany. He was born at Torgau in 1578, admitted M. A. at Wittemberg in 1601, and M. D. at Basil in 1606. He was professor of physic in several places; and at

length, in 1622, accepted the place of firſt phyſician to the city of Ulm, which he held as long as he lived.

He married a wife in 1615, and loſt her in 1634. He married a ſecond in June 1635, and died of the gout in Auguſt 1636. He publiſhed many books, ſome upon uſeful, ſome upon curious ſubjects, which have been much eſteemed. Among theſe were, "De tuendâ Sanitate, 1648," 12mo. "De tuenda Sanitate Studioſorum et Literatorum, 1648," 12mo. "De Cauſis Similitudinis et Diſſimilitudinis in Fœtu, reſpectu Parentum, &c. 1619," 4to. "Diſſertatio de Naturâ Amoris, additis Reſolutionibus de Curâ Furoris Amatoriæ, de Philtris, atque de Pulſu amantium, 1611," 4to, &c. Beſide two daughters, he left four ſons by his firſt wife; three of whom were phyſicians, the other an apothecary. Two of the phyſicians, John Daniel, and Gregory, publiſhed books.—Vide "Lindenius Renovatus," p. 359.

HUNTER (William) M. D.

Was born May 23, 1718, at Kilbride, in the county of Lanerk *. He was the ſeventh of ten children of John and Agnes Hunter, who reſided on a ſmall eſtate in that pariſh, called Long Calderwood, which had long been in the poſſeſſion of his family. His great grandfather by his father's ſide was a younger ſon of Hunter of Hunterſton, chief of the family of that name. At the age of fourteen, his father ſent him to the college of Glaſgow, where he paſſed five years, and by his prudent behaviour and diligence acquired the eſteem

* The life of this celebrated man is abridged from the excellent account of Dr. Hunter, by S. F. Simmons, M.D. F.R.S. to which our readers are referred for a fuller deſcription of Dr. Hunter's writings.

of

of the profeſſors, and the reputation of being a good ſcholar.

His father had deſigned him for the church, but his idea of ſubſcribing to articles of faith was ſo repugnant to the liberal mode of thinking he had already adopted, that he felt an inſuperable averſion to theological purſuits. In this ſtate of mind he happened to become acquainted with Dr. Cullen, the late celebrated profeſſor at Edinburgh, who was then juſt eſtabliſhed in practice at Hamilton, under the patronage of the duke of Hamilton. Dr. Cullen's converſation ſoon determined him to lay aſide all thoughts of the church, and to devote himſelf to the profeſſion of phyſic. His father's conſent having been previouſly obtained, Mr. Hunter, in 1737, went to reſide with Dr. Cullen. In the family of this excellent friend and preceptor he paſſed nearly three years, and theſe, as he has been often heard to acknowledge, were the happieſt years of his life. It was then agreed, that he ſhould go and proſecute his medical ſtudies at Edinburgh and London, and afterwards return to ſettle at Hamilton in partnerſhip with Dr. Cullen. He ſet out for Edinburgh, in November 1740, and continued there till the following ſpring, attending the lectures of the medical profeſſors, and among others thoſe of the late doctor Alexander Monro. Mr. Hunter arrived in London in the ſummer of 1741, and took up his reſidence at Mr. afterwards Dr. Smellie's, who was at that time an apothecary in Pall-Mall. He brought with him a letter of recommendation to his countryman Dr. James Douglas, from Mr. Foulis, printer at Glaſgow, who had been uſeful to the doctor in collecting for him different editions of Horace. Dr. Douglas was then intent on a great anatomical work on the bones, which he did not live to complete, and was looking out for a young man

man of abilities and induſtry whom ne might employ as a diſſector. This induced him to pay particular attention to Mr. HUNTER, and finding him acute and ſenſible, he deſired him to make him another viſit. A ſecond converſation confirmed the doctor in the good opinion he had formed of Mr. HUNTER, and without any further heſitation, he invited him into his family, to aſſiſt in his diſſections, and to ſuperintend the education of his ſon. Mr. HUNTER having communicated this offer to his father and Dr. Cullen, the latter readily and heartily gave his concurrence to it: but his father, who was very old and infirm, and expected his return with impatience, conſented with reluctance to a ſcheme, the ſucceſs of which he thought precarious. His father did not long ſurvive; dying October 30th following, aged 78.

Mr. HUNTER having accepted Dr. Douglas's invitation, was, by his friendly aſſiſtance, enabled to enter himſelf as a ſurgeon's pupil in St. George's hoſpital, under Mr. James Wilkie, and as a diſſecting pupil under Dr. Frank Nichols, who at that time taught anatomy with conſiderable reputation. He likewiſe attended a courſe of lectures on experimental philoſophy by doctor Deſaguliers. Of theſe means of improvement he did not fail to make a proper uſe. He ſoon became expert in diſſection, and Dr. Douglas was at the expence of having ſeveral of his preparations engraved. But before many months had elapſed, he had the misfortune to loſe this excellent friend. Dr. Douglas died April 1, 1742, in his 67th year, leaving a widow and two children.

The death of Dr. Douglas made no change in his ſituation, he continued to reſide with the doctor's family, and to purſue his ſtudies with the ſame diligence

gence as before. In 1743, he communicated to the royal ſociety, "An Eſſay on the Structure and Diſeaſes of articulating Cartilages." This ingenious paper, on a ſubject which till then had not been ſufficiently inveſtigated, affords a ſtriking teſtimony of the rapid progreſs he had made in his anatomical inquiries. As he had it in contemplation to teach anatomy, his attention was directed principally to this object, and it deſerves to be mentioned, as an additional mark of his prudence, that he did not precipitately engage in this attempt, but paſſed ſeveral years in acquiring ſuch a degree of knowledge, and ſuch a collection of preparations, as might inſure him ſucceſs. Dr. Nichols, to whom he communicated his ſcheme, and who declined giving lectures about that time in favour of the late Dr. Lawrence, did not give him much encouragement to proſecute it. But at length an opportunity offered for the diſplay of his abilities as a teacher.

A ſociety of navy ſurgeons had an apartment in Covent Garden, where they engaged the late Mr. Samuel Sharpe to deliver a courſe of lectures on the operations of ſurgery. Mr. Sharpe continued to repeat this courſe, till finding that it interfered too much with his other engagements, he declined the taſk in favour of Mr. HUNTER, who gave the ſociety ſo much ſatisfaction, that they requeſted him to extend his plan to anatomy, and at firſt he had the uſe of their room for his lectures. This happened in the winter of 1746. He is ſaid to have experienced much ſolicitude when he firſt began to ſpeak in public, but the applauſe he met with ſoon inſpired him with courage, and by degrees he became ſo fond of teaching, that for many years before his death he was never happier than when employed in delivering a lecture. The profits of his firſt two courſes were conſiderable; but by contributing

contributing to the wants of his friends, he found himſelf, at the return of the next ſeaſon, obliged to defer his lectures for a fortnight, merely becauſe he had not money to defray the neceſſary expence of advertiſements.

The late ingenious Mr. Watſon, who was one of Mr. HUNTER's earlieſt pupils, accompanied him home after his firſt introductory lecture. Mr. HUNTER, who had received about ſeventy guineas, from his pupils, and had the money in a bag under his cloak, obſerved to Mr. Watſon, that it was a larger ſum than ever he had been maſter of before *. As he had always an averſion to borrowing money, he now determined to be cautious of lending it; and by adhering to this prudent rule, and ſtrict œconomy, he was afterwards enabled to amaſs that great fortune, of which he made ſo liberal an uſe.

In 1747, he was admitted a member of the corporation of ſurgeons, and in the ſpring of the year following, ſoon after the cloſe of his lectures, he ſet out in company with his pupil, Mr. James Douglas, on a tour through Holland to Paris. His lectures ſuffered no interruption by this journey, as he returned to England ſoon enough to prepare for his winter courſe, which began about the uſual time. At firſt he practiſed both ſurgery and midwifery, but to the former of theſe he had always an averſion. His patron, Dr. James Douglas, had acquired conſiderable reputation in midwifery, and this probably induced Mr. HUNTER

* Doctor Pulteney, in his "Life of Linnæus," has not thought it ſuperfluous to record the ſlender beginning, from which that great naturaliſt roſe to eaſe and affluence in life. "Exivi patriâ triginti "ſex nummis aureis dives," are Linnæus's own words. Anecdotes of this ſort deſerve to be recorded, as an encouragement to young men, who with great merit poſſeſs but little advantages of fortune.

to direct his views chiefly to the ſame line of practice. His being elected one of the ſurgeon man-midwives firſt to the Middleſex, and ſoon afterwards to the Britiſh lying-in hoſpital, aſſiſted in bringing him forward in this branch of his profeſſion, in which he was recommended by ſeveral of the moſt eminent ſurgeons of that time, who reſpected his anatomical talents, and wiſhed to encourage him.

But theſe were not the only circumſtances that contributed to his ſucceſs. He owed much to his abilities, and much to his perſon and manner, which eminently qualified him for the practice of midwifery, and ſoon gave him a decided ſuperiority over his countryman Dr. Smellie, who, to the weight of great experience, united the reputation he had juſtly acquired by his lectures and writings: but his perſon is ſaid to have been coarſe, and his manner awkward and unpleaſing, ſo that he never roſe into great eſtimation among perſons of rank. The moſt lucrative part of the practice of midwifery was at that time in the hands of Sir Richard Manningham and Dr. Sandys. The former of theſe died, and the latter retired into the country, a few years after Mr. HUNTER began to be known in midwifery. Although by theſe incidents he was eſtabliſhed in the practice of midwifery, it is well known, that, in proportion as his reputation increaſed, his opinion was eagerly ſought after in all caſes where any light concerning the nature or ſeat of the diſeaſe could be expected from an intimate knowledge of anatomy. In 1750, he ſeems to have entirely relinquiſhed his views in ſurgery, as in that year he obtained the degree of M.D. from the univerſity of Glaſgow, and began to practiſe as a phyſician.

About this time he quitted the family of Mrs. Douglas, and went to reſide in Jermyn-ſtreet. In the ſummer

mer of 1751, he reviſited his native country, for which he always retained a cordial affection. His mother was ſtill living at Long Calderwood, which was now become his property by the death of his brother James. Dr. Cullen, for whom he always entertained a ſincere regard, was then eſtabliſhed at Glaſgow. During this viſit he ſhewed his attachment to his little paternal inheritance, by giving many inſtructions for repairing and improving it, and for purchaſing any adjoining lands that might be offered for ſale. As he and Dr. Cullen were riding one day in a low part of the country, the latter pointing out to him Long Calderwood at a conſiderable diſtance, remarked how conſpicuous it appeared; "Well," ſaid he, with ſome degree of energy, "if I live, I ſhall make it ſtill "more conſpicuous."

After this journey to Scotland, to which he devoted only a few weeks, he was never abſent from London, unleſs his profeſſional engagements, as ſometimes happened, required his attendance at a diſtance from the capital. In 1755, on the reſignation of Dr. Layard, one of the phyſicians of the Britiſh lying-in hoſpital, we find the governors of that inſtitution voting their "thanks to Dr. HUNTER for the ſervices he had done "the hoſpital, and for his continuing in it as one of "the phyſicians;" ſo that he ſeems to have been eſtabliſhed in this office without the uſual form of an election. The year following he was admitted a licentiate of the royal college of phyſicians, and ſoon afterwards was elected a member of the medical ſociety. His "Hiſtory of an Aneuriſm of the Aorta," appears in the firſt volume of their "Obſervations and Inquiries," publiſhed in 1757.

In 1762, we hear him warmly engaged in controverſy, ſupporting his claim to different anatomical diſcoveries,

diſcoveries, in a work entitled, "Medical Commentaries," the ſtyle of which is correct and ſpirited. As an excuſe for the tardineſs with which he brought forth this work, he obſerves in his introduction, that it required a great deal of time, and he had little to ſpare; that the ſubject was unpleaſant, and therefore he was very ſeldom in the humour to take it up. In 1762, when our preſent amiable queen became pregnant, Dr. HUNTER was conſulted; and two years afterwards he had the honour to be appointed phyſician extraordinary to her majeſty. About this time his avocations were ſo numerous, that he became deſirous of leſſening his fatigue, and having noticed the ingenuity and aſſiduous application of the late Mr. William Hewſon, F.R.S. who was then one of his pupils, he engaged him firſt as an aſſiſtant, and afterwards as a partner in his lectures. This connexion continued till 1770, when ſome diſputes happened, which terminated in a ſeparation. Mr. Hewſon was ſucceeded in the partnerſhip by Mr. Cruikſhank, whoſe anatomical abilities are deſervedly reſpected.

April 30, 1767, Dr. HUNTER was elected F.R.S. and the year following communicated to that learned body "Obſervations on the Bones, commonly ſuppoſed to be Elephant's Bones, which have been found near the river Ohio in America." This was not the only ſubject of natural hiſtory on which Dr. HUNTER employed his pen; for, in a ſubſequent volume of the "Philoſophical Tranſactions," we find him offering his "Remarks on ſome Bones found in the Rock of Gibraltar," which he proves to have belonged to ſome quadruped. In the ſame work likewiſe, he publiſhed an account of the nyl-ghau, an Indian animal, not deſcribed before, which from its ſtrength and

ſwiftneſs

ſwiftneſs promiſed to be an uſeful acquiſition to this country.

In 1768, Dr. HUNTER became F.S.A. and the ſame year, at the inſtitution of a royal academy of arts, he was appointed by his majeſty to the office of profeſſor of anatomy. This appointment opened a new field for his abilities, and he engaged in it, as he did in every other purſuit of his life, with unabating zeal. He now adapted his anatomical knowledge to the objects of painting and ſculpture, and the novelty and juſtneſs of his obſervations proved at once the readineſs and extent of his genius.

In January 1781, he was unanimouſly elected to ſucceed the late Dr. John Fothergill, as preſident of the ſociety of phyſicians of London. "He was one of thoſe," ſays Dr. Simmons, "to whom we are in-"debted for its eſtabliſhment, and our grateful ac-"knowledgments are due to him for his zealous "endeavours to promote the liberal views of this inſti-"tution, by rendering it a ſource of mutual improve-"ment, and thus making it ultimately uſeful to the "public."

As his name and talents were known and reſpected in every part of Europe, ſo the honours conferred on him were not limited to his own country. In 1780, the royal medical ſociety of Paris elected him one of their foreign aſſociates; and, in 1782, he received a ſimilar mark of diſtinction from the royal academy of ſciences in that city.

We come now to the moſt ſplendid of Dr. HUNTER's medical publications, "The Anatomy of the human Gravid Uterus." The appearance of this work, which had been begun ſo early as the year 1751, at which time ten of the thirty-four plates it contains were completed, was retarded till the year 1775, only by the author's

author's deſire of ſending it into the world with fewer imperfections. This great work is dedicated to the king. In his preface to it we find the author very candidly acknowledging, that in moſt of his diſſections he had been aſſiſted by his brother Mr. John Hunter. This anatomical deſcription of the gravid uterus was not the only work, which Dr. HUNTER had in contemplation to give to the public. He had long been employed in collecting and arranging materials for a hiſtory of the various concretions that are formed in the human body. He ſeems to have advanced no farther in the execution of this deſign, than to have nearly completed that part of it, which relates to urinary and biliary concretions. Among Dr. HUNTER's papers have likewiſe been found two introductory lectures, which are written out ſo fairly, and with ſuch accuracy, that he probably intended no farther correction of them before they ſhould be given to the world. In theſe lectures Dr. HUNTER traces the hiſtory of anatomy from the earlieſt to the preſent times, along with the general progreſs of ſcience and the arts. He conſiders the great utility of anatomy in the practice of phyſic and ſurgery; gives the ancient diviſions of the different ſubſtances compoſing the human body, which for a long time prevailed in anatomy; points out the moſt advantageous mode of cultivating this branch of natural knowledge; and concludes with explaining the particular plan of his lectures. Beſide theſe MSS. he has alſo left behind him a conſiderable number of caſes of diſſection. The ſame year in which the tables of the gravid uterus made their appearance, Dr. HUNTER communicated to the royal ſociety "An Eſſay on the Origin of the Venereal Diſeaſe." After this paper had been read to the royal ſociety, Dr. HUNTER, in a converſation

ſation with the late Dr. Muſgrave, was convinced, that the teſtimony, on which he placed his chief dependance, was of leſs weight than he had at firſt imagined; he therefore very properly laid aſide his intention of giving his "Eſſay" to the public.

In 1777, Dr. HUNTER joined with Mr. Watſon in preſenting to the royal ſociety "A ſhort Account of the late Dr. Maty's Illneſs, and of the Appearances on Diſſection;" and the year following he publiſhed his "Reflections on the Section of the Symphyſis Pubis."

We muſt now go back a little in the order of time, to deſcribe the origin and progreſs of Dr. HUNTER's muſeum, without ſome account of which theſe memoirs would be very incomplete. When he began to practiſe midwifery, he was deſirous of acquiring a fortune ſufficient to place him in eaſy and independent circumſtances. Before many years had elapſed, he found himſelf in poſſeſſion of a ſum adequate to his wiſhes in this reſpect, and this he ſet apart as a reſource of which he might avail himſelf, whenever age or infirmities ſhould oblige him to retire from buſineſs. He has been heard to ſay, that he once took a conſiderable ſum from this fund for the purpoſes of his muſeum, but that he did not feel himſelf perfectly at eaſe till he had reſtored it again. After he had obtained this competency, as his wealth continued to accumulate, he formed a laudable deſign of engaging in ſome ſcheme of public utility, and at firſt had it in contemplation to found an anatomical ſchool in the metropolis. For this purpoſe, about 1765, during the adminiſtration of Mr. Grenville, he preſented a memorial to that miniſter, in which he requeſted the grant of a piece of ground in the Mews, for the ſite of an anatomical theatre. Dr. HUNTER undertook to expend 7,000l. on the building, and to endow a profeſſorſhip of anatomy

tomy in perpetuity. This ſcheme did not meet with the reception it deſerved. In a converſation ſoon after on this ſubject with the earl of Shelburne, his lordſhip expreſſed a wiſh, that the plan might be carried into execution by ſubſcription, and very generouſly requeſted to have his name ſet down for a thouſand guineas. Dr. HUNTER's delicacy would not allow him to adopt this propoſal; he choſe rather to execute it at his own expence, and accordingly purchaſed a ſpot of ground in Great Windmill-ſtreet, where he erected a ſpacious houſe, to which he removed from Jermyn-ſtreet in 1770. In this building, beſide a handſome amphitheatre, and other convenient apartments for his lectures and diſſections, there was one magnificent room, fitted up with great elegance and propriety as a muſeum. Of the magnitude and value of his anatomical collection ſome idea may be formed, when we conſider the great length of years he employed in the making of anatomical preparations, and in the diſſection of morbid bodies, added to the eagerneſs with which he procured additions from the collections, that were at different times offered for ſale in the metropolis. His ſpecimens of rare diſeaſes were likewiſe frequently increaſed by preſents from his medical friends and pupils, who, when any thing of this ſort occurred to them, very juſtly thought they could not diſpoſe of it more properly, than by placing it in Dr. HUNTER's muſeum. Before his removal into Windmill-ſtreet, he had confined himſelf chiefly to ſpecimens of human and comparative anatomy, and of diſeaſes; but now he extended his views to foſſils, and likewiſe to the promotion of polite literature and erudition. In a ſhort ſpace of time he became poſſeſſed of "the moſt magnificent treaſure of Greek "and Latin books, that has been accumulated by any

"perſon ſince the days of Mead." A cabinet of ancient medals contributed likewiſe to the richneſs of his muſeum. A deſcription of part of the coins in this collection, ſtruck by the Greek free cities, has been publiſhed by the doctor's learned friend Dr. Combe. In a claſſical dedication of this elegant volume to the queen, Dr. HUNTER acknowledges his obligations to her majeſty. In the preface ſome account is given of the progreſs of the collection, which has been brought together ſince the year 1770, with ſingular taſte, and at the expence of upwards of 20,000l. In 1781, the muſeum received a valuable addition of ſhells and other curious ſubjects of natural hiſtory, which had been collected by the worthy Dr. John Fothergill, who gave directions by his will, that his collection ſhould be appraiſed after his death, and that Dr. HUNTER ſhould have the refuſal of it at 500l. under the valuation. This was accordingly done, and Dr. HUNTER purchaſed it for the ſum of 1,200l.

Dr. HUNTER, at the head of his profeſſion, honoured with the eſteem of his ſovereign, and in the poſſeſſion of every thing that his reputation and wealth could confer, ſeemed now to have attained the ſummit of his wiſhes. But theſe ſources of gratification were embittered by a diſpoſition to the gout, which haraſſed him frequently during the latter part of his life, notwithſtanding his very abſtemious manner of living. About ten years before his death, his health was ſo much impaired, that, fearing he might ſoon become unfit for the fatigues of his profeſſion, he began to think of retiring to Scotland. With this view he requeſted his friends, Dr. Cullen and Dr. Baillie, to look out for a pleaſant eſtate for him. A conſiderable one, and ſuch as they thought would be agreeable to him, was offered for ſale about that time in the

neighbourhood

neighbourhood of Alloa. A deſcription of it was ſent to him, and met with his approbation; the price was agreed on, and the bargain ſuppoſed to be concluded; but when the title deeds of the eſtate came to be examined by Dr. HUNTER's counſel in London, they were found defective, and he was adviſed not to complete the purchaſe. After this, he found the expences of his muſeum increaſe ſo faſt, that he laid aſide all thoughts of retiring from practice.

This alteration in his plan did not tend to improve his health. In the courſe of a few years the returns of his gout became by degrees more frequent, ſometimes affecting his limbs, and ſometimes his ſtomach; but ſeldom remaining many hours in one part. Notwithſtanding this valetudinary ſtate, his ardour ſeemed to be unabated. In the laſt year of his life he was as eager to acquire new credit, and to ſecure the advantage of what he had before gained, as he could have been at the moſt enterprizing part of it. At length, on Saturday March 15, 1783, after having for ſeveral days experienced a return of wandering gout, he complained of great head-ache and nauſea. In this ſtate he went to bed, and for ſeveral days felt more pain than uſual, both in his ſtomach and limbs. On the Thurſday following he felt himſelf ſo much recovered, that he determined to give the introductory lecture to the operations of ſurgery. It was to no purpoſe that his friends urged to him the impropriety of ſuch an attempt. He was determined to make the experiment, and accordingly delivered the lecture, but toward the concluſion his ſtrength was ſo much exhauſted, that he fainted away, and was obliged to be carried to bed by two ſervants. The following night and day his ſymptoms were ſuch as indicated danger; and on Saturday morning Dr. Combe, who made

him an early viſit, was alarmed on being told by the doctor himſelf, that during the night he certainly had had a paralytic ſtroke. As neither his ſpeech nor his pulſe was affected, and he was able to raiſe himſelf in bed, Dr. Combe encouraged him to hope that he was miſtaken. But the event proved the doctor's idea of his complaint to be but too well founded; for from that time till his death, which happened on Sunday, March 30th, he voided no urine without the aſſiſtance of the catheter, which was occaſionally introduced by his brother, and purgative medicines were adminiſtered repeatedly, without procuring a paſſage by ſtool. Theſe circumſtances, and the abſence of pain, ſeemed to ſhew that the inteſtines and urinary bladder had loſt their ſenſibility and power of contraction; and it was reaſonable to preſume, that a partial palſy had affected the nerves diſtributed to thoſe parts. The latter moments of his life exhibited an inſtance of philoſophical calmneſs and fortitude, that well deſerves to be recorded. Turning to his friend Dr. Combe, "If I "had ſtrength enough to hold a pen," ſaid he, "I "would write how eaſy and pleaſant a thing it is to "die."

By his will the uſe of his muſeum, under the direction of truſtees, devolved to his nephew the preſent Dr. Baillie, and in caſe of his death to Mr. Cruikſhank, for the term of thirty years; at the end of which period, the whole collection is bequeathed to the univerſity of Glaſgow. The ſum of 8,000l. is left as a fund for the ſupport and augmentation of the collection. The truſtees were, Dr. George Fordyce, Dr. David Pitcairne, and Dr. Combe, to each of whom Dr. HUNTER bequeathed an annuity of 20l. for thirty years, that is, during the period in which they will be executing the purpoſes of the will. Dr.

HUNTER likewiſe bequeathed an annuity of 100l. to his ſiſter Mrs. Baillie during her life, and the ſum of 2,000l. to each of her two daughters. The reſidue of his eſtate and effects went to his nephew. On Saturday, April 5th, his remains were interred in the rector's vault of St. James's church, Weſtminſter.

Of the perſon of Dr. HUNTER it may be obſerved, that he was regularly ſhaped, but of a ſlender make, and rather below a middle ſtature. There are ſeveral good portraits of him extant. One of theſe is in an unfiniſhed painting by Zoffany, who has repreſented him in the attitude of giving a lecture on the muſcles, at the royal academy, ſurrounded by a groupe of academicians. His manner of living was extremely ſimple and frugal, and the quantity of his food was ſmall as well as plain. He was an early riſer, and when buſineſs was over, was conſtantly engaged in his anatomical purſuits, or in his muſeum. There was ſomething very engaging in his manner and addreſs, and he had ſuch an appearance of attention to his patients, when he was making his inquiries, as could ſcarcely fail to conciliate their confidence and eſteem. In conſultation with his medical brethren, he delivered his opinions with diffidence and candour. In familiar converſation he was cheerful and unaſſuming. All who knew him allow, that he poſſeſſed an excellent underſtanding, great readineſs of perception, a good memory, and a ſound judgment. With theſe intellectual powers he united uncommon aſſiduity and preciſion, ſo that he was admirably fitted for anatomical inveſtigation. As a teacher of anatomy, he was long and deſervedly celebrated. He was a good orator, and having a clear and accurate conception of what he taught, he knew how to place in diſtinct and intelligible points of view the moſt abſtruſe ſubjects of ana-

tomy and phyſiology. How much he contributed to the improvement of medical ſcience in general, may be collected from the conciſe view we have taken of his writings. The munificence he diſplayed in the cauſe of ſcience, has likewiſe a claim to our applauſe. Perſons of an invidious turn of mind, who ſeek to depreciate his merit in this reſpect, may, perhaps, endeavour to trace the motive by which he was actuated, and aſcribe to vanity what may be conſidered as a commendable love of fame. It is certain, that Dr. Hunter ſacrificed no part of his time or his fortune to voluptuouſneſs, to idle pomp, or to any of the common objects of vanity, that influence the purſuits of mankind in general. He ſeems to have been animated with a deſire of diſtinguiſhing himſelf in thoſe things, which are in their nature laudable; and being a bachelor, and without views of eſtabliſhing a family, he was at liberty to indulge his inclination. Let us, therefore, not withhold the praiſe that is due to him; and at the ſame time let it be obſerved, that his temperance, his prudence, his perſevering and eager purſuit of knowledge, conſtitute an example, which we may, with advantage to ourſelves and to ſociety, endeavour to imitate.—Vide "Philoſ. Tranſ." vols. 42, 58, 67, &c.

HUNTER (JOHN) F. R. S.

The youngeſt brother of the preceding Dr. William Hunter; was born on the 14th of July, 1728, at Long Calderwood: he was about ten years old at his father's death, and was left under the direction of his mother, who was particularly indulgent to this her youngeſt ſon: He was ſent to the grammar-ſchool; but not having a turn for languages, and not being ſufficiently under control, he neglected his ſtudies, and

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ſpent the greater part of his time in country amuſements. About this time Mr. Buchanan, who had lately gone from London to ſettle at Glaſgow as a cabinet-maker, paid his addreſſes to Mr. HUNTER's ſiſter Janet, and having many agreeable qualities, ſhe was induced to marry him, although contrary to the advice of her relations.

TIRED of living idle in the country, Mr. John HUNTER began to turn his mind to ſome more active employment; and hearing much of the reputation which his brother William had acquired as a teacher of anatomy, he wrote to requeſt, that he would allow him to come to London upon a viſit, making at the ſame time an offer to be his aſſiſtant in his anatomical reſearches; or if that propoſal ſhould not be accepted, expreſſing a wiſh to go into the army. In anſwer to this letter he received a very kind invitation from his brother, and immediately ſet off for London, accompanied by Mr. Hamilton, a friend of the family, who was going upon buſineſs.

Mr. HUNTER arrived in London in September, 1748, about a fortnight before his brother William began his courſe of lectures; and Dr. Hunter, who was very anxious to form ſome opinion of his talents for anatomy, gave him an arm to diſſect for the muſcles, with the neceſſary directions how it was to be done, and he found the performance ſuch as greatly exceeded his expectation.

His firſt eſſay in anatomy having thus gained him ſome credit, Mr. HUNTER was now employed in a diſſection of a more difficult nature; this was an arm, in which all the arteries were injected, and theſe, as well as the muſcles, were to be expoſed and preſerved: the manner in which this was performed gave Dr. Hunter ſo much ſatisfaction, that he did not ſcruple to ſay,

that

that his brother would become a good anatomiſt, and that he ſhould not want for employment.

From this period we may conſider Mr. HUNTER as having ſeriouſly engaged in anatomy; and under the inſtructions of Dr. Hunter, and his aſſiſtant Mr. Symonds, he had every opportunity of improvement, as all the diſſections at this time carried on in London were confined to that ſchool.

In the ſummer of 1749, Mr. Cheſelden, at the requeſt of Dr. Hunter, permitted him to attend at Chelſea hoſpital, and he there learned the firſt rudiments of ſurgery. The following winter, he was ſo far advanced in the knowledge of human anatomy, as to inſtruct the pupils in diſſection, to whom Dr. Hunter had very little time to pay attention. This office, therefore, fell almoſt entirely upon him, and was his conſtant employment during the winter ſeaſon.

In the ſummer months of 1750, Mr. HUNTER attended the hoſpital at Chelſea; in 1751, he became a pupil at St. Bartholomew's; and in the winter was preſent at operations occaſionally whenever any thing extraordinary occurred. The following ſummer he went to Scotland, and, in 1753, entered as a gentleman-commoner at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In 1754, he became a ſurgeon's pupil at St. George's hoſpital, where he continued during the ſummer months, and, in 1756, was appointed houſe-ſurgeon.

In the winter of 1755, Dr. Hunter admitted him to a partnerſhip in his lectures, and a certain portion of the courſe was allotted to him; beſide which, he gave lectures when the doctor was called away to his patients.

Making anatomical preparations was at this time a new art, and very little known: every preparation, therefore, that was ſkilfully made, became an object of

of admiration: many were wanting for the uſe of the lectures; and the doctor himſelf having an enthuſiaſm for the art, he left no means untried to infuſe into his brother a love for his favourite purſuits. How well he ſucceeded, the collection afterwards made by Mr. HUNTER will ſufficiently evince.

Anatomy ſeems to have been a purſuit, for which Mr. HUNTER's mind was peculiarly fitted, and he applied to it with an ardour and perſeverance, of which there is ſcarcely any example. His labours were ſo uſeful to his brother's collection, and ſo gratifying to his diſpoſition, that, although in many other reſpects they did not agree, this ſimple tie kept them together for many years.

Mr. HUNTER worked for ten years on human anatomy, during which period he rendered himſelf maſter of what was already known, as well as made ſome addition to that knowledge*. He traced the ramifications of the olfactory nerves upon the membranes of the noſe, and diſcovered the courſe of ſome of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves. In the gravid uterus, he traced the arteries of the uterus to their termination in the placenta. He was alſo the firſt who diſcovered the exiſtence of the lymphatic veſſels in birds.

Many parts of the human body being ſo complex, that their ſtructure could not be underſtood, or their uſes aſcertained, Mr. HUNTER was led to examine ſimilar parts in other animals, in which the ſtructure was more ſimple, and more within the reach of inveſtigation: this carried him into a wide field, and laid

* An account of his injecting the teſtis, his deſcription of the deſcent of that body, with obſervations on the hernia congenita, and his experiments in proof of the veins not being abſorbents, are publiſhed in Dr. Hunter's Medical Commentaries.

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the foundation of his collection in comparative anatomy.

In this new line of purſuit, this active inquirer began with the more common animals, and preſerved ſuch parts as appeared by their analogy, or in ſome other way, to elucidate the human œconomy. It was not his intention to make diſſections of particular animals, but to inſtitute an inquiry into the various organizations by which the functions of life are performed, that he might thereby acquire ſome knowledge of general principles.

His health was ſo much impaired by exceſſive attention to his purſuits, that, in the year 1760, he was adviſed to go abroad, having complaints in his breaſt, which threatened to be conſumptive. In October of that year, Mr. Adair, inſpector-general of hoſpitals, appointed him a ſurgeon on the ſtaff, and in the following ſpring he went with the army to Belleiſle, leaving Mr. Hewſon to aſſiſt his brother during his abſence.

Mr. HUNTER ſerved, while the war continued, as ſenior-ſurgeon on the ſtaff, both in Belleiſle and Portugal, till the year 1763, and in that period acquired his knowledge of gun-ſhot wounds. On his return to England he ſettled in London, where, not finding the emoluments from his half-pay and private practice ſufficient to ſupport him, he taught practical anatomy and operative ſurgery for ſeveral winters. He returned alſo with unabated ardour to comparative anatomy, and as his experiments could not be carried on in a large town, he purchaſed for that purpoſe, about two miles from London, a piece of ground near Brompton, at a place called Earl's Court, on which he built a houſe.

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In the courſe of his inquiries, this excellent anatomiſt aſcertained the changes which animal and vegetable ſubſtances undergo in the ſtomach when acted on by the gaſtric juice: he diſcovered, by feeding young animals with madder, the mode in which a bone retains its ſhape during its growth: and explained the proceſs of exfoliation, by which a dead piece of bone is ſeparated from the living.

On the 5th of February, 1767, he was choſen a fellow of the royal ſociety. His deſire for improvement in thoſe branches of knowledge, which might aſſiſt in his reſearches, led him at this time to propoſe to Dr. George Fordyce, and Mr. Cumming, an eminent mechanic, that they ſhould adjourn from the meetings of the royal ſociety to ſome coffee-houſe, and diſcuſs ſuch ſubjects as were connected with ſcience. This plan was no ſooner eſtabliſhed, than they found their numbers increaſe: they were joined by Sir Joſeph Banks, Dr. Solander, Dr. Maſkelyne, Sir George Shuckburgh, Sir Harry Englefield, Sir Charles Blagden, Dr. Noothe, Mr. Ramſden, Mr. Watt of Birmingham, and many others. At theſe meetings, diſcoveries and improvements in different branches of philoſophy were the objects of their conſideration, and the works of the members were read over and criticiſed, before they were given to the public.

It was in this year, that, by an exertion in dancing, after the muſcles of the leg were fatigued, he broke the tendo achillis. This accident, and the confinement in conſequence of it, led him to pay attention to the ſubject of broken tendons, and to make a ſeries of experiments to aſcertain the mode of their union. He did not, according to the common practice, confine himſelf to his bed, but by compreſſing the muſcles and raiſing the heel, he was enabled, with the knee being kept

kept ſtraight, to walk about the third day after receiving the accident. He divided the tendo achillis of ſeveral dogs, by introducing a couching needle through the ſkin at ſome diſtance from it, and with the edge cut through the tendon; in this way the orifice in the ſkin healed up, and made it ſimilar to a broken tendon. The dogs were killed at different periods to ſhew the progreſs of the union, which was exactly ſimilar to that of a fractured bone when there is no wound in the ſkin.

In the year 1768, Dr. Hunter having completed the houſe in Windmill-ſtreet, in which his collection is at preſent depoſited, and where he afterwards carried on his anatomical lectures, he gave up to Mr. HUNTER the leaſe of his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet, which was commodious and well ſituate for private practice. In this houſe Mr. HUNTER lived ten years; the ſame year too he became a member of the corporation of ſurgeons; and in the year following, through his brother's intereſt, he was elected one of the ſurgeons of St. George's hoſpital.

As he was always engaged in the improvement of his profeſſion, young gentlemen who came to London to finiſh their education were very deſirous of living in his houſe, and ſeveral gentlemen, very eminent in practice in different parts of the country, received part of their education as his houſe-pupils. Dr. Edward Jenner of Berkley, Mr. William Guy of Chicheſter, and Mr. John Kingſton, boarded in his houſe in 1770 and 1771, and lived in the habits of intimacy with him till his death.

In May 1771, his treatiſe on the natural hiſtory of the teeth was publiſhed; and in July of the ſame year he was married to Miſs Home, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Home, ſurgeon to Burgoyne's regiment of light-

light-horſe. The expence of his purſuits had been ſo great, that it was not till ſeveral years after his firſt engagement with this lady, that his affairs could be ſufficiently arranged to admit of his marrying. In June 1772, his ſon John was born, who is now an officer in the army.

At this time his private practice and his profeſſional character were advancing very faſt, and his family had begun to increaſe; but ſtill no ſmall part of his time was devoted to his collection, which, as it daily became larger, was alſo attended with greater expence. The whole ſuite of the beſt rooms in his houſe was occupied by his preparations, and he dedicated his mornings from ſun-riſe to eight o'clock, the hour for breakfaſt, entirely to his anatomical purſuits. To theſe he added ſuch parts of the day as were not engaged in attending his patients.

The knowledge he derived from his favourite ſtudies, he conſtantly applied to the improvement of the art of ſurgery; and omitted no opportunity of examining morbid bodies, from which he made a collection of facts that are invaluable, as they tend to explain the real cauſes of ſymptoms, which during life could not be exactly aſcertained; the judgement of the practitioner being too frequently miſled by theoretical opinions, and deluſive ſenſations of the patients.

In the practice of ſurgery, where caſes occurred in which the operations proved inadequate to their intention, he always inveſtigated with uncommon attention the cauſes of that want of ſucceſs, and in this way detected many fallacies, as well as made ſome important diſcoveries in the healing art. He detected the cauſe of failure, common to all the operations in uſe for the radical cure of the hydrocele, and was enabled to propoſe a mode of operating, in which that event can

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with certainty be avoided. He aſcertained, by experiments and obſervations, that expoſure to atmoſpherical air ſimply can neither produce nor increaſe inflammation. He diſcovered in the blood ſo many phænomena connected with life, and not to be referred to any other cauſe, that he conſidered it as alive in its fluid ſtate.

He improved the operation for the fiſtula lachrymalis, by removing a circular portion of the os unguis, inſtead of breaking it down with the point of a trochar. He alſo diſcovered, that the gaſtric juice had a power when the ſtomach was dead of diſſolving it; and gave to the royal ſociety a paper on this ſubject, which is publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

In the winter of 1773, he formed a plan of giving a courſe of lectures on the theory and principles of ſurgery, with a view of laying before the public his own opinions upon that ſubject. For two winters he read his lectures gratis to the pupils of St. George's hoſpital, and in 1775 gave a courſe for money, upon the ſame terms as the other teachers in the different branches of medicine and ſurgery.

Giving lectures was always particularly unpleaſant to him, ſo that the deſire of ſubmitting his opinions to the world, and learning their general eſtimation, was ſcarcely ſufficient to overcome his natural diſlike to ſpeaking in public. He never gave the firſt lecture of his courſe without ſwallowing thirty drops of laudanum, to take off the effects of his uneaſineſs.

It is curious, that the fundamental doctrines of theſe lectures ſhould be the laſt of his publications; and that his anxiety to render them complete ſhould make him patiently reviſe and correct them for twenty years, before he gave them to the preſs. We learn from theſe circumſtances, both his diffidence reſpecting himſelf,

himself, and the value which he placed upon his future reputation.

Comparative anatomy may be considered as the pursuit in which Mr. HUNTER was constantly employed. No opportunity escaped him. In the year 1773, at the request of his friend Mr. Walsh, he dissected the torpedo, and laid before the royal society an account of its electrical organs.

A young elephant, which had been presented to the queen by Sir Robert Barker, died, and the body was given to Dr. Hunter, which afforded Mr. HUNTER an opportunity of examining the structure of that animal by assisting his brother in the dissection: since that time two other elephants died in the queen's menagerie, both of which came under Mr. HUNTER's examination.

In 1774, he published in the Philosophical Transactions an account of certain receptacles of air in birds, which communicate with the lungs, and are lodged both among the fleshy parts and hollow bones of these animals; and a paper on the gillaroo trout, commonly called in Ireland the gizzard trout.

In 1775, several animals of that species called the gymnotus electricus of Surinam were brought alive to this country, and by their electrical properties very much excited the public attention. Mr. Walsh, desirous of pursuing his investigations of animal electricity, and to give his friend Mr. HUNTER an opportunity of examining them, purchased those that died. An account of their electrical organs was drawn up by Mr. HUNTER, and published in the Philosophical Transactions. In the same volume, there is a paper of his, containing experiments on animals and vegetables respecting their power of producing heat.

In January 1776, Mr. HUNTER was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to his majesty; and in the spring

he gave to the royal ſociety a paper on the beſt mode of recovering drowned perſons. In the autumn of the ſame year he was taken extremely ill, and being adviſed to try Bath waters, he gradually recovered.

In 1778, he publiſhed the ſecond part of his treatiſe on the teeth; he publiſhed alſo in the Philoſophical Tranſactions a paper on the heat of animals and vegetables.

In 1779, he publiſhed his account of the Free Martin in the Philoſophical Tranſactions.

In 1780, he laid before the royal ſociety an account of a woman who had the ſmall-pox during pregnancy, where the diſeaſe ſeemed to have communicated to the fœtus.

In 1781, he was elected a fellow of the royal ſociety of ſciences and belles lettres, at Gottenburg.

In 1782, he gave the royal ſociety a paper on the organ of hearing in fiſhes. Beſide the papers which he preſented to that learned body, he read ſix Croonian lectures on the ſubject of muſcular action, for the years 1776, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781, and 1782. His obſervations on the muſcular action of the blood veſſels were laid before the royal ſociety in 1780, and yet he delayed publiſhing them till his obſervations on the blood and inflammation were arranged.

In 1783, he was choſen into the royal ſociety of medicine, and royal academy of ſurgery in Paris.

In this year, the leaſe of his houſe in Jermyn-ſtreet having expired, and his collection being now too large to be contained in his dwelling-houſe, he purchaſed the leaſe of a large houſe on the eaſt ſide of Leiceſter-ſquare, and the whole lot of ground extending to Caſtle-ſtreet, on which there was another houſe. In the middle ſpace between the two houſes he erected a building for

his collection; upon this building he expended above three thouſand pounds, and, unfortunately for his family, the leaſe did not extend beyond twenty-four years.

In the building formed for the collection, there was a room fifty-two feet long by twenty-eight feet wide, lighted from the top, and having a gallery all round for containing his preparations. Under this were two apartments; one for his lectures, and the other with no particular deſtination at firſt, but afterwards made uſe of for weekly meetings of medical friends during the winter. To this building the houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet was entirely ſubſervient; and the rooms in it were uſed for the different branches in human and comparative anatomy.

In 1784, Mr. HUNTER was advanced to a very conſiderable ſhare of private practice, and a ſtill greater ſhare of the public confidence. His collection had increaſed with his income. In this he was materially aſſiſted by the friendſhip of Sir Joſeph Banks, who not only allowed him to take any of his own ſpecimens, but procured him every curious animal production in his power, and afterwards divided between him and the Britiſh muſeum, all the ſpecimens of animals he had collected in his voyage round the world. To his friends, the hon. Mr. Charles Greville and Mr. Walſh, he was alſo under particular obligations.

In April 1785, the new room was completed, and Mr. Home devoted the whole of the ſummer to the object of aſſiſting him in moving his preparations, and arranging them in their proper order. Mr. Bell and Mr. Andre were alſo conſtantly employed in this buſineſs.

At this period, Mr. HUNTER may be conſidered as at the height of his chirurgical career; his mind and body were both in their full vigour. His hands were capable of performing whatever was ſuggeſted by his

mind, and his judgement was matured by former experience. He diſcovered a new mode of performing the operation for the poplitæal aneuriſm, by taking up the femoral artery on the anterior part of the thigh, without doing any thing to the tumor in the ham. The ſafety and efficacy of this mode have been confirmed by many ſubſequent trials, and it muſt be allowed to ſtand very high among the modern improvements in ſurgery. *

Mr. HUNTER, we believe, was one of the firſt who taught, that cutting out the part was the only mode of preventing the hydrophobia; and he extended the time in which that might be done, with every probability of ſucceſs, beyond the period generally believed. This doctrine, in favour of cutting out the part, met with the ſtrongeſt confirmation by two melancholy caſes, in which, from the nature of the parts, and numberleſs ſcratches on the ſkins, it was impoſſible to remove them. Though cauſtic was applied to every part that had a viſible mark, and every other precaution made uſe of that was judged prudent, the wounds in both inſtances proved fatal.

If we conſider Mr. HUNTER at this period of his life, it will afford us a ſtrong picture of the turn of his mind, of his deſire to acquire knowledge, and his unremitting aſſiduity in proſecuting whatever was the object of his attention. He was engaged in a very extenſive private practice; he was ſurgeon to St. George's hoſpital; he was giving a very long courſe of lectures in the winter; he was carrying on his inquiries in comparative anatomy; had a ſchool of practical human

* Vide the ſecond "Medical Spectator extraordinary," in which the merits of the operation are fully conſidered, and a ſafer and more effectual remedy is clearly pointed out.

anatomy

anatomy in his own houſe, and was conſtantly employed in ſome experiments reſpecting the animal œconomy.

He was always ſolicitous for ſome improvement in medical education; and, with the aſſiſtance of Dr. Fordyce, inſtituted a medical ſociety, which he allowed to meet in his lecture rooms, and of which he was choſen one of the patrons. This ſociety, called the Lyceum Medicum Londinenſe, under his auſpices and thoſe of Dr. Fordyce, has acquired conſiderable reputation, both from the number and merits of its members.

In the year 1786, in conſequence of the death of Mr. Middleton, Mr. HUNTER was appointed deputy ſurgeon-general to the army. He now publiſhed his work upon the venereal diſeaſe, which had been long expected by the public, and if we may judge from the rapid ſale of the firſt edition, theſe expectations have not been diſappointed. He alſo publiſhed a work, entitled, "Obſervations on certain Parts of the Animal Œconomy." In this work he has collected ſeveral of his papers inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, which related to the ſubject, having permiſſion from the preſident and council of the royal ſociety to reprint them: there are alſo obſervations upon ſome other parts of the animal œconomy, which had not before been publiſhed. This work met with a very ready ſale. It is to be conſidered among the peculiarities of his character, that he choſe to have his works printed and publiſhed in his own houſe, where they were alſo ſold; but finding this meaſure to bear hard upon the bookſellers, in a way which had not been explained, the ſecond editions were ſold by Mr. Johnſon, in St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. Nicol, in Pall-mall.

In the ſpring of this year, Mr. HUNTER had a ſevere illneſs, which confined him to his bed, and rendered him incapable of attending to any kind of buſineſs. His recovery was very ſlow, and his health received ſo ſevere a ſhock, that he was never afterwards entirely free from complaint, or capable of his uſual bodily exertions. After his recovery from this illneſs, he had frequent affections of his heart upon every occaſion that agitated his mind, or required any ſudden exertion of his body.

In the year 1787, he gave a paper to the royal ſociety, containing an experiment to determine the effect of extirpating one ovarium on the number of young; a paper in which the wolf, jackal, and dog, are proved to be of the ſame ſpecies; and a third upon the anatomy of the whale tribe. Theſe papers procured him the honour of receiving Sir John Copley's annual gold medal, given as a mark of diſtinguiſhed abilities.

Theſe labours ſhew, that the decline of his health, although it diminiſhed his exertions, by no means abated his ardour for the inquiries in which he was engaged.

In July, he was choſen a member of the American philoſophical ſociety. He now applied to the governors of St. George's hoſpital to be allowed, on account of his health, an aſſiſtant-ſurgeon, which they very readily granted, and Mr. Home was appointed to that office.

His collection, which had been the great object of his life, both as a purſuit and an amuſement, was now brought into a ſtate of arrangement, and gave him at length the ſatisfaction of ſhewing to the public a ſeries of anatomical facts, formed into a ſyſtem, by which the œconomy of animal life was illuſtrated. He ſhewed it to his friends and acquaintances twice a year,

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in October to medical gentlemen, and in May to noblemen and gentlemen; this cuſtom he continued to his death.

In the year 1789, Mr. Bell, who was become a very ſkilful anatomiſt, and good practical ſurgeon, received an appointment as aſſiſtant-ſurgeon to the iſland of Sumatra, in the ſervice of the hon. Eaſt-India company. This appointment, procured by the friendſhip of Sir Joſeph Banks, he accepted with a double view, the one to improve his fortune, the other to collect ſpecimens in natural hiſtory. In both of theſe purſuits, he was ſucceſsful beyond his moſt ſanguine expectations: he ſent home very rare ſpecimens of animals and corals, and two papers, ſince printed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, one on the double-horned rhinoceros, the other giving a deſcription of an uncommonly formed fiſh; but, unfortunately for ſcience, he died of a fever, very much regretted by his friends, in the year 1792.

In the year 1790, Mr. HUNTER, finding that his courſe of lectures took up ſo much of his time that he was unable to correct his other papers, he gave it up to Mr. Home. As a previous ſtep to this arrangement, Mr. Home had delivered the courſe for the two preceding ſummers. Mr. HUNTER now began to prepare for the preſs his "Treatiſe on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gunſhot Wounds;" and intended, as ſoon as it was in the hands of the public, to give a courſe of practical lectures in ſurgery, for which he had for many years been collecting materials; theſe were ſo far advanced, that another winter, had he lived, would have finiſhed them.

Upon the death of Mr. Adair, which happened in this year, Mr. HUNTER was appointed inſpector-general of hoſpitals, and ſurgeon-general of the army.

He was alſo elected a member of the royal college of ſurgeons in Ireland.

In the year 1791, he was ſo much engaged in the duties of his office, as ſurgeon-general to the army, and his private practice, that he had little time to beſtow upon his ſcientific objects; but his leiſure time, ſmall as it was, he wholly devoted to them.

In 1792, he was elected an honorary member of the chirurgo-phyſical ſociety of Edinburgh, and was choſen one of the vice-preſidents of the veterinary college, then firſt eſtabliſhed in London. He publiſhed in the Tranſactions of the ſociety for the improvement of medical and chirurgical knowledge, of which ſociety he was one of the original members, and a zealous promoter, three papers on the following ſubjects: upon the Treatment of inflamed Veins; on Introſuſception; and on a Mode of conveying Food into the Stomach, in Caſes of Paralyſis of the Œſophagus.

He finiſhed his Obſervations on the Œconomy of Bees, and preſented them to the royal ſociety. Theſe obſervations were made at Earl's Court, and had engaged his attention for many years; every inquiry into the œconomy of theſe inſects had been attended by almoſt inſurmountable difficulties; but theſe proved to him only an incitement; and the contrivances he employed, to bring the different operations of theſe indefatigable animals to view, were almoſt without end.

Earl's Court to Mr. HUNTER was a retirement from the fatigues of his profeſſion; but in no reſpect a retreat from his labours; there, on the contrary, they were carried on with leſs interruption, and with an unwearied perſeverance. From the year 1792, till his death, he made it his cuſtom to ſleep there during the autumn

autumn months, coming to town only during the hours of buſineſs in the forenoon, and returning to dinner.

It was there he carried on his experiments on digeſtion, on exfoliation, on the tranſplanting of teeth into the combs of cocks, and all his other inveſtigations on the animal œconomy, as well in health as in diſeaſe. The common bee was not alone the ſubject of his obſervation; but the waſp, hornet, and the leſs known kind of bees, were alſo objects of his attention. It was there he made the ſeries of preparations of the external and internal changes of the ſilk-worm; alſo a ſeries of the incubation of the egg, with a very valuable ſet of drawings of the whole ſeries. The growth of vegetables alſo was a favourite ſubject of inquiry, and one on which he was always engaged in making experiments.

The collection of comparative anatomy which Mr. HUNTER has left, and which may be conſidered as the great object of his life, muſt be allowed to be a proof of talents, aſſiduity, and labour, that cannot be contemplated without ſurprize and admiration. In this collection, we find an attempt to expoſe to view the gradations of nature, from the moſt ſimple ſtate in which life is found to exiſt, up to the moſt perfect and moſt complex of the animal creation,—man himſelf.

By the powers of his art, this collector has been enabled ſo to expoſe, and preſerve in ſpirits, or in a dried ſtate, the different parts of animal bodies intended for ſimilar uſes, that the various links of the chain of perfection are readily followed, and may be clearly underſtood. This collection of anatomical facts is arranged according to the ſubjects they are intended to illuſtrate, which are placed in the following order: firſt, parts conſtructed for motion; ſecondly, parts eſſential to animals reſpecting their own internal

œconomy;

œconomy; thirdly, parts ſuperadded for purpoſes connected with external objects; fourthly, parts for the propagation of the ſpecies, and maintenance or ſupport of the young.

The firſt claſs exhibits the ſap of vegetables, and the blood of animals, from which fluids all the different parts of the vegetable and animal creation are formed, ſupported, and increaſed. Theſe fluids being more and more compounded, as the vegetables and animals become more perfect, are coagulated and form a regular ſeries. The ſap of many plants does not coagulate ſpontaneouſly, but is made to undergo this change by adding the extract of Goulard, in this reſpect differing from water; the ſap of ſuch plants is conſidered as the moſt ſimple: in the onion there is a ſpontaneous coagulation; in inſects the blood coagulates, but is without colour; in the amphibia colour is ſuperadded. The moving power of animals, from the ſimple ſtraight muſcle to the moſt complicated ſtructure of that organ, with different applications of elaſtic ligaments, form a ſecond ſeries. The growth of bone, horn, and ſhell, come next in order; and the joints which admit of their moving readily on one another, finiſh this ſubject.

The ſecond claſs begins with thoſe animals of the hydatid kind, which receive nouriſhment, like vegetables, from their external ſurface, having no mouth. Then follow thoſe which have ſimply a bag or ſtomach, with one opening, as the polypus, having no organs of generation, as every part of the bag is endowed with that power; but in the leech the ſtructure becomes more complex, for although the animal is compoſed of a bag with only one opening, the organs of generation, brain, and nerves, are ſuperadded; and thence a gradual ſeries is continued to thoſe animals, in which

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the ſtomach forms only a diſtinct part of the animal, for the purpoſe of digeſtion. The ſtomachs themſelves were alſo arranged in the order of their ſimplicity. Firſt, the true membranous digeſting ſtomach; then thoſe with the addition of crops, and other bags, to prepare the food for digeſtion, as in the ruminating tribe; and, laſtly, thoſe with gizzards. Annexed to the ſtomachs is a very complete and extenſive ſeries of teeth, which are varied according to the kind of food and ſtomach.

After the ſtomachs are the different appearances of the inteſtinal canal, which exhibit almoſt an infinite variety in the ſtructure of their internal ſurface, from which the aliment is abſorbed. The quantity of ſurface is increaſed in ſome by tranſverſe folds, in ſome by ſpiral or longitudinal ones, and in others by a loculated ſtructure, as in the whale.

To theſe are added the glands connected with the inteſtines, as the liver, pancreas, and ſpleen, which may properly be conſidered as appendages.

After digeſtion follows the ſyſtem of abſorbing veſſels, the ſimpleſt being the roots of plants, after which are the lymphatic and lacteal veſſels of different animals. Theſe in the human ſubject and the elephant are ſmall, and in the turtle large and more numerous; but in the ſpermaceti whale, where they are employed for conveying the ſpermaceti, of a ſize infinitely beyond what is met with in any other animal. To theſe are annexed the thoracic ducts in different animals.

The natural order, in following the courſe of the aliment from the ſtomach as a guide, leads from the abſorbents to the heart, which in the caterpillar is a ſimple canal, or artery running along the middle of the back of the animal, admitting of undulation of the blood; from this ſimple ſtructure it becomes, in different

rent animals, by ſmall additions, more and more complex, till it arrives at the degree of perfection which is diſplayed in the organization of the human heart. Theſe are followed by the different ſtructures of valves in the arteries and veins, and the coats of theſe veſſels. Then the lungs are ſhewn in all their gradations, from the ſimple vaſcular lining of the egg ſhell, which ſerves as lungs for the chicken, to thoſe of the more perfect animals. In one inſtance, viz. that of the ſyren, both gills and lungs are ſeen in the ſame animal. The windpipe and larynx are then ſhewn under all their different forms. The kidneys, which ſeparate the ſuperfluous fluids from the circulation, make the laſt part of this ſubject.

The third claſs takes up the moſt ſimple ſtate of the brain, which is in the leech a ſingle nerve with ramifications. In the ſnail, the brain forms a circular nerve, through the middle of which paſſes the œſophagus, from which circle there are branches going to every part of the ſkin of the animal. In the inſect the brain has a more compact form; in fiſh it is larger, but ſtill more ſo in birds, gradually increaſing in ſize, as the animal is endowed with a greater degree of ſagacity, till at laſt it becomes the large complex organ found in the elephant and in the human ſubject. The coverings of the brain, and the ganglions and peculiarities of the nerves, are annexed. The organs of ſenſe are arranged in the order of their ſimplicity, beginning with that of touch, which is only a villous vaſcular ſurface, the villi very ſhort where the impreſſion is to be made through a thin cuticle, as in the human finger; very long where the covering is thick, as the hoof of the horſe. The organ of taſte is only a modification of touch, and therefore nothing in the organization is different, but the varieties in ſtructure adapting the tongue

tongue for different purpoſes, are numerous: in many animals it anſwers the purpoſe of a hand, to bring the food to the mouth, as in many ſhell-fiſh, the ant-bear, wood-pecker, and camelion. Connected with the tongue are the fauces, which in many animals have peculiarities: in the electric eel they have a very curious carunculated irregular appearance; but they are yet more extraordinary in the camel, which has an apparatus to moiſten the parts, ſo as to prevent the painful ſenſation of thirſt, thus adapting the animal to the ſandy deſerts, which it is deſtined to inhabit; this apparatus conſiſts of a large bag hanging down ſeveral inches in the fauces, and attached to the palate, which the animals can at pleaſure move up and down, in order to lubricate the fauces. The organ of ſmell is variouſly conſtructed, and is more complicated in many animals than in man, as in the lion and ſea-cow. The organ of hearing in fiſh conſiſts of three ſemicircular canals, but is much more complex in land animals. The organ of ſeeing is different in thoſe animals which are formed to ſee in water, and in thoſe which ſee in air: it differs again in thoſe which are to ſee with little or with much light; all theſe peculiarities are illuſtrated by preparations. The pigmentum of the eye in ſome fiſh reſembles poliſhed ſilver; in ruminating animals, at the bottom of the eye it has a greeniſh hue; in the lion and cat kind, a portion of the bottom is white; but, as a general principle, the colour of the pigmentum is the ſame as the rete mucoſum of the ſkin of the animal, being white in white animals, and black in very dark ones.

After the brain and ſenſes are arranged the cellular membrane, and animal oils; which are followed by the external coverings. Theſe are divided into the different kinds, as hair, feathers, ſcales, &c. with the

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the rete mucoſum, or that membrane which is interpoſed between the true ſkin and the ſcarf ſkin, and which gives the peculiar colour. Added to theſe are the parts peculiar to different animals for offence and defence, as ſpurs, hoofs, horns, ſtings, and alſo electric organs. There follow next ſuch peculiar ſtructures as occur in certain tribes of animals, as the air bladders in fiſh, &c.

The fourth claſs begins with thoſe animals, which have no diſtinct parts allotted for generation, that power being diffuſed over the whole animal. In theſe the young grow out of the old, as in the coral and polypi: and next in order come the hermaphrodite organs both of plants and of animals. The male organs are then taken up as a diſtinct ſubject, firſt in plants and then in animals, both at the times in which they do not breed, and in the breeding ſeaſon, to ſhew their different ſtates; to theſe are added a number of parts which anſwer ſecondary purpoſes in generation, and may be conſidered as appendages.

The female organs are firſt exhibited in the maiden ſtate, in every claſs of animals, demonſtrating the ſhape and length of the oviducts, the form of the uterus, the length of its horns, with the varieties in their ſtructure, and the inſtances in which theſe horns are entirely wanting, as in ſome monkies: to which are added the peculiarities reſpecting the hymen. They are then exemplified in the impregnated ſtate, beginning with the ſeeds of vegetables, and thoſe which have both ſeeds and young ſhoots, as the onion. The eggs of inſects follow next, with their changes, particularly of the ſilkworm. The ſpawn of fiſh are next ſhewn; firſt in thoſe which have eggs, and then in thoſe which have their eggs hatched in the oviducts, as the dog-fiſh.

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The arrangement next proceeds to the formation and incubation of the egg in the fowl, and the proceſs of fœtation in the quadruped, with their peculiarities, and the different ſtructures and appearances of the after-birth. Added to theſe are the peculiarities of the fœtus, and the different modes by which the mother gives nouriſhment to her young.

In this collection, beſide the preparation of the parts themſelves, in ſpirits, in a dried ſtate, or corroded, ſo as to give the moſt accurate idea of their ſtructure, there is a conſiderable number of very valuable drawings, to ſhew the progreſs of different proceſſes in the animal œconomy, together with ſuch appearances as were not capable of being preſerved.

This ſketch will give an idea, but a very inadequate one, of the ſyſtem which is comprehended in Mr. HUNTER's collection. It alſo includes a very large ſeries of whole animals in ſpirits, arranged according to their internal ſtructure, and many of the moſt rare ſpecimens of preſerved animals in this country, as the camelopardalis, guanica, hippopotamus, tapir, argus-pheaſant, &c.

There is alſo a ſeries of ſkulls of different animals, to ſhew their peculiarities; and ſkeletons of almoſt every known genus of animals. There is a large collection of ſhells and inſects: a prodigious number of calculi of different ſorts from the urinary and gall-bladders, the ſtomach and inteſtinal canal: there are likewiſe the moſt uncommon deviations from the natural ſtructure, both in man and in other animals, preſerved in ſpirits or in a dried ſtate: the moſt extraordinary ſpecimens of this kind are, a double human uterus, one of the parts pregnant, and a double human ſkull perfectly formed, the one upon the top of the other. To make this collection more complete in

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every ſubject connected with comparative anatomy, is added one of the largeſt and moſt ſelect collections of extraneous foſſils, that can be ſeen in this country.

Mr. HUNTER was a very healthy man for the firſt forty years of his life; and, if we except an inflammation of his lungs in the year 1759, occaſioned moſt probably by his attention to anatomical purſuits, he had no complaint of any conſequence during that period. In the ſpring of 1769, he had a regular fit of the gout, which returned the three following ſprings; and in 1773, having met with ſomething which very forcibly affected his mind, he was attacked with a pain in the ſtomach, about the pylorus: it was the ſenſation peculiar to thoſe parts, and became ſo violent that he tried change of poſition to procure eaſe, but could find no relief: he took a ſpoonful of tincture of rhubarb with thirty drops of laudanum, without the ſmalleſt benefit. While he was walking about the room he caſt his eyes on the looking-glaſs, and obſerved his countenance to be pale, his lips white, giving the appearance of a dead man; this alarmed him, and led him to feel for his pulſe, but he found none in either arm: he now thought his complaint ſerious: ſeveral phyſicians of his acquaintance were then ſent for; Dr. William Hunter, Sir George Baker, Dr. Huck Saunders, and Sir William Fordyce, all came, but could find no pulſe; the pain ſtill continued, and he found himſelf at times not breathing. Being afraid of death ſoon taking place if he did not breathe, he produced the voluntary act of breathing, by working his lungs by the power of the will; the ſenſitive principle, with all its effects on the machine, not being in the leaſt affected by the complaint. In this ſtate he continued for three quarters of an hour, in which time frequent attempts were made to feel the pulſe, but in vain; at laſt, however, the pain leſſened,

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and the pulſe returned, although at firſt but faintly, and the involuntary breathing began to take place: while in this ſtate he took Madeira, brandy, ginger, &c. but did not believe them of any ſervice, as the return of his health was very gradual: in two hours he was perfectly recovered. In this attack there was a ſuſpenſion of the moſt material involuntary actions, even involuntary breathing was ſtopped, while ſenſation with its conſequences, as thinking and acting with the will, were perfect, and all the voluntary actions were as ſtrong as before.

Mr. HUNTER never had any return of theſe affections of the ſtomach *, though frequently troubled with ſlight complaints both in the ſtomach and bowels, which were readily removed by ſmall doſes of rhubarb. In other reſpects he enjoyed his health till the year 1776. Towards the end of the ſpring he was ſeized with a very ſevere and dangerous illneſs, in conſequence of anxiety of mind, from being obliged to pay a large ſum of money for a friend, for whom he had been ſecurity, and which his circumſtances made extremely inconvenient. He, however, gradually recovered from this attack, and as ſoon as he was able went to Bath, where he ſtaid ſome time and drank the waters, which were thought to be of ſervice to him: he returned to town much better, and in a few weeks got quite well.

About the beginning of April 1785, he was attacked with a ſpaſmodic complaint, which at firſt was ſlight, but became afterwards very violent, and terminated in a fit of the gout in the ball of the great

* Mr. Home, from whoſe life of Mr. HUNTER this memoir is extracted, has denominated this complaint an affection of the ſtomach; might it not more properly be called an organic affection of the heart and lungs?

toe. This, like his other attacks, was brought on by anxiety of mind; the firſt ſymptom was a ſenſation of the muſcles of the noſe being in action, but whether they really were or not he was never able to determine; this ſenſation returned at intervals for about a fortnight, attended with an unpleaſant ſenſation in the left ſide of the face, lower jaw, and throat, which ſeemed to extend into the head on that ſide, and down the left arm as low as the ball of the thumb, where it terminated all at once; theſe ſenſations were not conſtant, but returned at irregular times; they became ſoon more violent, attacking the head, face, and both ſides of the lower jaw, giving the idea that the face was ſwelled, particularly the cheeks, and ſometimes ſlightly affected the right arm. After they had continued for a fortnight they extended to the ſternum, producing the ſame diſagreeable ſenſations there, and giving the feel of the ſternum being drawn backwards toward the ſpine, as well as that of oppreſſion in breathing, although the action of breathing was attended with no real difficulty; he was afterwards attacked with a pain in the back, about that part where the œſophagus paſſes through the diaphragm; he was next ſeized with a pain in the region of the heart itſelf; and laſt of all with a ſenſation in the left ſide, nearly in the ſeat of the great end of the ſtomach, attended with conſiderable eructations of wind from that viſcus. In every attack there was a raw ſore feel, as if the fauces were excoriated. The complaint appeared to be in the vaſcular ſyſtem, for the larger arteries were ſenſibly contracted and ſore to the touch, as far as they could be felt, principally in the left arm; the urine at theſe times was in general very pale.

Theſe ſymptoms increaſed in violence at every return, and the attack which was the moſt violent came

on one morning, about the end of April, and laſted above two hours; it began as the others had done, but having continued about an hour, the pain became excruciating at the apex of the heart; the throat was ſo ſore as not to allow of an attempt to ſwallow any thing, and the left arm conld not bear to be touched, the leaſt preſſure upon it giving pain; the ſenſation at the apex of the heart was that of burning or ſcorching, which by its violence quite exhauſted him, and he ſunk into a ſwoon or doze, which laſted about ten minutes; after which he ſtarted up, without the leaſt recollection of what had paſſed, or of his preceding illneſs. He then fell aſleep for half an hour, and awoke with a confuſion in his head, and a faint recollection of ſomething like a delirium; this went off in a few days.

While theſe complaints were upon him, his face was pale, and had a contracted appearance, making him look thinner than ordinary; and after they went off his colour returned, and his face recovered its natural appearance. On the commencement of the complaint, he ſuſpected it to be rheumatiſm, and applied electricity to his arm, which took it off for the time only. He then, for two or three nights ſucceſſively, took three grains of James's powder, without any abatement of the ſymptoms. He next had recourſe to the camphorated julep, both at the commencement of the ſpaſm, and while it was upon him, but obtained no relief. He tried Hoffman's anodyne liquor; and not finding it to anſwer alone, joined it to the camphorated julep: but the ſpaſms ſeemed to be more violent. One night he took twenty drops of thebaic tincture, which made his head confuſed all the following day, but did not at all abate the ſpaſms; the following day he took two tea-ſpoonfuls of the bark, which heated him, and gave him a headache, thirſt, and dryneſs of his

mouth, which prevented his continuing it. At the deſire of Dr. David Pitcairn, he took the powder of valerian, an ounce a day, which ſeemed for the firſt two days to remove his ſpaſms; but they returned on the third with more violence than uſual, eſpecially one evening at the royal ſociety; which induced him to leave off the valerian, and he bathed his feet on going to bed in warm water, mixed with half a pound of flower of muſtard, took a tea-ſpoonful of tincture of rhubarb in ginger tea, and wore worſted ſtockings all night.

On Friday morning, the twentieth of May, between ſix and ſeven o'clock, he had a violent ſpaſm, attended with moſt violent eructations of wind from the ſtomach for nearly a quarter of an hour. Dr. Pitcairn, who was ſent for upon this occaſion, aſked him, whether there were any diſtreſs upon his mind, that had brought on this attack; and he confeſſed his mind to have been much haraſſed, in conſequence of having opened the body of a perſon who died from the bite of a mad dog about ſix weeks before, in doing which he had wounded his hand; and for the laſt fortnight his mind had been in continual ſuſpenſe, conceiving it poſſible, that he might be ſeized with ſymptoms of hydrophobia. This anxiety preying upon his mind for ſo long a time, there is every reaſon to believe, was the cauſe of the preſent attack, and probably had alſo brought on the former ones, which were all after the accident that had impreſſed his mind with this horrible idea.

At the deſire of Dr. Pitcairn, he took at two doſes, in the forenoon, ten grains of aſafœtida and three grains of opium; and in the afternoon, fifteen of aſafœtida, and one of opium. In the evening he had a head-ach, which was ſuppoſed to be brought on by the opium; his bowels were loaded and oppreſſed with wind;

wind; and he endeavoured in vain to procure a motion by laxative clyſters, although repeated, and ten grains of jalap were taken by the mouth. He paſſed a very reſtleſs night. On Saturday morning he was viſited by Sir George Baker, Dr. Warren, and the late Dr. Pitcairn; he repeated the aſafœtida twice in the courſe of the day, and two ſpoonfuls of a ſtrong opening mixture were taken every hour, without producing a motion, till about half an hour after the whole was uſed.

In the afternoon he had another evacuation, ſoon after which, the moſt violent attack of ſpaſm which he experienced came on; nothing was attempted internally during the attack, which laſted two hours; a bladder of hot water was applied to the heart, and afterwards to the feet, without any effect.

The aſafœtida was now left off, and this evening he began the oleum ſuccini in ſaline draughts, fifteen drops every ſix hours. On Sunday morning he continued the oleum ſuccini, but the ſaline draught was changed to cinnamon water, and a large bliſter was put upon the back, cloſe to the neck. This day he continued pretty free from ſpaſm. On Monday the bliſter was taken off, and the oleum ſuccini continued; but about nine o'clock at night he had threatenings of ſpaſm, with head-ache, and the feeling of a load in his bowels; he had alſo a pain in the left ſide and region of the ſtomach, with violent eructations of wind from the ſtomach, which laſted about two hours. He took twenty-five drops of thebaic tincture in the warm tincture of rhubarb, and afterwards ſome baume de vie; but the eructations continuing, ſinapiſms were applied to the feet, after which they ceaſed, and the ſinapiſms were ſo troubleſome, that he had them taken off five hours after they were applied. On Tueſday morning he felt himſelf eaſier. The oleum ſuccini

was continued, five drops of laudanum being added to each dose. In the evening he bathed his feet in warm water, to clean them from the sinapisms: both the great toes appeared a little inflamed, and very tender; they were more painful after being bathed, and were very troublesome all night. On Wednesday morning, the inflammation and swelling in the great toes appeared evidently to be the gout, and the pain continued very acute till Thursday, when it began to abate; and on Friday was very much diminished. He continued the oleum succini on Wednesday, and took a bolus of aromatic spices before each dose; but on Friday the oleum succini made him sick, and was left off. On Saturday he began the bark, in tincture and decoction, with the pulvis aromaticus. Sunday he continued the bark; and having eructations and flatulencies after his meals, he was ordered to take every day before dinner fifteen grains of rhubarb, and ten grains of ginger in a bolus. He had no spasm after Monday the 30th of May; he, however, had threatenings or slight sensations, similar to those which preceded the spasms, and occasional eructations. Although evidently relieved from the violent attacks of spasm by the gout in his feet, yet he was far from being free from the disease; for he was still subject to the spasms, upon exercise or agitation of mind. As he had not drunk wine for four or five years, he was advised to try it. With this advice he complied, but found the spasms more easily brought on after using wine, than on those days on which he abstained from it; and they were always more readily produced after eating a hearty meal. He continued very much in the same way till August, when he went to Tunbridge, and drank the waters for about a fortnight without the least benefit, but rather conceived he was worse. Thence he hurried to Bath, and drank the waters for a month.

a month. When he had drunk them for a fortnight, he began to bathe every other night in the hot-bath, and on the intermediate nights put his feet into the hot-bath waters, and ſometimes rode on horſeback. After being at Bath three weeks, he did not perceive the leaſt benefit; but on Monday the beginning of the fourth week, he found that his walking to the pump-room in a morning did not bring on the ſpaſm as uſual; and alſo, that he could extend his walk very conſiderably on that day. On Tueſday he was not quite ſo well, although when he compared that day with the preceding days, or rather months, he could ſay that he was better. This ſeemed to be a ſtep gained. In this ſtate he left Bath, and continued the ſame through the whole winter. What appeared very extraordinary was, that the ſpaſm did not come on equally upon all kinds of exerciſe: he often performed an operation, as cutting for the ſtone, or extirpation of a breaſt, which, from peculiar circumſtances, required a conſiderable deal of fatigue, and laſted near an hour each time; yet the ſpaſm did not come on. He was employed in embalming the princeſs Amelia for three hours, in which time he was really fatigued, but had no ſpaſm the whole time; yet, by going the length of Cavendiſh-ſquare, and on towards Oxford Road, he was ſeized with a conſiderable ſpaſm: but the fatigue he had undergone acted probably as a prediſpoſing cauſe.

Nothing particular occurred from this period till about the beginning of December 1789, in the evening; when, at the houſe of a friend, on a viſit, he was attacked with a total loſs of memory; he did not know in what part of the town he was, not even the name of the ſtreet when told it, or where his own houſe was: he had not a conception of any place exiſting beyond the room he was in, and yet was perfectly conſcious of the loſs of memory. He was ſen-

ſible of impreſſions of all kinds from the ſenſes, and therefore looked out of the window, although rather dark, to ſee if he could be made ſenſible of the ſituation of the houſe. This loſs of memory gradually went off, and in leſs than half an hour his memory was perfectly reſtored. About a fortnight after, as he was viſiting a patient one forenoon, he obſerved occaſionally a little giddineſs in his head, and by three o'clock it was attended with an inclination to vomit. He went home, and drank ſome warm water, which made him vomit ſeverely, but nothing came off his ſtomach except the water. Dr. Pitcairn and Dr. Baillie attended him.

Mr. HUNTER's recovery from this indiſpoſition was leſs perfect than from any of the others: his memory was, in ſome reſpects, evidently impaired, and the ſpaſms became more conſtant: he never went to bed without their being brought on by the act of undreſſing himſelf; they came on in the middle of the night: the leaſt exertion in converſation after dinner was attended by them: he felt therefore obliged to confine himſelf within a certain ſphere of action, and to avoid dining in large companies. Even operations in ſurgery, if attended with any nicety, now produced the ſame effects.

In the autumn of 1790, and in the ſpring and autumn of 1791, he had more ſevere attacks than during the other periods of the year, but of not more than a few hours duration. In the beginning of October 1792, he was attacked ſo violently with ſpaſm, that his life was in great danger.

On the 16th of October, 1793, when in his uſual ſtate of health, he went to St. George's hoſpital, and meeting with ſome things which irritated his mind, and not being perfectly maſter of the circumſtances,

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he withheld his ſentiments; in which ſtate of reſtraint he went into the next room, and turning round to Dr. Robertſon, one of the phyſicians to the hoſpital, he gave a deep groan, and dropped down dead.

At the time of his death he was in the 65th year of his age, the ſame age at which his brother, the late Dr. Hunter, died. Upon inſpecting the body after death, the following were the appearances. The ſkin in ſeveral places was mottled, particularly on the ſides and neck, which aroſe from the blood not having been completely coagulated, but remaining nearly fluid. The contents of the abdomen were in a natural ſtate, but the coats of the ſtomach and inteſtines were unuſually loaded with blood, giving them a fleſhy appearance, and a dark reddiſh colour: thoſe parts which had a depending ſituation, as in the bottom of the pelvis, and upon the loins, had this in a greater degree than the others: this evidently aroſe from the fluid ſtate of the blood. The ſtomach was rather relaxed, but the internal ſurface was entirely free from any appearance of diſeaſe: the orifice at the pylorus was uncommonly open. The gall bladder contained five or ſix ſtones of a light yellow colour. The liver and the other viſcera exhibited nothing unuſual in their appearance.

The cartilages of the ribs had in many places become bone, requiring a ſaw to divide them. There was no water in the cavity of the cheſt, and the lungs on the right ſide were uncommonly healthy, but thoſe of the left had very ſtrong adheſions to the pleura, extending over a conſiderable ſurface, more eſpecially towards the ſternum.

The pericardium was very unuſually thickened, which did not allow it to collapſe upon being opened; the quantity of water contained in it was ſcarcely more than

than is frequently met with, although it might probably exceed that which occurs in the moſt healthy ſtate of theſe parts.

The heart itſelf was very ſmall, appearing too little for the cavity in which it lay, and did not give the idea of its being the effect of an unuſual degree of contraction, but more of its having ſhrunk in its ſize. Upon the under ſurface of the left auricle and ventricle, there were two ſpaces nearly an inch and a half ſquare, which were of a white colour, with an opaque appearance, and entirely diſtinct from the general ſurface of the heart: theſe two ſpaces were covered by an exudation of coagulating lymph, which at ſome former period had been the reſult of inflammation there. The muſcular ſtructure of the heart was paler and looſer in its texture, than the other muſcles in the body. There were no coagula in any of its cavities. The coronary arteries had their branches, which ramify through the ſubſtance of the heart, in the ſtate of bony tubes, which were with difficulty divided by the knife, and their tranſverſe ſections did not collapſe, but remained open. The valvulæ mitrales, where they came off from the lower edge of the auricle, were in many places oſſified, forming an imperfectly bony margin of different thickneſſes, and in one ſpot ſo thick as to form a knob; but theſe oſſifications were not continued down upon the valve towards the chordæ tendineæ.

The ſemilunar valves of the aorta had loſt their natural pliancy, the previous ſtage to becoming bone; and in ſeveral ſpots there were evident oſſifications.

The aorta immediately beyond the ſemilunar valves had its cavity larger than uſual, putting on the appearance of an incipient aneuriſm; this unuſual dilatation extended for ſome way along the aſcending aorta, but did not reach ſo far as the common trunk of the axil-

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lary and carotid artery. The increaſe of the capacity of the artery might be about one-third of its natural area; and the internal membrane of this part had entirely loſt the natural poliſh, and was ſtudded over with opaque white ſpots, raiſed higher than the general ſurface.

On inſpecting the head, the cranium and dura mater were found in a natural ſtate. The pia mater had the veſſels upon the ſurface of the two hemiſpheres of the brain turgid with blood, which is commonly found to be the caſe after ſudden death. The internal ſtructure of the brain was very carefully examined, and the different parts both of the cerebrum and cerebellum were found in the moſt natural and healthy ſtates; but the internal carotid arteries, as they paſs by the ſides of the ſella turcica, were oſſified, and ſeveral of the ramifications which go off from them had become opaque and unhealthy in their appearance. The vertebral arteries, lying upon the medulla oblongata, had alſo become bony, and the baſillary artery, which is formed by them, had opaque white ſpots very generally along its coats. From this account of the appearances obſerved after death, it is reaſonable to attribute the principal ſymptoms of the diſeaſe to an organic affection of the heart. That organ was rendered unable to carry on its functions, whenever the actions were diſturbed, either in conſequence of bodily exertion, or affections of the mind.

The ſtoppage of the pulſe aroſe from a ſpaſm upon the heart, and in this ſtate the nerves were probably preſſed againſt the oſſified arteries, which may account for the excruciating pain he felt at thoſe times. The other ſymptoms may be explained from the defect in the valves, and the dilatation of the aorta, which had loſt its elaſticity.

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In the laſt attack, the ſpaſm upon the heart was either too violent in the degree of contraction, or too long continued to admit of relaxation, ſo that death immediately enſued.

His remains were interred in a vault under the pariſh church of St. Martin in the Fields, attended by a few of his oldeſt medical friends.

Mr. HUNTER was of a ſhort ſtature, uncommonly ſtrong and active, very compactly made, and capable of great bodily exertion. His countenance was animated, open, and in the latter part of his life deeply impreſſed with thoughtfulneſs. When his print was ſhewn to Lavater, he ſaid, "That man thinks for "himſelf." In his youth he was cheerful in his diſpoſition, and entered into youthful follies like others of the ſame age; but wine never agreed with his ſtomach, ſo that after ſome time he left it off altogether, and for the laſt twenty years drank nothing but water.

His temper was very warm and impatient, readily provoked, and when irritated not eaſily ſoothed. His diſpoſition was candid, and free from reſerve, even to a fault. He hated deceit, and as he was above every kind of artifice, he deteſted it in others, and too openly avowed his ſentiments. His mind was uncommonly active; it was naturally formed for inveſtigation, and that turn diſplayed itſelf on the moſt trivial occaſions, and always with mathematical exactneſs. What is curious, it fatigued him to be long in a mixed company, which did not admit of connected converſation, more particularly during the laſt ten years of his life. He required leſs relaxation than moſt other men, ſeldom ſleeping more than four hours in the night, but almoſt always nearly an hour after dinner.

To his own abilities alone he was indebted for the eminence which he acquired in his profeſſion; for although

though his medical education, his ſituation as ſurgeon to St. George's hoſpital, and, above all, his brother's recommendation, entitled him to notice, yet the increaſe of his private practice was at firſt but ſlow. The natural independence of his mind led him rather to indulge in his own purſuits, than to cultivate the means of enlarging the ſphere of his buſineſs; but the proof which he afterwards gave of his talents commanded the attention of the public, and procured him a very liberal income.

In the firſt eleven years of his practice, from 1763 to 1774, his income never amounted to a thouſand pounds a year; in the year 1778 it exceeded that ſum; for ſeveral years before his death it had increaſed to five, and at that period was above ſix thouſand pounds.

In private practice he was liberal; ſcrupulouſly honeſt in ſaying what was really his opinion of the caſe; and ready upon all occſions to acknowledge his ignorance, whenever there was any thing which he did not underſtand.

In converſation he ſpoke too freely, and ſometimes harſhly of his contemporaries; but, if he did not do juſtice to their undoubted merits, it aroſe not from envy, but from his thorough conviction, that ſurgery was yet in its infancy, and he himſelf a novice in his own art; and his anxiety, to have it carried to perfection, made him think meanly and ill of every one, whoſe exertions in that reſpect did not equal his own.

We think proper to mention, that Mr. Jeſſé Foot wrote a life of Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Foot is well known by the ſurgical and anatomical world, to have wiſhed to be eſteemed the competitor of Mr. HUNTER, and we were ſorry to obſerve good language obſcured by much ill-tempered and ill-timed ſarcaſm. In the 64th volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, page 797, is

is a vindication of Mr. HUNTER againſt ſome aſperſions of Mr. Foot, by Mr. Hutchinſon. Vide "Home's Life of Mr. HUNTER," prefixed to "HUNTER's Treatiſe on the Blood," &c.

HYLL (ALBAYN)

Was born in Wales, or, according to Dempſter, in Scotland, and educated partly at Oxford, and partly in a foreign univerſity, where he applied to the ſtudy of phyſic, and took a doctor's degree. He was celebrated for his practice in London, and was much admired by his learned contemporaries both in England and abroad. He had a particular intimacy with the learned Dr. Caius, and Dr. Fryer, of Cambridge.

It is probable he lived a great deal in foreign countries, ſince the chief account we have of him comes from foreigners. Joſias Semler, of Zurich, and Baſſianus Landus, of Placentia, mention him with honour. The latter ſtyles him, "Medicus nobiliſſimus "atque optimus, et in omni literarum genere maxime "verſatus;" and tells us, that he wrote ſeveral pieces upon Galen, particularly the anatomical part of his works. He died Dec. 26, 1559, and was buried in St. Alban's church, London.

Fuller mentions it as ſomewhat remarkable, that Wales had three eminent phyſicians and writers who were contemporaries, viz. Recorde, Phayer, and Hyll. Vide Aikin's "Biographical Memoirs of Medicine," p. 76, &c.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.